PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TRAVANCORE

SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL

Vol. V

TRIVANDRUM :
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1936

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Vol. V—Nos. 1 to 3.

Date.	Contents.	Pages.
May 27, 1935		
	Members sworn ...	1
	Selection of members for the Joint Committee ...	2-4
	Proceedings of the Joint Committee of the Travancore Legislature ...	
	Demand for the appointment of marketing officers and staff ...	1-23
May 28, 1935		
	Members sworn ...	5,60
	Questions and Answers ...	5-38
	Adjournment motions—asking for leave to make ...	38-39
	Regulations assented to by His Highness the Maha Raja ...	40
	Statement laid on the table ...	40
	Panel of Chairmen - announcement of ...	41
	Demands for Supplementary Grants—	
	(i) Demand I—Education ...	41-47
	(ii) Do. II - Public Works Department ...	47-52
	(iii) Do. VIII—Excise ...	52-56
	(iv) Do. XXIV—Stationery and Printing ...	56-60
	(v) Do. XXXV—Investments on Reproductive works ...	60-65
	Legislative business—	
	Second and third readings of—	
	(i) The Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation (Amendment) Bill ...	65-67
	(ii) The Travancore Court of Wards Bill ...	67-69
	(iii) The Travancore Lunacy Bill ...	70-76
	(iv) The Travancore Boilers Bill ...	76-79
	Adjournment motion re outbreak of malaria in Neyyattinkara and other places—Discussion of ...	79-108
	Annexures—	
	(1) The Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation (Amendment) Bill—as passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly ...	

G. P. T. 1039. 350. 14-8-11

Date.	*Contents.*	*Pages*
	(2) The Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation (Amendment) Bill—as passed by the Sri Chitra State Council ...	
	(3) The Travancore Court of Wards Bill—as passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly ...	
	(4) Do. as passed by the Sri Chitra State Council ...	
	(5) The Travancore Lunacy Bill as passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly ...	
	(6) Do. as passed by the Sri Chitra State Council ...	
	(7) The Report of the Select Committee on the Travancore Boilers Bill	
	(8) The Travancore Boilers Bill—as revised by the Select Committee ..	
	(9) The Travancore Boilers Bill—as passed by the Sri Chitra State Council ...	
	(10) Minutes of the meeting of the Standing Finance Committee held on 13th May 1935 ...	
May 29, 1935		
	Members sworn ...	109
	Questions and Answers ...	109-160
	Legislative Business—	
	(i) The Travancore Christian Succession Regulation (Amendment) Bill—introduction of—by Mr. J. John Kattakayam—adjourned ...	161-164
	(ii) The Travancore Christian Succession Regulation (Amendment) Bill—motion for leave to introduce by Mr. E. P. Varghese ...	164-171
	(iii) The Travancore Limitation Regulation (Amendment) Bill—motion for leave to introduce by Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar ...	172
	Amendment to Standing Orders—	
	Order No. 12—first reading of by Mr. E. P. Varghese ...	172-173
	Resolutions on matters of general public interest	
	(i. Sanatorium in Devicolam ...	173-181

Date.	*Contents.*	*Pages*
	(ii) Assignment of Mannankandam lands ..	181-194
	(iii) Appointment of Typists in Munsiffs' Courts ..	194-200
	(iv) Facilities for the public to represent grievances to Government officers while on circuit ...	200-206
	(v) Constitution of a separate taluk consisting of Mannankandam and certain other lands ...	206-217

PROCEEDINGS
of
THE TRAVANCORE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL.

(*OFFICIAL REPORT.*)

FIRST COUNCIL.

VOLUME V -NUMBER 1.

FIFTH SESSION—1935/1110.

Monday, the 27th May, 1935/13th Edavam, 1110.

The Council met in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, at Eleven of the Clock, with Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah, Sahib Bahadur, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., Kt., Ll. D., Dewan-President, in the Chair.

MEMBERS SWORN.

The following members took the oath and signed the Rolls :—

1. Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan M. A., (Oxon) F. R. H. S., (Officiating Director of Public Instruction).
2. Mr. R. Dhanukoti Pillai, B. A., (Oxon) (Conservator of Forests).
3. Mr. William Foster Inman, (Travancore Planters).
4. Mr. James Simpson, M. B., ch. B., (Darbar Physician).
5. Mr. C. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M. A. (Ag. Financial Secretary to Government).
6. Mr. C. O. Madhavan, B. A., B. L., (Excise Commissioner).
7. Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai, F. R. S. A., (Director of Industries).
8. Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai, B. A., B. L., (Additional Head Sirkar Vakil).
9. Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai, B. A., B. Sc., (Director of Agriculture and Fisheries).
10. Mr. N. Ramakrishna Pillai, B. A., B, L., (Vaikam *cum* Shertallai).
11. Mr. G. B. E. Truscott, (Chief Engineer).

G. P. T. 2233. 350. 11-11-110.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

President: A notice of motion for adjournment of the proceedings of the House has been received from some quarters asking whether it cannot be taken up for consideration today. As no questions and answers are tabled for today it will be taken up tomorrow and the ruling of the President announced then.

SELECTION OF MEMBERS FOR THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: Sir, I beg to submit to the vote of this Council the names of the members of the Council to be selected to serve on the Joint Committee for the consideration of the demand of Rs. 3,440 for the appointment of Marketing Officers and Staff:

1	Mr.	Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi	9	Mr.	K. P. Nilakanta Pillai
2	,,	J. John Kattakayam	10	,,	K. Padmanabha Panickar
3	,,	C. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar	11	,,	N. K. Padmanabha Pillai
4	,,	Tariatu Kunjitomman	12	,,	Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
5	,,	M. Govindan			
6	,,	K. Madhavan Pillai	13	,,	K. Paramesvaran Pillai
7	,,	H. O. L. Marikar	14	,,	S. Piraviperumal Pillai
8	,,	G. Narayana Aiyar	15	,,	K. Rama Varma Raja

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai (*Secretary to Government*): I second the motion.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai (*Municipal Councils*): I beg to move an amendment. For the names of Messrs. G. Narayana Aiyar, S. Piraviperumal Pillai, H. O. L. Marikar and Tariatu Kunjitomman, substitute the following names:

Mr. M. P. Madhavan Pillai
Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi
Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai and
if Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai now proposed is the Director of Industries, then

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai (*Neyyattinkara* cum *Nedumangad*).

My reasons for the amendment are these. From the names suggested by the official member we find that he wants to represent only one view in the committee. A poll was taken when the supplementary demand was taken up for consideration by this Council at its last sitting. I find from the proceedings that four non-official members opposed the supplementary demand. I do not

find any of those names included in the list now suggested by the official member. So, in the place of those four names, I propose that the four names suggested by me should be included.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): I second it.

President : Moved and seconded that in the place of the four names mentioned by the Honourable member finding place in the list moved by the Government member, four other names which have been read out by the Hon'ble member should be substituted.

The motion was put to vote and lost.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : Sir, I demand a poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows :—

AYES.

1	Mr.	J. John Kattakayam	5	Mr.	N. K. Padmanabha Pillai
2	,,	M. P. Madhavan Pillai	6	,,	P. Padmanabhan Tampi
3	,,	M. N. Narayana Menon	7	,,	M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai
4	,,	K. P. Nilakanta Pillai			

NOES.

1	Mr.	C. V. Chandrasekharan	9	Mr.	C. O. Madhavan
2	,,	R. Dhanukoti Pillai	10	,,	K. Madhavan Pillai
3	,,	James Simpson	11	,,	H. O. L. Marikar
4	,,	C. M. Joseph	12	,,	G. Narayana Aiyar
5	,,	Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai	13	,,	N. K. Padmanabha Pillai
6	,,	K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad	14	,,	K. Paramesvaran Pillai
7	,,	C. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar	15	,,	K. Rama Varma Raja
8	,,	A. Kumara Pillai	16	,,	G. B. E. Truscott
			17	,,	William Foster Inman

NEUTRALS.

1	Mr.	S. Adam Sait	7	Mr.	K. Padmanabha Panickar
2	,,	M. Govindan	8	,,	S. Piraviperumal Pillai
3	,,	Jacob Hassan Sait	9	,,	N. Ramakrishna Pillai
4	,,	Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi	10	,,	Tariatu Kunjitomman
5	,,	Komilezhathu Sankaran	11	,,	E. P. Varghese
6	,,	K. Madhavan Pillai	12	,,	A. N. Visvanatha Pillai

President: The House will now adjourn and meet again tomorrow at 11 o' clock. Those Honourable members who have been elected for the Joint Committee would be good enough to meet today at 12 o' clock.

The Council adjourned at 11-15 A. M.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,

Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

PROCEEDINGS

of

THE TRAVANCORE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL.

(*OFFICIAL REPORT*)

FIRST COUNCIL

VOLUME V—NUMBER 2.

FIFTH SESSION—1935/1110.

Tuesday, the 28th May, 1935/14th Edavam, 1110.

The Council met in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at Eleven of the Clock with Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., Kt. LL. D., Dewan-President, in the Chair.

MEMBER SWORN.

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai, M. A., B. Sc., (Chief Secretary to Government) took the oath and signed the Rolls.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Construction of a bridge across the Minachil river.

1. *Mr. J. John Kattakayam (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) how many years ago the construction of a bridge across the Minachil river in the Minachil taluk was sanctioned;

(*b*) for how many years and what amounts were allotted in the budget for the construction of this bridge and the number of times they lapsed; and

(*c*) the amount spent for the construction of the bridge and whether any benefit accrued therefrom?

G. P. T. 2304. 350. 6-1-1111. B

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott (*Chief Engineer*) :

(*a*) 18 years ago.

(*b*)

Year.		Grant.
1099	...	3,230
1100	...	4,920
1101	...	14,000
1102	...	8,000
1103	...	15,000
1104	...	12,500
1105	...	2,000
1107	...	2,600

Lapsed twice, *i. e.*, in 1099 and 1100.

(*c*) Rs. 61,715-9-0 including materials valued at Rs. 4,623 available for further use. No benefit could accrue, as the floods destroyed the works done.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : ആകപ്പാടെ ചിലവാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള തുക പല ഇനങ്ങളിലായിട്ടാണ് ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. അതിലേക്ക് മൊത്തം എത്രയാണെന്നു പറയാമൊ?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott : That is given in answer to part (*c*) of the question to be Rs. 61,715-9-0.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : ൧൮ വൎഷത്തിനുമുമ്പെ അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പാലം ഇനിയെങ്കിലും പണിയിക്കാൻ മെമ്പർ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott : There are proposals for rebuilding, but I might say that the cost of building the bridge will be about two lakhs of rupees and funds are not available at present for that.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : പാലത്തിനു വേണ്ടതായ പഴയ സാമാനങ്ങൾ ആററിൻെറ കരയിൽ ഇപ്പോഴും കിടക്കുന്നതായി മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott : Yes.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : ആ സാമാനങ്ങൾക്കു മതിപ്പുവില എത്രത്തോളം വരുമെന്ന് മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott : That is given under part (*c*) *i. e.* Rs. 4623.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : പതിനെട്ടു വൎഷത്തിനുമുമ്പു ആരംഭിച്ച പാലത്തിൻെറ കല്ലുമുതലായ ഇതരസാമഗ്രികൾക്കു എന്തു ചിലവുവരുമെന്ന് മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott: I cannot give any details as to that. The total materials are valued at Rs. 4,623.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: രണ്ടുലക്ഷം രൂപാ ചിലവുവരുമെന്നുദ്ദേശിച്ചുകൊണ്ടാണൊ ൧൮ വർഷത്തിനുമുമ്പ് പാലംകെട്ടാൻ ആരംഭിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott: I was not here 18 years ago.

Malayalam Schools in the Muvattupuzha and Todupuzha taluks.

2. ***Mr. J. John Kattakayam**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of departmental Malayalam Schools in each of the taluks of Todupuzha and Muvattupuzha;

(*b*) the number of schools where, contrary to the provisions in the Code, accommodation is given to more students than shall be accommodated, with the names of such schools in each of the taluks;

(*c*) why better accommodation is not made in these schools; and

(*d*) the percentage of students squatting on the sandy floor in the departmental schools of Todupuzha taluk?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*):

(*a*) Todupuzha taluk	...	12
Muvattupuzha taluk	...	42
(*b*) Todupuzha taluk	...	8

1. Todupuzha V. M. School for boys
2. Do. Do. for girls.
3. Purapuzha Primary School
4. Karikode Do.
5. Kariinkulam Do.
6. Karimannoor Do.
7. Nedumattam Do.
8. Kolani Do.

Muvattupuzha taluk ... 18

1. Muvattupuzha V. M. School for girls
2. Do Do. for boys
3. Kotamangalam Do. for boys
4. Koottattukulam Do.

10. Kozhippally Town Primary School.
11. Thrikkariyur Do.
12. Onakkur Do.

5. Moovattupuzha Town Primary School
6. Putuppady Do.
7. Pindimana Do.
8. Tirumarady Do.
9. Palakuha Do.
13. Potanikad Do.
14. Valakom Do.
15. Maneed Do.
16. Matirapally Do.
17. Koottattukulam Do.
18. Maramangalam Do. for girls.

(*c*) Due to financial stringency.
(*d*) About 20 per cent.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: മെമ്പർ ആദ്യം തമിഴിലും പിന്നീട് ഇംഗ്ലീഷിലും സംസാരിച്ചു. അറിയാവുന്നഭാഷയിൽ സംസാരിക്കണം.

President: What does he require?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: മലയാളവും തമിഴും അദ്ദേഹത്തിന് പരിചയമുണ്ട്. ഈ രണ്ടിലേതെങ്കിലും ഒരു ഭാഷയിൽ സംസാരിക്കുന്നതിന് അദ്ദേഹത്തെ പ്രസിഡൻറു അനുവദിക്കണം.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: I think I was speaking in English the whole time. (*laughter*).

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ഈ ചോദ്യത്തിൻെറ ഉപചോദ്യം ചോദിക്കാൻ എന്നെ അനുവദിക്കുമോ?

President: I cannot compel a member to talk in any language as I like. He is at liberty to talk in any language he can. For the same reason I am not asking Mr. Kattakayam to talk in English.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: സ്ഥലമില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു തറയിലിരിക്കുന്ന കുട്ടികളുടെ എണ്ണം എത്രയാണെന്നു പറയാമൊ?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: About 20 per cent.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ആകപ്പാടെയുള്ള കുട്ടികളുടെ എണ്ണം എത്രയാണെന്ന് പറയാമോ?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: I claim notice.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: എനിക്കു അറിയാവുന്നഭാഷയിൽ ഉത്തരംപറയണമെന്നു ഞാൻ വീണ്ടും ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നു.

അവിടെ എത്ര സ്കൂളുകൾ ഉണ്ടെന്നറിയാമോ?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: I have said, Sir, that I claim notice.

Mr. John Kattakayam: ഇപ്പോൾ ഉള്ള സ്കൂളുകൾ കൊണ്ടുമാത്രം പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നടത്തുന്നതിനു പര്യാപ്തമാകുമെന്നു മെമ്പർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan : Most of these northern taluks are rather backward in education ; and Government are doing as much as possible.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള ൪൨ വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾകൊണ്ട് കാർത്തികപ്പള്ളി താലൂക്കിനേക്കാൾ ഇരട്ടി വലിപ്പമുള്ള ഈ താലൂക്കിൽ പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നടത്താമെന്ന് വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan : There are 42 schools in Muvattupuzha taluk.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : തൊടുപുഴതാലൂക്കിനെപ്പററിയാണു പറയുന്നത്. ഇപ്പോൾ ഉള്ള കുട്ടികൾക്കു ഇരിക്കുന്നതിന് കൂടുതൽ സൌകര്യം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan : There is room for expansion, it depends upon financial conditions.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : കൂടുതൽ സ്ഥലസൌകര്യം ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു മെമ്പർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan : Certainly, as funds permit we will provide accommodation.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : എത്രകാലത്തിനുള്ളിൽ സ്ഥലസൌകര്യം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണു വിചാരിക്കുന്നത് ?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan : I am sorry, it is not possible to specify any definite period.

Road from High Range to Cochin Harbour.

3. ***Mr. J. John Kattakayam :** Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether they have received the recommendations of the Chief Engineer for converting the Alwaye road from the High Ranges to the Cochin Harbour into a second class road ; and

(b) whether they have received a petition from Mr. Ramaswami Aiyar and others pointing out the desirability of the road going direct from Kotamangalam to the Harbour *via* Muvattupuzha and the immoderate gain that would accrue thereby and whether any action was taken on it ?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott :

(a) Yes ; for converting it into a first class road.

(b) Yes ; it was also considered by Government.

Ginger cultivation in the State.

4. ***Mr. J. John Kattakayam :** Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the acreage in this country under ginger cultivation and the taluks in which it is cultivated ; and

(*b*) how many cwts. of dry ginger have been exported in the years 1108, 1109 and 1110 and what amount the Government have realised as export duty ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai :

*Statements (*a*) and (*b*) giving the information are laid on the table.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് അറിയാവുന്നയാതൊരു മെമ്പറും മലയാളത്തിൽ സംസാരിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലഎന്നു നിർബന്ധമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ചീഫ് സിക്രട്ടറികൂടെ ഇംഗ്ലീഷിൽതന്നെ പറയുന്നതു്.

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: He says that the President has probably ruled that no member who can speak in English shall speak in Malayalam and that is why the Chief Secretary is also speaking in English.

President : If he can appeal to any member to speak in Malayalam the President will have no objection. But there is no rule that I can compel a member to talk in a particular language.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : ഇനി എങ്കിലും മലയാളത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞാൽ കൊള്ളാം.

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : മെമ്പർ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള വിവരങ്ങളുടെ ഒരു സ്റ്റേറ്റ്മെൻറു് മേശപ്പുറത്തു് വച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : ഇഞ്ചികൃഷി ഈ നാട്ടിൽ നശിച്ചുവരുന്നു എന്നു് മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : അറിയാൻ പാടില്ല.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: കയററുമതിത്തീരുവയുടെ കണക്കിൽനിന്നും മനസ്സിലാക്കിയതു എന്താണെന്നു പറയാമോ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: തീരുവ കുറഞ്ഞുവരുന്നു എന്നാണു് കാണുന്നതു്.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : എത്രനാളായി അങ്ങിനെ കുറഞ്ഞുകാണുന്നു ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : ൧൧൦൮-ൽ ൧൧൦൦൩൭൨ രൂപാ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ൧൧൦൯-ൽ ൧൦൦൬൮൪ രൂപാ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ൧൧൧൦-ൽ ഏഴുമാസത്തേക്കു് ൨൩൪൨൮ രൂപാ ഉണ്ടു്.

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*Vide Appendix I A and I B—page 30.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : എവിടെ എല്ലാം ഇഞ്ചികൃഷി നടത്തിവരുന്നു?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : അതിനെപ്പററി സ്റ്റേററ്മെൻറിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : ചോദ്യത്തിൻെറ മറുപടിരൂപത്തിൽ അതിനെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചാൽ കൊള്ളാം.

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : കോട്ടയം, വൈക്കം, മൂവാററുപുഴ മുതലായ താലൂക്കുകളിൽ ഇഞ്ചികൃഷി നടത്തിവരുന്നുണ്ട്.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : ഈ കൃഷി അധഃപതിച്ചുപോയിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ അതിൻെറ നിവാരണമാർഗ്ഗമായി എന്തെങ്കിലും പ്രവർത്തിക്കണമെന്ന് വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: എന്തുനിവാരണം ചെയ്യണമെന്നാണ് മെമ്പർ പറയുന്നത്?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : ഇഞ്ചികൃഷിയെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ എല്ലാം ചെയ്യണം.

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : നിവൃത്തിയുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളെല്ലാം ചെയ്യുന്നതാണ്.

Supply of medicines to hospitals.

5. ***Mr. J. John Kattakayam** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether, when medicines are supplied to hospitals, the period for which the same should be used is fixed ;

(*b*) whether a fresh supply is made if the medicines are spent up before the expiry of the specified period ; and

(*c*) whether the practice of supplying medicines many days after the medicines are spent up in hospitals prevails now ; and

(*d*) whether doctors give from hospitals prescriptions for medicines ?

Mr. James Simpson (*Darbar Physician*) : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) There has been no such practice either before or now.

(*d*) The question is not clear. Medicines are issued only on the prescriptions of medical officers.

Excise cases in the Kottayam Division.

6. ***Mr. J. John Kattakayam** : Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of Excise cases detected during

1108 and 1109 in the Kottayam Division ; of these the number charged ; the number of cases disputed ; and the number of cases which ended in punishments ?

Mr. C. O. Madhavan (*Excise Commissioner*) : The required *information is placed on the table.

Amount of tree-tax realised in the Kottayam Division.

7. ***Mr. J. John Kattakayam** : Will the Government be pleased to state the amount realised on account of tree-tax during 1108 and 1109 in the Kottayam Division ?

Mr. C. O. Madhavan : The information required is as follows :—

	Rs.	Chs.	C.
1108	79,800	18	9
1109	70,268	21	3

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : എന്റെ ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്കു മലയാളത്തിൽ ഉത്തരം കിട്ടാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് ശേഷമുള്ള ചോദ്യങ്ങളെല്ലാം ഞാൻ പിൻവലിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

President : But so far he has already exhausted seven questions out of the nine. There are only two remaining.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai (*Municipal Council*): May I know whether I have got the right to put supplementary questions to the main question answered by the Excise Commissioner ?

President : A question has been put and answer given. Supplementary questions are therefore permissible.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : I want to know from the Excise Commissioner what proportion the tree-tax bears to the rentals of the toddy shops in the Kottayam Division ?

President : That question does not arise as a supplementary question. He has asked about tree-tax and information on that has been given.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : May I know from the member whether there is any approved policy in the department in the matter of realising tree-tax ; whether it bears any proportion to the rentals collected from that division ?

President : On what principle is the tree-tax fixed ? Is that the question ?

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*Vide Appendix II—page 30.

Mr. C. O. Madhavan : Tree-tax is sometimes enhanced to make the drink more costly.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : May I know the reason that led to the decrease in the realisation of tree-tax during 1109 ?

Mr. C. O. Madhavan : It is due to the fall in the number of trees tapped.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai (*Chirayinkil* cum *Nedumangad*) : May I know whether the object of enhancing tree-tax is to make drink more costly ?

Mr. C. O. Madhavan : It is done in furtherance of the policy of the Government towards gradual prohibition.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai : If the policy of the Government is prohibition by enhancing the tree-tax and thereby making drink more costly, is it not likely that foreign liquors will be imported into Travancore and that would do away with native drink ?

Mr. C. O. Madhavan : Need not necessarily be so, Sir.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai : What is the present price of one bottle of cocoa brandy ?

Mr. C. O. Madhavan : I claim notice.

Mr. K. P Nilakanta Pillai : Is not the department bottling cocoa brandy and selling it ? How does the Excise Commissioner claim notice when I ask for the price of a bottle of cocoa brandy ?

President : He says he does not know the present market price of the brandy.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai : The price of cocoa brandy does not fluctuate in the market. The department makes it and sells it at a fixed price.

President : The Excise Commissioner has stated that he does not know the price, and has claimed notice. There is no use in pursuing the matter.

The next two questions have been withdrawn by the member.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai : Sir, may I put the questions on behalf of the member ?

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : I rise to a point of order, as to whether one member can ask questions sent by another member especially when that other member is present and has withdrawn the questions ?

President : No.

Recovery of fees from patients in the General Hospital for X-ray examination.

8. ***Mr. E. P. Varghese** (*Nominated*) : Will the Government be pleased to state whether any fee is levied from patients who resort to the General Hospital, Trivandrum, for treatment, if X-ray examination becomes necessary for them ?

Mr. James Simpson : Yes, except from those who are certified to be too poor to pay by a Government Medical Officer or a qualified Medical Practitioner.

Mr. E. P. Varghese : What is the rate of fees charged ?

Mr. James Simpson : It varies from Rs. 2 to Rs. 8.

Mr. E. P. Varghese : May I know whether any fee is charged when X-ray examination is necessary for diagnosis ?

Mr. James Simpson : If the medical officer in charge of the case thinks that X-ray is going to help in diagnosis and treatment, he will certainly have it; and if the patient can afford to pay he will be asked to pay.

Mr. E. P. Varghese : How is the ability to pay, of the patient, determined ?

Mr. James Simpson : We rely on the knowledge of medical officers about the patient. In case of doubt, the patient gets it free.

Communal claims in the matter of recruitment of Clerks in the Secretariat.

9. ***Mr. E. P. Varghese** : Will the Government be pleased to state whether any communal rotation is adopted in the recruitment of clerks in the Secretariat ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : The answer is in the negative.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : May I know what, according to Government, is the community of an applicant ; is it the community in which he was born or the community to which he belongs on the date of the application ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : The applicant gives the name of his community in his application ; and the Government ordinarily accept that.

Opening a dispensary between Shertallai and Alleppey.

10. **Mr. E. P. Varghese** : Will the Government be pleased to state whether there have been demands for the opening of a dispensary mid-way between Shertallai and Alleppey ?

Mr. James Simpson : Yes.

Mr. E. P. Varghese : May I know what steps have been taken in that direction ?

Mr. James Simpson: In 1931, the people petitioned Government for a dispensary. Government have in view the opening of new dispensaries; and the question of opening a new dispensary in the place referred to in the question will also be taken up in due course.

Prevention of Mosquito trouble in Shertallai.

11. ***Mr. E. P. Varghese**: Will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken for the destruction or the prevention of the increase of mosquitoes in the Shertallai taluk.

Mr. A Kumara Pillai (*Secretary to Government*): A filariasis survey of the taluk was conducted in 1107. A field observation station for carrying out observations on the factors relating to transmission of filaria was also started at Pattanacad in Shertallai. Based on the researches carried out, experimental filariasis control measures were begun in the taluk in 1933. This scheme attempts at the removal, from the mosquito breeding places, of pistia, a water plant on which the larvae of the mosquitoes which transmit the disease thrive. Up to the end of 1934 an area of 12 sq. miles was cleared of pistia.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: What was the conclusion of the experiments conducted? Was it not that the water plant must be destroyed?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: Yes.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: May I know what further steps have been taken to remove the water plant altogether?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: They have introduced a system of hand removal.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: How many persons are now employed in the hand removal of these plants?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: The controlling staff, now engaged in the work in Shertallai, consists of one Sub-Assistant Surgeon, one Research Assistant, four Maistries, 16 coolies and 2 peons.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: Do the Government hope that, with that staff, the hand removal can be completed; and, if so, in how many years?

President: It is a matter of opinion.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: How many, in Shertallai, were suffering from filariasis at the time the campaign was started, and how many are still suffering from the disease?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: That information is not available. The filarial survey was conducted in 1107. In that survey 6,404 persons were examined, out of whom 1,754 persons were found to be infected.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: Was the examination conducted during night time or during day?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: That information is not available now.

Appointments made in the Secretariat from 1-3-1109 to the end of Vrischikam 1110.

12. ***Mr. E. P. Varghese:** Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the number of appointments acting and permenent made in the Secretariat since 1st Tulam 1109 till the end of Vrischikam 1110, the communities to which these appointed persons belong and the dates of their appointments?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: The *statement giving the information is laid on the table.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: May I know whether any Latin Catholic that was appointed during the period referred to in the question is now in the Secretariat?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: I claim notice.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: Is there a single Latin Catholic graduate now in the Secretariat?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: The question relates to a specific period. Therefore I have to claim notice for this question also. The information is not now before me.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: Is there a single Latin Catholic non-graduate in the Secretariat now?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: Again, Sir, I can onl- repeat the answer to the previous questions.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi (*Mavelikara and Kartikapalli* cum *Kunnattur*): May I ask whether there is any evidence to show that the Latin Christian Community is particularly good for Secretariat work?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: No. All communities may contain competent men for Secretariat work.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: Was any Latin Christian appointed during the period referred to in the question?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: Yes.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: How many?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: One.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: How many applications were there during the period?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: I claim notice.

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* *Vide* Appendix III page.—

Work done by the Industrial Chemist during 1109 and 1110.

13. ***Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai**: With reference to the working of the Industrial Chemist, will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the work or works in which he was engaged during 1109 M. E. and the results thereof: and

(*b*) the programme of work awaiting him for 1110 M. E.?

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai (*Director of Industries*):

(*a*) A *statement of the work done in the Industrial Research Laboratory by the Industrial Chemist and the Chemical Assistant during 1109, is placed on the table. The nature of the work done in the Industrial Research Laboratory is such that in most cases the Industrial Chemist and the Chemical Assistant have to attend to the same work and therefore it is not possible to separate their work and say which part was done by the Industrial Chemist and which by the Chemical Assistant. Except in those cases where such division can be easily shown, which is indicated in the appropriate places, the report of their joint work only can be given.

(*b*) The †programme of work for 1110 is placed on the table.

Work done by the Geological Assistant during 1109 and 1110.

14. ***Mr. K. P Nilakanta Pillai**: With reference to the working of the Geological Assistant, will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the work or works in which he was engaged during 1109 M. E. and the results thereof: and

(*b*) the programme of work awaiting him for 1110 M. E.?

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: (*a*) & (*b*) The ‡information required is laid on the table.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether there is any programme of work for 1110?

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: Yes, that is also laid on the table.

Work done by the Chemical Assistant during 1109 and 1110.

15. **Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai**: With reference to the work of the Chemical Assistant, will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the work or works in which he was engaged during 1109 M. E. and the results thereof; and

(*b*) the programme of work awaiting him for 1110 M. E.?

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* *Vide* Appendix IV A—page 33
† *Vide* Appendix IV B—page 34
‡ *Vide* Appendix V A and V B—pages 35 and 36

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: (*a*) and (*b*) The nature of the work done is such that in most cases the Industrial Chemist and the Chemical Assistant have to attend to the same work, and it is therefore not possible to separate their work and say which part was done by the Industrial Chemist and which by the Chemical Assistant. For work done by the Chemical Assistant and the Industrial Chemist *vide* answer to question No. 13.

Work done by the Prospector during 1109 and 1110.

16. ***Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai**: With reference to the working of the Prospector, will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the work or works in which he was engaged during 1109 M. E. and the results thereof; and

(*b*) the programme of work awaiting him for 1110 M. E.

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: (*a*) and (*b*) The Prospector assists the Geological Assistant in his work, according to the instructions given from time to time. No separate report on his work can be given as it is not possible for him to do any work independent of the Geologist. The Geological Assistant's programme of work includes that of the Prospector also. For the Geological Assistant's work vide answer to question No. 14.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: May I know under whose direction the Geological Assistant and Prospector work?

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: The Prospector works under the direction of the Geological Assistant.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: Is it not possible for the Prospector to do any work independent of the Geological Assistant?

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: No.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: What was the work actually turned out by the Prospector during 1109?

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: The information is laid on the table.

Applications for grants to primary schools.

17. ***Mr. K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad** (*Jenmies*): Will the Government be pleased to give a list showing:

(*a*) the number of applications received for grants to primary schools for the last two years;

(*b*) the number of Hindu, Christian and Mahomedan applicants; and

(*c*) the number for which grants were sanctioned and the number of Hindu, Christian and Mahomedan applications granted?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) A *statement giving the information asked for is laid on the table.

Mr. K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad: May I know the percentage of Hindu applications which were granted?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: On a point of order, Sir; do supplementary questions arise on statements laid on the table?

President: Yes, if they are relevant to the main question.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: Nearly 50 per cent. of the Hindu applications were granted; about 55 per cent. of the Christian applications were granted; and about 60 per cent. of the Mahomedan applications were granted.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether Government follow the principle of communal representation in giving grants to schools?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: No, Sir.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: What is the principle then?

President: There are rules, I suppose?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: There are Grant-in-aid Rules.

Progress made in the establishment of the Rubber Factory.

18. ***Mr. K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad**: Will the Government be pleased to state the progress so far made in the establishment of the proposed Rubber Factory in the State?

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: The building for the Rubber Factory has been completed and the necessary machinery got down. The machinery is being erected. The raw materials and chemicals have also been purchased and all arrangements for the working of the Factory are being speedily made.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: What is the amount spent hitherto on purchase of raw materials?

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: Rubber alone has been purchased for Rs. 32,000. I have not got the exact figure about the chemicals, etc.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: May I know from the member whether the fitting up of the machinery is complete?

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: Yes. It is complete now.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: Then may I know what is meant by the answer that the fitting up of the machineries is nearing completion?

Vide Appendix VI—page 36.

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: When answering the interpellation it was being fitted. Now it is complete.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether the Government have got any rubber estates?

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: Yes.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: What is the quantity of rubber produced from these estates each year?

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: I claim notice.

Education Department Co-operative Benefit Fund No. 1964.

19. ***Mr. K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad:** With reference to the Education Department Co-operative Benefit Fund, Ltd., No. 1964, will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of subscribers to the Fund at present (1-1-1935);

(*b*) whether all the subscribers are paying their dues regularly;

(*c*) the total assets of the Fund till now;

(*d*) whether the administration of the Fund is controlled by the Education Department; and

(*e*) if so, the extent of control exercised by it.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: (*a*) 4,631.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Rs. 81,214-21-11.

(*d*) No.

(*e*) In view of the answer to part (*d*) this does not arise.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether there is any case of misappropriation of this fund?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: No such case has come to my knowledge.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: May I know whether any servant of the department is controlling the administration of the fund if the department is not doing it?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: Some employees of the Education Department may be office bearers of this Fund but the department has no control.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: May I know what exactly is the position of this Fund today?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: It is going to be wound up?

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: What are the reasons for deciding this Fund to be wound up?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: It was considered that the Fund would not prosper if certain conditions were not satisfied. Certain proposals were placed before the Government but Government declined to consider those proposals, So. the members of the society at an extraordinary meeting decided that in the circumstances it was no use going on with the Fund and so they decided to liquidate it.

Non-interest bearing cash balance of the State.

20. ***Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai**: Will the Government be pleased to state the non-interest bearing cash balance of the State for the years 1107, 1108, 1109 and where it was held ?

Mr. C. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): The non-interest bearing cash balances of the State as on the last day of :

			Rs.
1107	In the Treasuries	...	28,65,990
	In the Imperial Bank	...	1,01,786
1108	In the Treasuries	...	30,26,150
	In the Imperial Bank	...	1,01,786
1109	In the Treasuries	...	29,32,790
	In the Imperial Bank	...	1,01,786

Surplus Investments of the State.

21. ***Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai**: With regard to the surplus investments of the State as revealed by the Budget figures for the current year, will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the amount held in Government of India Securities and on what rate of interest ; and

(*b*) the amount held in fixed deposits with banks and the rate of interest for the same ?

Mr. C. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar: Surplus Investments of the State as on 1-1-1110.

(*a*) Government of India Securities :—

		B. Rs.
3 per cent. 1896-97	...	12,00,600
3½ per cent 1879	...	14,91,100
3½ per cent. 1947-50	...	14,00,000
4 per cent. 1960-70	...	129,31,100
5 per cent. 1939-44	...	19,40,200
		189,63,000

(*b*) Fixed deposits with Banks.

[Mr. C. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar.]

(i) B. Rs. 10 lakhs with the Chartered and National Bank of India at 2½ per cent.

(ii) B. Rs. 2½ lakhs free balance with the Imperial Bank on account of the current account.

(iii) B. Rs. 2½ lakhs with the State Aided Bank of Travancore Ltd., free of interest.

(iv) B. Rs. 1½ lakhs with the State Aided Bank of Travancore Ltd., at 5 per cent interest per annum.

Sinking Fund created for the Quilon-Shencotta Railway.

22 ***Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai**: Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Sinking Fund created for the Quilon-Shencottah Railway has already been withdrawn and if so when and in what form and where it is held now?

Mr. C. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar: The member is referred to Paragraph 2 of the speech of the Financial Secretary introducing the budget estimates for 1110. The investments pertaining to the Railway Sinking Fund have not been disturbed and are held in Government of India securities only.

China clay Industry.

23. ***Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi** (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there are China clay deposits at Varkalai;

(*b*) whether they intend starting porcelain industry in Travancore;

(*c*) the initial expenditure required for starting such an industry;

(*d*) whether there are offers for the China clay from outside Travancore;

(*e*) if so from what place, and the quantity required;

(*f*) whether they have fixed the cost for the clay;

(*g*) if thay have not fixed, will they be pleased to fix the cost for the same; and

(*h*) whether the offer is for reasonable value or for free of cost?

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) It is under consideration.

(*c*) About 3 lakhs.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) It will be premature to furnish this information at this stage.

(*f*) No.

(*g*) It can be fixed only after the factory is started and actual work begun.

(*h*) For reasonable value.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: Sir, I rise to a point of order. The member was putting the question in Malayalam while he knows English. Is it permissible?

President: He only put the number in Malayalam. There is no cause for a point of order.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: ഫാക്ടറി തുടങ്ങുന്നതിനുമുമ്പ് പുറമെയുള്ളവർക്ക് ചൈനാ ക്ലേ കൊടുക്കണമെന്ന് ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: ഇല്ല.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether there is any proposal by the Government to start Porcelain Industry in Travancore?

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: The proposal is under the consideration of Government.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether the Director of Industries has submitted any proposal to Government?

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: Yes. It is under the consideration of Government.

Fish curing in the State.

24. * **Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have received any proposals for starting fish curing in Travancore; and

(*b*) if so the amount required for the same?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*)**:** (*a*) No.

(*b*) This does not arise in view of the answer to (*a*).

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: Sir, in the original question that I sent to the Council office it was stated fish canning and not fish curing. I know as a matter of fact that fish curing is conducted in the State.

President: The error is admitted, and the question can be modified and asked, if the member is ready with an answer.

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: Sir. I can answer that question.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: ഫിഷ് ക്യാനിംഗ് ഇവിടെ എവിടെ എങ്കിലും നടത്തുന്നുണ്ടോ?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: ഇല്ല.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു പ്രപ്പോസൽ വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: ഇല്ല.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: അപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യുന്നതു് ലാഭകരമായിരിക്കുമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: അപ്രകാരം ചെയ്തുനോക്കിയതിനുശേഷമെ അതിനെപ്പററി അഭിപ്രായം പറയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയുള്ളു.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: ഫിഷ് ക്യാനിംഗ് നടത്തുന്നതിനെപ്പററി വല്ല അന്വേഷണവും നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: അന്വേഷണം നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: അതിൻെറ ഫലമെന്താണെന്നു പറയാമോ?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: അതിൻെറ ഫലമെന്തെന്നു പറയത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള എല്ലാ വിവരങ്ങളും അന്വേഷണത്തിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ല.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: ഏതെങ്കിലും രാജ്യത്തു് ഈ ഇൻഡസ്ട്രി നടത്തുന്നുണ്ടോ?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: പല രാജ്യങ്ങളിലും ഈ ഇൻഡസ്ട്രി നടത്തുന്നുണ്ടു്.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: ഇൻഡ്യയിൽ എവിടെ എങ്കിലും ഈ ഇൻഡസ്ട്രി നടത്തുന്നതായി അറിയാമോ?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: കോഴിക്കോട്ടു് ഈ ഇൻഡസ്ട്രി നടത്തുന്നുണ്ടു്.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: അവിടെ ഈ ഇൻഡസ്ട്രി നടത്തുന്നതു സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള വരവുചിലവുകളുടെ കണക്കു വരുത്തി നോക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: കണക്കുകൾ വരുത്തി നോക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: അവിടെ ഈ ഇൻഡസ്ട്രി നടത്തുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ലാഭമാണോ അതല്ല നഷ്ടമാണോ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതു്?

Mr K. Paramesvaran Pillai: വലിയ ലാഭവുമില്ല. കുറെ നാളത്തേക്കു നഷ്ടവും വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

Mr. K P. Nilakanta Pillai: May I know from the member what exactly is the nature of the work done in this direction?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: Some experiments were conducted by the department in canning fish and it was found that the results were not promising.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: May I know whether the experiments are now stopped or pursued

Mr. K Paramesvaran Pillai: Attempts will be made to pursue the experiments further.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether the Government have got any machinery to conduct the experiment now?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: At present there is none.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know from the member the nature of the experiments conducted?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: We got some cans from outside and tried some experiments on the canning of fish.

Agricultural demonstration farms.

25. * **Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of agricultural demonstration farms now in existence;

(*b*) the annual receipts and expenditure of the fruit garden at Cape Comorin;

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: (*a*) 10.

Year.	Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.
(*b*) 1108	501	20	6	2249	7	2
1109	667	6	13	2954	17	8

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: തിരുവനന്തപുരം ടൌണിൽ ഒരു അഗ്രിക്കൽച്ചറൽ ഡിമാൺസ്ട്രേഷൻഫാറം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതു നല്ലതാണെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: ഡെമാൺസ്ട്രേഷൻ ഫാറത്തിനു തക്കതായ ഒരു സൈററ് കിട്ടിയാൽ അതു് ഇവിടെ സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതു് നല്ലതാണ്.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: ഒരു നല്ല സൈററ് കിട്ടുമോ എന്നു് ഇവിടെ മെമ്പർ അന്വേഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: അന്വേഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിലേക്കു തക്കതായ ഒരു സ്ഥലം കിട്ടാൻ പ്രയാസമാണെന്നാണു തോന്നുന്നതു്.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: ഏതു മാർഗ്ഗത്തിൽക്കൂടിയാണു് അന്വേഷണം നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്?

Mr K. Paramesvaran Pillai: ഞാൻ നേരിട്ടാണു് അന്വേഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: ആ വിവരം ഗവൺമെന്റിനെ ധരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: ഗവൺമെന്റിനെ ധരിപ്പിച്ചില്ല.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: ഡെമാൺസ്ട്രേഷൻ ഫാറം സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിനു തക്ക ഒരു സ്ഥലം കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്നതിനു് മെമ്പർക്കു ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിക്കാം.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know from the member what varieties of fruits are cultivated in the Cape Fruit Farm?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: Several important varieties of graft mangoes, grapes, oranges, limes, figs, supodillas, guavas, pomegranates and papayas are cultivated in the Fruit Farm.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether the department is able to meet the demands made by the Government?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: We have got only a small area under cultivation. The idea behind is to popularise fruit cultivation and also to supply seeds and seedlings to people interested in fruit culture.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know from the member in which markets these fruits are sold?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: These fruits are sold mostly in the farm itself.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: May I know whether the Director of Agriculture had been to this Farm during this season?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: I was there very recently.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: May I know, Sir, what approximately is the number of mango trees in the garden?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: We have got about 300 mango trees of different varieties.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: May I know from the member when these trees began to bear?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: All the trees which are about 3 to 4 years of age bear fruits.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: Will the member be pleased to place some sample fruits on the table (Laughter).

T. A. of Sub-Registrars recently transferred.

26. * **Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar** (*Kunnatnad cum Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether all the Sub-Registrars recently transferred are entitled to get their T. A; and

(*b*) if so, what will be the total amount of the T. A. that will have to be paid?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: (*a*) No.

(*b*) The amount can be known only when the claims are received.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know from the member how many Sub-Registrars have recently been transferred?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: Unless the period is specified, it is difficult to answer the question.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know how many Sub-Registrars have been transferred by the orders dated the 31st Medam 1110?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: I claim notice, Sir.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know from Government whether they are following any definite policy in the matter of these transfers?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: Yes, When a Sub-Registrar has been in a place for a pretty long time he is transferred to some other place. Again a Sub-Registrar may be transferred when some complaints are received against him. It is also necessary to effect such transfers according to the exigencies of service.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: What is the maximum period fixed for a Sub-Registrar to be in a particular station?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: No maximum period has been fixed.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : Is there any minimum period fixed ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : No.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: With reference to the answer to part (*a*), may I know why certain Sub-Registrars are not entitled to T. A. ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : Sometimes they are transferred at their own request and then they are not given T. A. At other times they are transferred on account of certain complaints received against them and then also their T. A. is refused. If they are transferred by the department in public interests they are given T. A.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : May I know from the member what exactly is the nature of the complaint on account of which a Sub-registrar is transferred from one taluk to another ?

President : Unless you specify the individual the supplementary question will not be understandable.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : May I know whether a Sub-Registrar who is transferred on complaint, will be entitled to get his T. A.

Rao Sahib Dr. N Kunjan Pillai: No.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : May I know from the Chief Secretary in which cases do they give T. A. to the Sub-Registrar ?

President : If the transfer takes place in the usual course, without a request from the Sub-Registrar, or without any complaint against him, then he gets T. A.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether those Sub-Registrars who were transferred on these grounds were given their T. A. ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : They will get their T. A. when they submit their bills.

Grants issued by the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries.

27. ***Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai** (*Neyyattinkara* cum *Nedumangad*) : With reference to the grants made by the Government under the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the institutions which receive grants together with the amount of each grant and the date when such grant was sanctioned; and

(b) the number of applications received by the same department from 1104 up to date (25-5-1110) for grants, giving also the name of the person or institution from whom each such application was received, the purpose for which each of such applications was made and the reasons for rejecting in the case of applications rejected?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai. (a) A statement furnishing the answer is placed on the table.

(b) The time and and labour involved in the preparation of the statements will be out of all proportion to their utility.

Appointments of Marketing officers.

28 ***Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai**: Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose appointing a few Marketing Officers, and, if so, what is their pay and status, the number of officers so proposed to be appointed. their jurisdiction and functions?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: The Government propose to appoint two Marketing Officers, a Senior Marketing officer on Rs. 200-10/2-250 per mensem and a Junior Marketing officer on Rs. 100-10/2-150 per mensem. Their functions are to conduct, in co-operation with the Imperial and Provincial staff of Marketing officers, a survey of the marketing of agricultural products including dairy and animal husbandry products and fish, and detect defects in existing practices, and suggest remedies. The officers have to conduct their work on a commodity basis and therefore their jurisdiction will be coextensive over the whole State.

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* *Vide* Appendix VII—pages 37 and 38

Appendix I A.

Vide Answer to Question No. 4

Statement showing the ginger cultivation in the State.

	Name of taluk.	*Area under ginger Cultivation.* Acre.	Cent.
1.	Kalkulam	423	75
2.	Vilavancode	43	75
3.	Neyyattinkara	137	50
4.	Trivandrum	6	91
5.	Mavelikara	20	...
6.	Karunagapalli	27	...
7.	Pattanapuram	28	...
8.	Kottayam	9,385	62
9.	Vaikom	7,027	...
10.	Meenachil	3,846	42
11.	Muvattupuzha	4,500	...
12.	Todupuzha	2,644	39
13.	Kunnattunad	1,055	...
	Total	29,145	31

Appendix I B.

Statement giving the quantity of dry ginger exported and the duty collected thereon during the years 1108, 1109 and 1110.

Year.	*Quantity exported.* Wts.	*Duty collected* Bh. Rs.
1108	88,208	1,10,263
1109	80,545	1,00,698
1110 (first seven months).	21,457	26,834

Appendix No. II.

Vide Answer to Question No. 6.

Statement showing the excise cases in the Kottayam Division.

Year.	No. of cases detected.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of cases disputed.	No. of cases that ended in punishment.
1108	687	558	46	537
1109	791	646	83	611

Appendix III.

Vide Answer to question No. 12.

Statement of appointments made in the Secretariat from 1st Tulam 1109 to the end of Vrischikam 1110.

Acting Higher Grade 3rd class Clerks.

Name.	Caste.	Date of appointment.
M. Sukumara Pillai B. A.	Other caste Hindu	25-6-1109
K. G. Chacko, B. A.	Christian (Marthoma)	25-6-1109
D. Thirumalai Iyengar, B. A.	Brahmin	27-6-1109
J. C. Morais, B. A.	Christian (Latin Catholic)	4-7-1109
P. Chellamma, B. A.	Nair	18-7-1109
S. Ramaswami Iyer, B. A., B. L.	Brahmin	27-9-1109
P. N. Ahammad Kannu B. A.	Muslim	26-9-1109
V. I. Abraham, B. A.	Christian (Knanaya)	2-10-1109
K. Krishnan Nair, B. A.	Nair	18-11-1109
K. T. Thomas, B. A.	Christian (Syrian Catholic)	10-12-1109
D. D. Sathiadas. B. A.	Christian (Depressed) Sambavan	23-4-1110
Acting Typists.		
Sthanusubramonia Iyer	Brahmin	17-7-1109
G. Sumathy Kutty	Ezhava	11-8-1109
R. Kumara Pillai	Krishnanvagai	11-8-1109
C. Muthuswami Asari	Kammala	11-8-1109
S. Rajagopala Iyer	Brahmin	20-8-1109
E. N. Sreedharan Nair	Nair	26-11-1109
Acting Lower Grade Clerks.		
R. Krishna Pillai	Nair	12-3-1109
R. Sreedharan	Ezhava	27-7-1109
Sundaresan Asari	Kammala	18-8-1109
Koch .kunjan	Pulaya	20-8-1109
M. S. Rama Iyer	Brahmin	9-9-1109
N. Damodaran Namburi	Malayala Brahmin	9-9-1109
S. A. Shabudin	Muslim	9-9-1109
Gladston Moses	Christian (L. M. S.)	9-9-1109
Vasanaperumal Nadar	Nadar	11-9-1109
N. Parameswaran Pillai	Nair	11-9-1109

Appendix III (contd).

Acting Shorthand Reporters.

Name	Caste	Date of appointment.
C. K. Gopala Paniker	Nair	8-10-1109
V. Padmanabha Iyer	Brahmin	9-10-1109
K. Padmanabha Pillai	Nair	9-12-1109
R. Venkitachalam Iyer	Brahmin	12-12-1109

Higher Grade 3rd Class Clerks confirmed.

Serial No	Name	Caste	Date of 1st appointment	Date of confirmation.
1	P. Vasudevan	Ezhava	21-6-1105	24-5-1109
2	A. Kadir Husan	Muslim	23-8-1105	28-6-1109
3	P. C. Manavikraman Raja	Samantha Raja O. C. H.	27-12-1105	11-1-1110
4	P. A. Thomas	Syrian Christian Jacobite	20-6-1106	1-1-1109
5	A. Sivaraman	Eshava	Do.	Do.
6	N. Krisana Pillai	Nair	Do.	Do.
7	P. Subramoniam	Pattariar O. C. H.	21-6-1106	Do.

Typists confirmed.

1	C. Kolappan Asari	Kammala	12-10-1101	1-1-1110
2	T. K. Kesavan	Ezhava	20-9-1103	Do.
3	G. Gurunatha Naidu	Naidu O. C. H.	8-6-1105	Do.
4	M. Nagappan Pillai	Vellala O. C. H.	18-7-1105	Do.

Lower grade clerks confirmed.

1	R. Narayana Pillai	Nair	4-2-1105	22-7-1109
2	P. Bhageerathi Amma Thangachy	Do.	14-2-1105	1-1-1110
3	P. T. Thomas	Syrian Cristian Marthomma	8-6-1106	Do.
4	Miss. K. V. Mariam	Syrian Christian Jacobite	14-8-1106	Do.

Appendix IV A.

Vide **Answer to Question No. 13.**

Work done by the Industrial Chemist and his Assistant during 1109.

The investigation of food materials was continued. Banana flour, sweet potato flour. Chana flour and arrow root flour were examined.

Some field experiments in the manufacture of salt with a view to improve the yield and quality of the salt produced were started in the Thamaracolam Old Allom. Sixteen pans were selected from a region which was a swamp. The pans were relaid, alkalities were made to prevent percolation of fresh water and in the mode of farming. By the end of the year salt was scraped. This salt on analysis was found to be of greater purity than that manufactured in the neighbouring pans, where the farming was carried according to the old methods. The Industrial Chemist also visited most of the alloms and was studying the conditions obtaining therein. The study has disclosed several defects which should be removed before the total output of the salt could be improved.

An examination of fifteen samples of paint was made for Mr. John Kurian who was given a report giving the directions in which improvements could be made. Samples of industrial water were investigated for Mr. V. T. Thanan of the Quilon Tanneries and Messrs A. D. Cotton Mills, Ltd., Quilon. Boiler feed water for Messrs. P. John and Sons and Aspinwall & Co., of Alleppey were also examined. In every case, methods for treating the water to render it fit for this purpose were given.

Samples of cocobrandy and jaggery arrack were investigated for the Excise Department.

A report was prepared and submitted to Government on the utility of cocoanut jaggery as a raw material for the manufacture of sugar.

484 samples of water, raw and filtered, were analysed for the Water Works Department. Besides these, during the final test of the filter plant, tests were conducted on various samples of water, sediments, &c. 14 samples of aluminium sulphate also were analysed for the same department.

Eleven orders for Electroplating were received and duly executed Analysis of 59 samples of materials was also conducted. Answers were supplied as usual to the several enquiries received. The Industrial Chemist also supervised the work of the Dyer.

The Industrial Chemist went on deputation to the All-Ceylon Cocoanut Exibition and Conference held in Colombo and he submitted a report on his arrival. He was also in charge of the duties of the Director of Industries from 19-11-1109 to 5-12-1109.

Appendix IV B.

Programme of work of the Industrial Chemist and his assistant 1110 M. E.

1. Investigation of salt manfacture :—

Experiments in the Alloms on the crystallisation of salt.

Efforts at improving the quality and quantity of the yield.

Laboratory work on the salt produced, the salt sent for examination, bitterns and brines.

Study of the conditions of manufacture of salt within several alloms in the State.

2. Analysis of arrack, both palmyrah jaggery arrack, and toddy arrack. Visit to the distilleries to examine the methods of distillation and devise measures for improvement. Detection of undesirable substances in samples manufactured in the distilleries.

3. Works for the Water Works Department ; Analysis of samples of water and also of the chemicals used in the refining of water.

4. Electroplating.

5. Work for the Boiler section ; analysis of the Boiler Feed water, boiler crust when required, examination of water softners.

6. Experiments to investigate the possibilities of the indigenous raw material.

7. General supervision of the Dyeing section of the department.

8. Touring in connection with the inspection of salt factories, and distilleries, enquiries concerning grant of loans.

9, As usual enquiries for information on industrial questions will be attended to and technical advice given when sought for.

10. Propaganda work by means of interviews, lectures, exhibitions and otherwise for furthering industrial activities.

11. Analysis of the samples of the many kinds of materials submitted.

In addition to the above, urgent questions that might call for investigation will be taken up as they present themselves.

Appendix V—A.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 14.**

Statement of work of the Geological Assistant during 1109 M. E.

An investigation of the littoral sands between the Kayamkulam Bar and Alleppey was made. It is found that proceeding towards the north, Monazite is very sparingly present. The examination of the China clay deposits at Kundara was continued. Some of the properties of this clay were determined and its suitability for sizing purposes was also ascertained. Prospecting for mica near Vamanapuram (Thanniyam) was taken up. The size of the flakes obtainable from this locality free from flaws is small and therefore it is unremunerative to work such deposits yielding only inferior grades. Under orders of Government, Myladi and its neighbourhood were prospected for iron ore and a report was submitted. The reported occurrence of 'Petroleum' at Ilavnathitta was enquired into. The geological formations of the place showed that there is no chance of meeting with any workable quantity of mineral oil here. The crustal disturbances at Chempakaramanputhur were investigated, and found to be due to a landslip. Underground water survey was continued in the taluks of Tovala and Agastisvaram. It is seen that fresh water is available only in the Teri formation. Generally the rocks are weathered gneiss in various stages of disintegration. Most of the wells are of shallow depth and the water is not potable. The mining operations of the various companies engaged in the separation of heavy mineral sands were inspected and statistics of their production and export were obtained. Matters referring to mining applications, registry of puduval lands, minerals, &c., were attended to and reports thereon made. Specimens of rocks and minerals sent by private individuals and collected by the Department (Geological section) were identified.

Appendix V B.

Programme of work for 1110 M. E.

(Geological Assistant.)

1. Prospecting for minerals.
2. Inspection of mining operations and collection of mining statistics.
3. Underground water survey in the arid tracts of the State.
4. Laboratory work.
5. Any special and important work that may come up for investigation etc.

Appendix VI.

Vide **Answer to Question No. 17.**

Applications for grants to primary schools.

Communities.		*No. of applications received.*	*No. granted.*
Hindus	....	181	85
Christians	...	233	149
Mahomedans	...	18	13
Total	...	**432**	**247**

Appendix VII.

Vide Answer to Question No. 27.

Statement showing the names of individuals or institutions receiving grants from the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Serial No.	Name and address.	Amount.	Date of sanction.	Remarks.
	To OWNERS OF STUD BULLS.			
1	B. Raman Pillai, Kulattoor Neyyattinkara ...	Rs. 50 per annum.	5-12-1934	For the Malabar year 1110.
2	Joseph Pathrose, Kottukal, Neyyattinkara ...	Do.	...	
3	Chenpakaraman Perumal Pillai Narayana Pillai, Tiruvallam, Neyyattinkara ...	Do.	...	
4	J. Jesudas, Y. M. C. A. Marthandam, Vilavancode ...	Do.	...	
5	K. P. Marthandan Vydian, Chavarcode, Chirayinkil...	Do.	...	
6	Vareed Michael, Perinad, Quilon ...	Do.	...	
7	Sankara Kurup Kochukunju Kurup, Tumpamon, Mavelikara ...	Do.	...	
8	N. Madhava Panicker, Talavadi, Ambalapuzha.	Do.	...	
9	Nilakantan Potti, Maravoor, Pattanamtitta ...	Do.	...	
10	K. P. Varghese, Payippadu, Changanacherry ...	Do.	..	
11	M. T. Joseph, Trikkodittanam, Changanacherry.	Do.	...	
12	M. P. Narayana Pillai, Pallam, Kottayam ...	Do.	...	
13	V. A. Itty, Kottayam ...	Do.	...	
14	Korathu Varki Tharakan, Rayamangalam, Kunnathunad ...	Do.	...	
15	M. M. Oommen, Alwaye, Kunnatunad ...	Do.	..	

Appendix VII.—(*concld.*)

Serial No.	Name and address.	Amount.	Date of sanction.	Remarks.
	TO PRIVATE VETERINARIANS.			
1	Sayyed Huzzain Khadir Sahib, Nellamon, Trivandrum ..	Rs. 12 per mensem.	17-12-1934	For 1110 M. E.
2	Kurien Ouseph, Kaditturutti ..	Rs. 12	Do.	Do.
3	K. Govinda Pillai, Chengannur ...	Rs. 10	Do.	Do.
4	Elayakunju Vydian, Oachira ...	Rs. 10	Do.	Do.
5	K. N. Sankara Pillai, Punalur ...	Rs. 20	Do.	Do.
	TO PIRVATE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.			
6	J. Simon, Manager, Grant-in-aid Agricultural School Parassalai ...	Rs. 60 per mensem.	15-2-1935	For one year from 1-10-1109.

ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS.

President: Notice of three adjournment motions has been received. The first is from Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai. It runs thus:

"I beg to move the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, *viz*., the grave situation created in the country by the recent outbreak of malaria in epidemic form in the taluks of Neyyattinkara, Nedumangad and Vilavankod"

The Chair is of the opinion that this adjournment motion is in order. The question, therefore, I have to ask is whether the member has the leave of the House. If no objection is raised, it will be presumed that he has the leave of the House. (*After a time*). The member has the leave of the House to make the motion, and I fix 3-30 P. M. to-day for the discussion of the adjournment motion.

The next motion is as follows :—

> "I have the honour to inform you that I wish to move an adjournment motion in the Council about the severe outbreak of malaria in Todupuzha, especially in the pakuthies of Karikkode and Karimannur, and to call the attention of Government to the necessity for urgent relief measures and to request that you will be kind enough to permit me to move this motion"

For reasons already given, this motion also is in order. The question, therefore, I have to ask this House is whether the mover, has the leave of the House.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai : I object to it because it can be discussed along with the first adjournment motion.

President : An objection having been taken to this motion those honourable members who are in favour of the motion being discussed will please rise in your places. (*No member stood up.*)

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : May I know who is the mover of that motion ?

President : Mr. John Kattakayam.

The required number of members not having risen in their places, the House has refused leave.

The third motion is from Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi. It runs thus :

> "I beg to move the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, *viz.*, the necessity for the immediate opening of the Kodayar reservoir to save cultivation and give immediate relief."

An adjournment motion always postulates that it must refer to a definite matter of urgent public importance and that it should, under Rule 21 (2), refer to a specific matter of recent occurrence. Now, in this motion, beyond making a recommendation that the Kodayar reservoir should be opened immediately to save cultivation and to give relief to the ryots, no incident of recent occurrence has been referred to, on the basis of which this motion has been made. I am afraid, therefore, that this motion is out of order.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi : A word of personal explanation. The Pachipara reservoir is generally opened on the 20th May and immediately it supplies water. It has not yet been opened. That is the reason for bringing up this adjournment motion.

President : The honourable member will do well to read the communique issued yesterday.

REGULATIONS ASSENTED TO BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA.

Secretary to the Council: Sir, I beg to report that the following Bills received the assent of His Highness the Maha Raja :—

1. The Travancore Companies Regulation (Amendment) Bill:
2. The Travancore Breach of Contract (Repealing) Bill.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE.

Mr. C. S. Krishnasvami Aiyar (*Ag, Financial Secretary to Government*): Under Rule 76 of the Travancore Legislative Rules, I beg to lay on the table the following statement of expenditure authorised by the Government under Section 32 of Regulation II of 1108.

Demand.	Amount in rupees.	Particulars.
VI. Land Revenue.	4,200	Under 1. c —Taluk Cutcherries. Law charges.
VIII. Excise	5,450	For repairs to the Plant and Machinery in the Nagercoil Distillery.
XIV. General Administration-Account Office.	1,000	To meet the increased expenditure under "Anchal charges."
XI Administration of Justice.	1,100	For the continuance of the First Class Magistrate's Court at Changanachery to the end of Edavam 1110.
II. Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	21,000	For the removal of the sand accretion at the Alleppey Pier.
Do	38,200	For the construction of an ærodrome at Shankumukham, Trivandrum.

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

President : I have to announce that, under Rule 3 (1) of the Travancore Legislative Rules, I have nominated Mr. M. Govindan and Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai to the Panel of Chairmen for this session of the Council.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.

DEMAND I—EDUCATION.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan : Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 38,644 under Demand I—Education.

This grant is required for the payment of compensation to the managements of private schools which have suffered a serious loss of income as a result of the recent reduction of fees. I need not dwell at length on the circumstances which led to the recent reduction. I believe members of this House are fully aware of them. I would say that from the trend of the speeches made during the budget discussion in the two Houses, Government felt convinced that public opinion was very strongly in favour of providing some immediate relief for the people of Travancore at this time of economic depression by way of remission of land revenue and reduction of fees. Immediately after the close of the budget session, the Dewan acted with promptitude and courage. He summoned a conference of the principal officers. As a result of the deliberations of this conference very substantial reductions in school fees were effected. These reductions have been effected in English Middle Schools, to the extent of 33 1/3 per cent., in Vernacular Schools to the extent of 25 per cent., and in High Schools from 15 to 20 per cent. On account of this reduction the managements of schools, especially the larger and more important managements whose educational activities cover the whole State, were seriously perturbed. They made representations. They went on deputations before the Dewan. And they passed various resolutions in their meetings and associations. They had, it seemed to Government, a fair and just case for compensation. The schools, which were working under a deficit even before the reduction of fees was sanctioned, were far more seriously and vitally affected. They complained that this reduction had come upon them suddenly and unexpectedly and that they would not be able to run their schools under these conditions without serious and drastic reduction of the salaries of their teachers. The fact that this reduction was made without giving previous intimation to the managers of schools aggravated the situation. The fact that this reduction came in the middle of the year after these large managements had prepared their budgets and estimated their income and expenditure was another serious handicap. For these reasons, Government thought that compensation

[Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan.]

in some form was due to these managements. My predecessor in office went into the whole question and made a comprehensive report to the Government. On the basis of that report, Government decided that those managements which were already working under deficit before the reduction of fees were entitled to full compensation for the loss of fee income sustained by them. This Demand of Rs. 38,000 I have asked for is made up of compensation to be paid to aided English Middle Schools for boys, aided English Middle Schools for girls, aided Vernacular schools for boys, aided Vernacular schools for girls, aided English High Schools for boys, and aided English High Schools for girls.

The compensation is now confined to aided schools, because in the case of these schools it was clear that they were working under a genuine deficit. Whenever they apply for grants, their accounts are scrutinised by the departmental officers and only when they are completely satisfied after axamining the accounts and registers that they have been working under deficit such schools are given maintenance grant. The maintenance grant has been reduced to one-third and hence—

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know from the member whether this amount includes the loss in all the aided schools?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: Yes.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether the salaries of teachers have been reduced by the management?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: I will come to that presently.

As I said, the maintenance grants have been reduced to one-third of the deficit. Even before the reduction of fees the managements had to meet two-thirds of the deficit out of their resources. Now therefore a further reduction of fees has fallen heavily upon their finances. So this amount of Rs. 38,644 includes the amount of Rs. 29,000 for English Middle Schools, for boys' and girls' aided schools and about Rs. 9,000 for Vernacular Middle Schools, also aided schools. There is a further condition attached in the payment of compensation to the aided schools. They should not have reduced the salaries of teachers. It was made quite clear to them that if they reduced the salaries of teachers as a result of reduction of fees, those salaries should be restored to the teachers with retrospective effect, in case they made a claim for the grant of compensation under this head.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: May I know from the member whether this compensation will be continued year after year or only for this year?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: The Government have not come to any decision on the point. That is under consideration.

As it is, the compensation is meant for four months of the last school year *viz.*, 1934 to 35. The reduction of fees came into force from the 1st Kanni 1110 and for four instalments the reduced fee was in operation during the last school year.

As I have told the House, I can undertake to see that the teachers do not suffer in respect of their pay and compensation will only be granted to aided schools who have fulfilled certain conditions imposed on them by the Department. I shall also see that the compensation goes to make up for the loss of pay, if any, which the teachers may have suffered. The department has been taking a firm stand against abuses of this kind, irregular payments, unpunctual payments, delayed payments and in certain instances even reduced payments. A school which reduced the rate of salaries in a capricious fashion, even before the reduction was ordered by Government owing to the economic depression, was forced to reimburse the teachers part of salaries which they had cut down.

Out of the 180 schools, one-third are now aided. The other schools are managing to pay their own way, just balancing their receipts and expenditure. Some of them are working at a profit. In such cases no relief is immediately contemplated. Each school will be judged on its merits. If a school which is making a profit, desires to apply for a grant under this head, its accounts will have to be audited by a Registered Auditor and a copy of the certified accounts placed before the department and if the department is satisfied that there has been a loss as a result of a reduction of fees, the school will be awarded compensation to the extent of the actual deficit. Any way, that does not arise on this motion, because this amount is meant for giving full compensation for the loss of fee income to aided English and Vernacular Schools for boys and girls. With these words I commend this grant for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether salaries of any of the teachers in aided schools have been reduced after the reduction of school fees?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: I believe the Headmaster of a particular school wrote to say that he proposed to reduce the salaries of his school teachers to the extent of ten or fifteen per cent, because he was not sure that compensation was going to be

[Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan.]

granted and in case compensation was granted he also said that he would restore the cut. I do not know whether he has actually effected a cut in the salaries of teachers.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether the Director of Public Instruction has received any complaint from teachers of any schools that their salaries have been reduced?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: Not, as a result of reduction of fees.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: ഗ്രാൻറു കൊടുക്കാത്തതായ പ്രൈമറി സ്കൂളുകൾ എത്ര എണ്ണം ഉണ്ടു്?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: There are a large number of Primary Schools which have not been given any grant on account of financial stringency.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: നാലാംക്ലാസ്സുവരെയുള്ള ഗ്രാൻറു സ്കൂളുകളിൽ പഠിക്കുന്ന കുട്ടികളിൽനിന്നും ഫീസു വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതു് മെമ്പക്കറിയാമോ?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: The managements are expected to be public spirited ones and not profiteering institutions.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: നാലാംക്ലാസ്സുവരെയുള്ള സ്കൂളുകളിൽ ഫീസ് ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഗ്രാൻറു സ്കൂളുകളുടെ ചിലവു് എങ്ങിനെയാണു നിർവഹിച്ചുപോരുന്നതു്?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: There is a provision in the Code that Primary Schools can levy fees to the extent of 2 or 4 chackrams. The managements are perfectly at liberty to levy fees to that extent. But if they do so they are not entitled to claim any grant from Government.

President: The motion before the House is that a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,644 be granted for compensation to private managements consequent on the recent reduction of school fees.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: സർ, ഡിമാൻറിനെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

ഈ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനകാലത്തു് വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ ഫീസ് ഇളവുചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തു എന്നുള്ള ഒരു സൗജന്യമല്ലാതെ മററു പറയത്തക്കതായി യാതൊരാനുകൂല്യവും ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. നികുതിദായകന്മാരുടെ സംഖ്യ തുച്ഛം പരിമിതമാണു്, അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഭൂനികുതി ഇളവുചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് എല്ലാവ

ക്കും ഗുണം സിദ്ധിക്കുകയില്ല. ഫീസു കുറവുചെയ്യുന്നതു് സാർവ്വത്രികമായ ഒരനുഗ്രഹംതന്നെ. ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂളുകളിൽ ഫീസു കുറച്ചതുനിമിത്തം വന്നിട്ടുള്ള നഷ്ടത്തെ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനാണു് സപ്ലിമെൻററി ഗ്രാൻറു് സമ്പ്രദായം കൊണ്ടുവന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു് എന്നു ഡയറക്ടർ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞു. ഇതിൽ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് സ്കൂളിലേക്കു ൭൯,൦൦൦ രൂപായും മാതൃഭാഷയായിരിക്കുന്ന—ദാരിദ്ര്യദേവതയുടെ വക്ഷസ്സിൽകിടന്നു കളിക്കുന്ന—മാതൃഭാഷാവിദ്യാലയങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിന്നായി ൯,൦൦൦ രൂപായുമാണു് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്. മാതൃഭാഷാഭ്യസനത്തിൽ ഇത്ര മാത്രം വ്യത്യാസം വരുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പററി അതിശയിക്കാൻ നാട്ടുകാരായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർപോലും ചോദ്യോത്തരസമയത്തു മാതൃഭാഷയിലല്ല മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞതു്. ഉദ്ദേശം അൻപതു കൊല്ലം മുൻപുവരെ വിദേശഗവൺമെൻറുമായി എഴുത്തുകുത്തു നടത്തിയിരുന്നതു് ഒഴിച്ചുള്ള സകല നടപടികളും മാതൃഭാഷയിലായിരുന്നു എന്നു ഈ ആളുകൾ മനസ്സിലാക്കിയാൽകൊള്ളാം. അതിനുശേഷമാണു് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥലോകം മാതൃഭാഷയോടു വെറുപ്പു പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ചുതുടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ളതു. എൻെറ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതൻ പി. പത്മനാഭൻതമ്പി അവർകൾ ഇപ്പോൾ മാതൃഭാഷയിൽ സംസാരിച്ചതിനു ഞാൻ അദ്ദേഹത്തോടു പ്രതിനന്ദി പ്രകടിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. മാതൃഭാഷയുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കുവേണ്ടി നിയമസമിതികളിലും മാതൃഭാഷതന്നെ ഉപയോഗിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: Sir, on a point of order. I submit, the member is a little irrelevant.

President: The member will please confine himself to the point now before the House. I know the member has other matters also in view.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: സർ, മാതൃഭാഷാവിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടി കൊണ്ടുവന്നിരിക്കുന്ന ഗ്രാൻറു വളരെ കുറവാണെന്നാണു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂളുകളിൽ മതപാഠനവുംകൂടി നടത്തിവരുന്നുണ്ടു്. സ്കൂളിൽ മതപാഠനം നടത്താൻ പാടില്ല. മതപാഠനം നടത്തണമെങ്കിൽ അതിലേക്കു പ്രത്യേകം സമയം നിശ്ചയിച്ചു അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുകയല്ലാതെ അദ്ധ്യയനസമയത്തു് ഒരു പ്രത്യേകസമുദായക്കാരുടെ സ്കൂൾ ആണെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചു മതപാഠനത്തിനു കുട്ടികളെ നിർബന്ധിക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല. കത്തോലിക്കേതരന്മാരായ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളുടെ

[Mr. J. John Kattakayam.]

സ്കൂളുകളിൽ മതപഠനത്തിന് ഇതരമതസ്ഥരെ നിർബന്ധിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇതു ശരിയല്ല. ഇതിനെ ഗവണ്മെന്റു തടയണം. ധനാഗമമാർഗ്ഗമായി കരുതി ചിലർ ഗ്രാന്റു സ്കൂളുകൾ നടത്തുന്നുണ്ട്. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സ്കൂളുകളെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽനിന്നും കണ്ടുപിടിക്കണം. തഴക്കവും പഴക്കവുമുള്ള ഇന്നത്തെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന് അതു കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്നതിനു സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഡയറക്ടർ വിദേശിയാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ സംഗതികളെപ്പററി യാതൊരറിവും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയില്ല. ഭീമമായ ശമ്പളവും കൊടുത്ത് രാജ്യസ്ഥിതിഗതികൾ ഒട്ടും അറിയാൻ വയ്യാത്ത വിദേശികളായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ നിയമിച്ചതിന്റെ ഫലം തിരുവിതാംകൂർകാരായ ഞങ്ങൾ നല്ലവണ്ണം അനുഭവിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞു. ഭീമശമ്പളം നൽകുന്നതിന് ഇനി ഞങ്ങൾക്കു ശേഷിയില്ല. ഏതായാലും ആ നയം മാററി കുറഞ്ഞ ശമ്പളത്തിൽതന്നെ ഇവിടത്തെ സ്ഥിതിഗതികളറിയാവുന്ന ഒരാളിനെ തല്ക്കാലത്തേക്കു ഡയറക്ടരായി നിയമിച്ചതിൽ ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ അഭിനന്ദിക്കുന്നു. ഡയറക്ടർ ഉദ്യോഗം തിരുവിതാംകൂർകാരനായ ഒരാൾക്കു സ്ഥിരമായി നല്കണമെന്നു ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഞാൻ ബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ചില ഗ്രാന്റു സ്കൂളുകളിൽ കള്ളക്കണക്കുകളും എഴുതിവയ്ക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇതിനെ അചിരേണ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു പരിഹാരം വരുത്തുകയും മേലാൽ—

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : Sir, the member again is irrelevant. He is merely congratulating the Government on the appointment of Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan as Director of Public Instruction.

President : That is irrelevant. I may once again tell the member that unless he confines his observations to the point before the House, I cannot permit him to proceed.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : അങ്ങിനെ വരാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ ഡയറക്ടർ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണമെന്നുംമാത്രമാണ് എനിക്ക് ഇപ്പോൾ പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. ഞാൻ എന്തെങ്കിലും സംസാരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇവിടെ പലൎക്കും വിഷമം ഉള്ളതുപോലെ തോന്നുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടുംമററും ഇനിയും എന്റെ പ്രസംഗത്തെ ദീർഘിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ നടക്കുന്ന പണാപഹരണമാദിയായ വിവിധവിധഅഴിമതികൾക്കും വിനാവിളംബം ശമനമുണ്ടാക്കി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിനു നേരിട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന കളങ്കത്തെ പരിഹരിച്ചുംമററും മേലാൽ വേണ്ടതു പ്രവർത്തിക്കുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു വിരമിക്കുന്നു.

The demand was put to vote and carried.
The grant was made.

DEMAND II—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott ; Sir, I beg to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 7,000 for closing the leakages in the Main dam at Pachipara. The increase in the leakage through the main dam at Pachipara has been a matter of anxiety to Government and the department and it was decided that necessary steps should be taken to effect repairs as early as possible. The work was contemplated to take about three years to complete. Owing to the long and exceptionally dry weather it was found that the work could be carried on for a longer time than originally contemplated and it is to meet the extra expenditure on this account that I have now come to this House for a supplementary grant.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know when the estimate was prepared?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott: Last year.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: At what time?

Mr. G. B. E Truscott: Before the Budget.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know from the member whether the allotment of Rs. 10,000 sanctioned for the current year has been spent already?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott: Yes.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: What is the work that is proposed to be done with this Rs. 7,000?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott: For raking out and pointing with cement the water face of the dam as low as possible, boring holes in the masonry and grouting them with cement grout.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know from the member whether these works could not have been contemplated at the time when the budget was prepared?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott: Owing to the exceptional dry weather we were able to carry on the work quicker and longer than we anticipated when framing the estimate.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: May I know how long they were carrying on this work?

Mr. G. B E. Truscott: For nearly two years.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: May I know the amount already spent?

Mr. G. B. E Truscott: About Rs. 27,000.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: May I know from the member whether the dam is in a safe condition now?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott: I hope it is safe now.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi : May I know from the member whether there is such leakage in the Periyar dam and what Government do in such cases?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott : They are trying to close them in the same manner

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi : May I know the cause of such leakages?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott : By water percolating through the masonry in the dam and washing out the mortar.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi : May I know whether it is below or above the water level?

Mr. G. B., E. Truscott : Below the full supply water level.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tapmi : May I know the quantity of water now available in the dam?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott : 3·65 feet.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai : May I know from the member whether, if this amount is not granted, the dam will be completely dried?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott : No.

President : The question before the House is that a sum of Rs. 7,000 be granted under Demand II—Public Works Department for closing the leakages of the main dam at Pachipara.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi : Sir, I support the motion. In doing so I have to bring certain important facts to the notice of the Government and the Chief Engineer. The water in the reservoir was expected to be supplied even during the monsoon. By the failure of monsoon last year there was absolutely no water and Government in a communique stated that the water would be sufficient for 20,000 acres of land. Even that was not found to be fulfilled for want of water. Now there is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water in the reservoir. There is the Government order dated the 13th January 1914 that the dam be opened on that particular date. Even that date was fixed after a great deal of deliberation in the old Sri Mulam Popular Assembly and a conference was held in Bhaktivilas under the presidency of Sir P. Rajagopalachari for the purpose. The dam was opened on the 13th January and the very next day it broke. Sir, I do not describe the conditions obtaining in South Travancore. All the tanks are dry. Even the wells are actually dry. There is no water for men and cattle to drink. Cattle are dying for want of drinking water. It is at such a time that the dam was closed. If there was sufficient water in the reservoir tanks and wells could have been filled up. It may be said that the water in Pachipara is not meant for communal purposes but for

agricultural purposes. That is wrong. We will find from the publication issued by Government that a large number of tanks are intended for communal purposes.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know what the member means by "communal purposes?"

Mr. P. Padamanabhan Tampi: For cooking and other domestic purposes. It is very hard to say when there is a storage of water that it cannot be supplied for drinking purposes. It is inhuman and I can say that the Reservoir officers are not justified in closing the dam when there is a Government order that the reservoir should be opened on the 13th of January every year.

There is also a Central Board. That has not been abolished. It is still in existence. We do not know how it is working. There is a resolution passed to this effect on 17-10-1104 in a meeting under the presidency of Mr. T. Kumara Pillai. It runs as follows:—

> "Read letter dated 17-10-1104 from Mr. T. Kumara Pillai, Member M. Group, regarding the desirability of continuously letting out water from the Kodayar Reservoir for irrigation purposes from the 20th May 1929. Mr Kumara Pillai proposed that the Kodayar channels be opened on the 20th May every year as per G. O No. 540/L. R. and F., dated the 13th January 1914, and that water should be given continuously to all ryots except those who do not require the same It was also proposed by him that a meeting of the Central Irrigation Board might be convened every year before the 25th April to give public information, among other matters, regarding the condition of the Kodayar Reservoir. These proposals were unanimously accepted."

Sir, for the closing of the reservoir the Board was not consulted and no information was given to the public. On a fine morning it was opened and in the evening it was closed. My main objections for that are three.

First of all the opinion of experts and the promise given by the Government is that the water will be sufficient for the three crops. Now it is not sufficient even for one crop. Recently there has been a catchment area. It is now under the control of the Forest Department. That depatment has cut all the trees standing there and allowed people to take away grass. So the moisture is not prevented and there is no rain in the reservoir. There is another strong objection for the removal of the trees and grass from the catchment area. By the removal of these trees the surface of the soil is loosened and during rainy season it is taken to the reservoir and the capacity of the reservoir becomes smaller in extent. Another reason, as pointed out by the Chief Engineer, is the leakage. There is leakage in the dam and the department was working

[Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi.]

for the last three years to stop the leakage. I cannot understand why it has not been stopped as yet. The third reason is that there is no sufficient storage of water. During the rainy season the excess water is taken to the sea. I suppose the tanks are not restored. A provision of Rs. 40,000 was sanctioned for the restoration of these tanks. Now not a single rupee is sanctioned for this purpose. If these tanks are restored water could be stored and they could be used during the hot season.

Another reason is that the capacity of the reservoir is not increased. Now the height of the dam is only 14 feet. There was a proposal to raise it 3 feet more. The Government order No. 540 dated 13th January 1930 was to raise the height of the level 3 feet more and an estimate was called for and the Chief Engineer has submitted it. It is now nearly 20 years since the dam has been opened.

President. The Hon'ble member has been on his legs for the last 15 minutes. He must soon stop.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: I request that the Government order be taken up and that 3 feet more be added to the present level of the reservoir. If it is done there will be sufficient water during all the seasons of the year. With these words I pray that the grant be sanctioned.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: പേച്ചിപ്പാറ അണയിലെ അററകുററങ്ങൾ തീക്കുന്നതിനു ൧൦൦൦൦ രൂപാ വേണമെന്നാണ് ഇവിടെ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു. അണയുടെ നിൎമ്മാണാനന്തരം ഇതുവരെ ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള അററകുററപ്പണികൾക്കായി ഒരു ഡിമാൻറു കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയുന്നില്ല. അണയുടെ അററകുററപ്പണി ഇപ്പോൾ അടിയന്തിരമായിതന്നെ ചെയ്തുതീക്കേണ്ടതാണോ എന്നുതന്നെ സംശയം തോന്നുന്നുണ്ടു. ദക്ഷിണതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ആവശ്യത്തിലേക്കു ഈ തുക അനുവദിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് തരക്കേടില്ല. അടുത്ത ബഡ്ജററു സമൎപ്പിക്കാൻ ഇനി ഒന്നരമാസമെ ഉള്ളൂ. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു ബഡ്ജററിൽ ചേൎത്തുകൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനു സൌകൎയ്യം ഉള്ളതിനാൽ അതുവരെ ക്ഷമിക്കാതെ ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ വേണമെന്നു് ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു് എന്തിനാണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു ചിലവിൻെറ ആവശ്യമുണ്ടോ എന്നു നോക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: മഴക്കാലം തുടങ്ങിയാൽ നന്നാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ലെന്നു അറിയാമോ?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : അതിവർഷം അടുത്തുവരുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതു ശരിതന്നെ,

"ഇടവപ്പാതി കഴിഞ്ഞാൽപിന്നെ
കുടക്കൂടാതെ നടക്കരുതാരും."

(ചിരി) എന്നു പറയുന്നുണ്ട്.

പേച്ചിപ്പാറ അണയിൽ വെള്ളം തടഞ്ഞുനിർത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. വെള്ളം കൃഷി ആവശ്യത്തിനല്ലെങ്കിൽ പിന്നെ എന്തിനാണ്. വെള്ളം തുറന്നുവിടാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുമേലധികാരി നിർബന്ധംപിടിക്കാൻ എന്താണു കാരണം. ആ വിഷയങ്ങളെപ്പററി ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കാൻ എൻെറ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതൻ മി: പത്മനാഭൻതമ്പി ഒരു അടിയന്തിരപ്രമേയം കൊണ്ടുവന്നു എങ്കിലും അതിനെ അനുവദിക്കാതിരിക്കുകയാണു ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഈ സംഗതികൾ എല്ലാംകൂടി നോക്കുമ്പോൾ അണയിലെ വെള്ളം തുറന്നുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നു പ്രത്യക്ഷമാകുന്നതാണ്. ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധ അചിരേണ പതിഞ്ഞു അതിനു പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. E. P. Varghese : Sir, I oppose this Demand not that I am unaware that the leakage should be closed, but because there are only a few months before us for the budget session and the Government member could have waited till then without danger and include this sum in the new budget. I cannot approve of this practice of bringing in supplementary grants in every session. If so, I do not understand what is the purpose of the budget session. If the departments demand sums as the need arises then there is no need of the budget.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : May I know whether the member would have had any objection if the Government had spent this amount and placed a statement on the table ?

Mr. E. P. Varghese : Certainly, I would have objected it, if without the sanction of this House, the amount had been spent.

Secondly, I want to call the attention of the Chief Engineer to the difficulties experienced in North Travancore. The Engineering Department seems to be very solicitous about the needs of South Travancore but passes over the needs of North Travancore.

President : That does not arise. On a supplementary grant all questions which are not relevant to the supplementary grant are not permitted for discussion.

Mr. E. P. Varghese; Sir, with the remarks that I have made about the way in which the demand is made at every session when it could very well have been included in the last budget and especially at the time when the next budget is so very near, I do think we can very safely postpone the work till the budget session. With these words I oppose the motion.

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott: I have not many words to say. I should like to say in reply to the first speaker that according to the rules we should open the gates on the 20th May and pending instructions the gates were opened and immediately closed in view of the fact that no benefit could be derived from such a small amount of water in the lake at that time.

Mr. E. P. Varghese. May I know from the member whether the work is to be done by the department or to be given on contract?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott: The work is being done by the department.

Regarding the cutting of trees in the catchment area I do not think the cutting already done has any effect on the rainfall, but I may tell the members that in a short time proposals for increasing the catchment area will be submitted to Government and also that proposals are before Government at the present time for erecting shutters on the surplus weir whereby the lake level can be raised by 3 feet. And regarding the question of the last speaker, I would say that the money is required for payment this year.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know, from the member whether this is the first time that a demand for closing of the leakages of the dam is made?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott: I have not made any previous proposals.

The demand was put to vote and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND VIII—EXCISE.

Mr. C. O. Madhavan: Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 5,728 composed of Rs. 4,400 under transport charges of salt and Rs. 1,328 for the staff of the Sri Chitra Tirunal Muthuswamy Salt Factory opened at Kovalam near the Cape and the Tattarippu Odai Salt Factory.

I shall briefly explain the circumstances under which the supplementary demand has been made for transport charges of salt. This year tenders were invited for the transport of 2 lakhs of maunds of salt from the factories to the depots. A provision of Rs. 50,000 had been made in the budget for the current year under this item. The contract for transport was given to the lowest

tenderer and the transport business was undertaken by him and when his bills were received it was found that Rs. 50,000 sanctioned under this item was inadequate to meet this demand. Hence the supplementary demand is necessary to satisfy his claim. He has done the work according to the agreement and he has to be paid for the work.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : May I know from the member how his claim swelled up?

Mr. C. O. Madhavan : It is not a question of swelling up. It is a question of a smaller sum being provided in the budget and that being not sufficient to meet the claim.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : May I know from the member what are the rates of transport charges from the various Alloms during last year and this year?

Mr. C. O. Madhavan : The rate of transport charges varies from year to year. We invite tenders for the work and we accept the lowest tender.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : May I know from the member what are the rates last year and this year?

Mr. C. O. Madhavan : Last year transport had been effected to Trivandrum and Munambom depots. The charges to Trivandrum Depot were Rs. 17 per 100 maunds and for Munambom Depot Rs. 24. This year we have transported salt to Munambom, Trivandrum and Quilon. The charge for Munambom is Rs. 29 as against Rs. 24 last year. For Quilon the charge this year is Rs. 24 per 100 maunds.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : May I know whether there was any increase in the quantity of salt transported this year?

Mr. C. O. Madhavan : Last year on account of scarcity of salt we could not transport as much as we wanted This year we have more salt and we have transported 2 lakhs of maunds of salt.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : May I know whether the Excise Commissioner can give to the House the figures relating to the transport of salt from the various Alloms to the various Depots in 1109 and this year up-to-date?

Mr. C. O. Madhavan : Yes. Last year the contractor transported 10,000 maunds of salt to the Trivandrum Depot and 1,05,000 maunds of salt to Munambom Depot. This year we transported 10,000 maunds to Trivandrum Depot, 1,12,500 maunds to Munambom Depot and 77,500 maunds to Quilon Depot

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai May I know whether the Excise Commissioner considered the difference in rates in 1109 and 1110, *i. e.*, when it was Rs. 17 for transport to Trivandrum in 1109, in 1110 it seems to be Rs. 21-8-0, or has the Excise Commissioner any discretion in accepting tenders?

Mr. C. O. Madhavan: The Excise Commissioner has absolutely no discretion. We invite tenders, tenders are presented and we accept the lowest rates when we are satisfied that the tenderer will be able to execute the contract.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know from the member whether he has entertained the whole staff required from the 1st Kumbhom 1110?

President: That question relates to the second part of the demand.

Mr. C. O. Madhavan: I am at present explaining the circumstances under which the first item of the demand is made,

Two new factories were opened of which one began to work even last year and the other in Makaram this year. Salt is being manufactured in both the factories and we want a staff to supervise the storage and issue of salt. So far as Tattarippu Odai Factory is concerned I have deputed one Petty officer and two peons from the Colachel Factory. So far as the Kovalam Factory is concerned a new staff has been entertained as nobody could be spared from any other factories. The pay and allowances for the staff for the two new factories come to Rs. 1,328 and I move for a grant of that amount under that item.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know from the member whether he has entertained the whole staff required for the salt factories from the 1st of Kumbham?

Mr. C. O. Madhavan: Orders were passed on the 1st Kumbham. Some of the staff joined duty on the 3rd. Others came later on. It was only on the 20th that the full staff was available for duty.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know from the member how the pay for the months of Kumbhom, Meenam and Medom was disbursed?

Mr. C. O. Madhavan: For Kumbhom and Meenam we provided funds by diverting from other items. For the remaining months I am before the House with this demand.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know from the member whether the pay for Medam has not been disbursed till now?

Mr. C. O. Madhavan: No.

Mr M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : May I know from the member from what item the diversion was made ?

Mr. C. O. Madhavan : There was some amount sanctioned for improving the Rajakkamangalam Allom ; that improvement has not been done and the money was diverted from that item.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : May I know from the member the extent of the Tattarippu Odai Factory ?

Mr. C O. Madhavan : Roughly 35 acres.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : May I know from the member the quantity of salt Mr. Karayalar had to supply every year and the quantity to be supplied by the owner of the Tattarippu Odai Factory.

Mr. C. O. Madhavan : So far as Mr. Karayalar is concerned the quantity has not been definitely settled. It is pending orders with Government. As regards the Tattarippu Odai Factory the owner has agreed to deliver 2,000 maunds of salt.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : May I know the rates of Kudivila fixed for Mr. Karayalar and others ?

Mr. C. O. Madhavan : Two and three-fourth annas per maund.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai : May I know whether the learned Excise Commissioner considered the fact that when in 1109 the amount mentioned in the tender was Rs. 17, that mentioned in the tender of 1110 was Rs. 21 for transporting salt to the Trivandrum Depot ?

President : Did this catch your attention ; the rate offered or accepted was more high this year than the previous year and did you see that it was satisfactory when compared to the rates of previous years ?

Mr. C. O. Madhavan : Though the rates fixed this year are a little higher than those of 1109, the rates are much lower than those of previous years. In 1109 very low rates were quoted and we were benefited.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : May I know from the member the particular reason why low rates were quoted for 1109 ?

Mr. C. O. Madhavan : In 1108, there was a keen competition and a gentleman belonging to Travancore having interest in salt business came up newly to the field and he quoted very low rate. Anticipating the competition on his part, the contractor from Tuticorin quoted very low rates last year and so we got the business done very cheaply.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi : May I know from the member the rates for 11107 and 1108?

Mr. C. O. Madhavan: In 1108, for Trivandrum the rate was Rs. 19-15-0; and in 1109, the corresponding rate was Rs. 17-0-0.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: May I know the rate for 1107?

Mr. C. O. Madhavan: There was no transport to Trivandrum that year. There was transport that year to Munambam and the rate to Munambam in 1107 was Rs. 45 and in 1108 it went down to Rs. 37½.

President: The motion before the House is that Government be given a supplementary grant of Rs. 5,728 towards transport charges of salt and towards payment to the staff for Sri Chitra Thirunal Muthusvami Salt Factory and for the Tattarippu Odai Salt Factory.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: I wish to speak a few words.

President: You had sat down. I can't help it.

The demand was put to vote and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXIV—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 700 under item XXIV—Stationery and Printing. Sir, a staff consisting of an Assistant Engineer, a foreman, a clerk and a lascar is now engaged in taking stock of the type-plant in the Central Prision Press and the Government Press. This staff has been working for nearly 6 months now and the period will close in a few days. So far, the stock taking of the type plant in the type stores in the Government Press and in the Central Prison Press has been finished. And there yet remains the stock taking of the type plant in the composing sections in the Government Press. After taking stock, an inventory has to be prepared and it has to be compared with the book balances.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: May I know whether it is the idea of the Government to complete the stock taking at least this time?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: Yes.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know from the Chief Secretary how many times officers were deputed previously to take stock in the Government Press and why their work was suspended or discontinued?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: The last occasion when stock taking of the type plant was done was 19 years ago. Subsequently, in 1100, an officer from the Account Office, Mr. N. Govinda Pillai was deputed for taking stock in the general stores in the Government Press. He completed the stock taking of the general stores, but he has not had the technical qualifications to do the stock taking of the type plant. So, he did not take up that work and now an Assistant Engineer has been deputed for the purpose. Government hope that within the extension of 6 months that is now asked for it will be possible to finish the stock taking of the type plant in the Government Press as well as in the Central Prison Press.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know from the Chief Secretary whether the report of the previous officer was submitted to Government and whether any deficiency of type was noted by Government?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: Yes. The report was submitted and it has been engaging the attention of Government. It was sent to the Superintendent of the Government Press; his remarks were obtained and the papers have now come to Government for final orders.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know how long it took for this transmition of correspondences?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: The officer was deputed for stock taking in 1100. He worked for 15 months and he must have taken a few months more for submitting his report.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether any additional furniture was purchased for the use of the Government Press after an officer was appointed for stock-taking?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: I can't say exactly whether any furniture was purchased. But if purchased, the articles must have been brought into the registers. It is not possible to do the stock taking often. Mr. Govinda Pillai finished the work in 1101 and all purchases made since then have been entered in the books. During the next stock taking the deficiency if any will be noted and due action taken against the officer at fault.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: Has the officer deputed for this work any special trained qualification?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: He is a Mechanical Engineer and is competent to do the work.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know how stock-taking is going to be done with regard to the types in the composing section of the Government Press?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: I am not a technical expert. I believe the honourable member wants to know whether the officer is going to take the weight of the different varieties of types separately or only the total weight? Within the period of 6 months for which the grant is asked for it will not be possible to take the weight of the different varieties of types separately. All that is intended to do is to take the total weight of all the types together and prepare an inventory. I know this will not be considered very satisfactory. According to the stock taking officer it would require a period of two years to take the weight of different varieties of types. Government thought that under the existing conditions it would not be possible to employ the necessary staff for two years. Government will be satisfied if a general stock taking of all the types is done at present and later on when the financial conditions improve it may be possible to arrange for a detailed stock taking. The present proposal is only to take the weight of all the types together.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether there was any theft of types in the Government Press?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: I have not heard of any theft recently. I think there occurred some theft on a former occasion and the matter was enquired into and whatever possible was done. It is with a view to prevent such thefts and leakages that the Government have decided to take stock, compare the existing stock with the book balances, find out the deficiencies and ask the officers concerned to account for such deficiencies.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: Suppose the costly types are stolen and inferior ones are replaced—then how can the exact weight of the stolen types be ascertained?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: It is not possible to find out the exact weight of the types stolen. This can only be found out if the weights of the different varieties are noted down separately. Under the existing financial conditions Government do not propose to incur more expenditure than is absolutely necessary and are therefore asking only for a small grant to complete the work that is now being done. If the Government think it necessary to have a detailed stock taking they may consider the question later on and make the necessary arrangements. But at present all that is intended to do is to ascertain the total weight of all the types in the composing sections and to prepare a proper inventory and compare it with the book balances to find out the deficiency if any in the total weight. The staff now engaged in the work consists of an Assistant Engineer, a foreman, a clerk, and a lascar. The Assistant Engineer is paid his substantive pay plus an allowance of Rs. 80 per mensem. What is now proposed is to revert him to his permanent post in the Public Works Department and retain the other

members of the staff and also appoint a few more *viz*., 2 Assistant Foremen. 4 compositors, and 3 clerks. This additional staff is necessary to complete the work that is being done. The clerks are required to prepare the inventory, compare it with the book balances and note down the deficiencies if any. The Assistant Engineer will, hereafter, if the grant is allowed, only supervise the work of the subordinates. He will go to the Press occasionally, say, once or twice a week, check the work done by the foremen and the compositors and will prepare the final report.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: What is the sort of checking to be done once in a week?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: The actual work will be done by the foremen and the compositors. The Assistant Engineer can only do test checking. That is all that is contemplated and is possible. I think the purpose which the Government have in view will be served by this arrangement. I am only asking for a sum of Rs. 700 to meet the expense for a month and a half during the current year *i. e.*, for the period from the 16th Edavom to the end of Mithunam. Provision for Karkadakam will be made in the budget for 1111. I hope the grant will be allowed by the House.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ഞാൻ ഈ ഡിമാൻറിനെ എതിർക്കുന്നു.

ഗവർമ്മെൻറ് പ്രസ്സിൽ ഒരു സ്പെഷ്യൽ ആഫീസറേയും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സ്റ്റാഫിനേയും വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഡിമാൻറാണിത്; ഇതിലേക്ക് ൭൦൦ രൂപാ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. മേൽനോട്ടം വഹിക്കുന്നതിന് അൻപതു രൂപയാണ് അലവൻസ് നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്. അത് ഒരിക്കലും നീതീകരിക്കത്തക്കതല്ല. ബഡ്ജറ്റിന് ഇനി ഒന്നരമാസമേയുള്ളു. ഈ ഒന്നരമാസക്കാലത്തിനിടക്ക് ഇത്ര ബദ്ധപ്പെട്ട് ഈ ചിലവ് ചെയ്യേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഒന്നരമാസം കഴിഞ്ഞ് ചെയ്താലും മതിയാകുന്നതാണ്.

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: ഇപ്പോൾ ജോലി ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നവരെ പിരിച്ചുവിട്ടിട്ട് ഒന്നരമാസം കഴിഞ്ഞ് വീണ്ടും കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നാണൊ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നത്.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: അതെ. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്താൽ ഈ വിശേഷാൽ ചെലവ് വരികയില്ല. തൊഴിൽ ഇല്ലാതെ അലഞ്ഞു നടക്കുന്നവർ ധാരാളമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് ആളുകിട്ടാതെ വരികയില്ല. വെറും തുച്ഛമായ ഒരു സമയത്തെ സൂപ്പർവിഷനുവേണ്ടി അൻപതു രൂപാ അലവൻസ് നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത് വളരെ കൂടുതലാണ്. ബഡ്ജ

[Mr. J. John Kattakayam.]

ററിൻെറ ശേഷം അടുത്ത ബഡ്ജറ്റു വരുന്നതിനിടക്കു പലപ്രാവശ്യം സപ്ലിമെൻററി ഗ്രാൻറു കൊണ്ടു വരാതിരിക്കുവാൻ അതാതു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലധികാരികൾ പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഈഡിമാൻറിന് ബഡ്ജറ്റുകാലംവരെ കാത്തിരിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ വീണ്ടും ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

The Demand was put to vote and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXXV—INVESTMENTS ON REPRODUCTIVE WORKS.

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 1,28,800 under Demand No. XXXV, Investments on Reproductive Works.

Sir, a grant of Rs. 3 lakhs was made for starting a Rubber Factory. It was expected that the P. W. D. will be able to spend about Rs. 45,000 for the factory building and so the balance of Rs. 2,55,000 alone was provided in this year's budget but as some of the building materials had to be got down from abroad the Public Works Department was not able to utilise the amount during 1109. That sum of Rs. 45,000 is to be met from this year's budget. We had to meet also the following additional expenditure *Viz.*, for the purchase of machinery Rs. 2,20,012 against the budget allotment of Rs. 2,05,000. The excess was due to the exchange rate as when I submitted the scheme the Reich mark was equal to a Rupee.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know when the order was placed with the company for the purchase of the machinery.

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai. On the 3rd September 1934.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: What was the exchange ratio on the date the Council sanctioned the budget and the ratio on the date the order was placed?

The Council adjourned for lunch at 1-2 P. M. and re-assembled at 2 P. M. Mr. M. Govindan, one of the passed of Chairman, Presiding.

MEMBER SWORN.

When Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai began to take the oath Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai raised the following point of order.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: I rise to a point of order. This is not swearing time, and the agenda does not provide for any member taking his oath now. We have to continue the business where we left it when we adjourned for lunch.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: With the permission of the President, any business may be taken up even though it may not find a place in the agenda.

Chairman: I permit the swearing in now. Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai Director of Public Health, then took his oath and signed the Rolls.

DEMAND XXXV—INVESTMENTS ON REPRODUCTIVE WORKS—(*contd*)

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: Sir, I was pointing out to the House that some additional expenditure had to be incurred on account of the change in exchange ratio. When the estimate was sent up to Government for sanction one Reichmark was equal to one rupee; but when we actually placed the order for the machinery its value went up.. I may inform the House that there was some delay in placing the order for the machinery. The German Government refused to admit coir goods from Travancore. So, we started negotiations with the German Government; and as a result of that they have agreed to take our coir yarn and coir goods in exchange for the machinery which we have ordered from them for our Rubber Factory. This negotiation naturally took some time; and, as I have already explained, the value of the Reichmark went up during the period. Instead of Rs. 2,05,000 we now have to pay Rs. 2,20,012.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvara Pillai: May I know whether any amount has yet to be paid?

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: Small amounts have yet to be paid for some parts of the machinery yet to come.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: What would be the total additional expenditure on account of the increase in the exchange ratio?

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: About Rs. 31,000.

When the Rubber Expert submitted his scheme, he thought he would be able to complete the buildings within about Rs. 30,000. That was his original estimate. Actually, when detailed estimates were prepared by the Public Works Department the estimates for the buildings went up to Rs. 63,400.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: Was not the Public Work Department consulted when the budget was prepared?

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: When submitting his scheme, the Rubber Expert submitted his rough estimates for the various items. Of course, he does not know local conditions. He

[Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai.]

roughly estimated that the building would cost only about Rs. 30,000. It was only later, for the preparation of detailed estimates that the plans (and the scheme) submitted by the Expert were sent to the Public Works Department. It is now found that about Rs. 33,400 more is required for the buildings. That is the second item of additional expenditure.

We thought that the buildings would be completed early this year; and therefore we had contracted for the supply of raw material, namely, rubber. And, one of the contractors for the supply of rubber, Messrs. Harrisons and Crosfield, who had quoted for 50 tons of crepe rubber, insisted that we must take the rubber now if we wanted it, lest they should cancel their tender. They were not prepared to extend the time. Their quotation was very low; and therefore, although the buildings were not complete and we were not ready to start manufacturing early this year as we expected, we had to purchase rubber for about Rs. 32,870.

Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai: (*Quilon cum Karunagapalli*): മുമ്പിൽക്കൂട്ടി റബ്ബർ വാങ്ങിച്ചിട്ടിരുന്നാൽ അതിലേക്കു ചിലവാകുന്ന പണത്തിനു പലിശയില്ലേ?

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: വിലനോക്കുന്നപക്ഷം നഷ്ടമില്ല. മൂന്നു ർ ഫ/റ അണവിലവച്ചാണ് വാങ്ങിച്ചത്. ഇപ്പോം ഏഴണവിലയുണ്ട്.

There was a provision, for the foundation and erection, of machinery, for about Rs. 10,000; and, as the building was not ready, that provision was not utilised for that purpose.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: What was the reason for the delay in the construction of the building?

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: Certain materials had to be got down from foreign countries.

On the whole, Sir, we require about Rs. 1,28,800. As I have already explained in reply to an interpellation this morning, by Mr. Kesavan Namputiripad, we have everything ready; and we are waiting only for electric connection. As soon as that is available, the factory will commence its work. So, this amount is urgently required; and I hope the House will sanction it.

Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai: ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ റബ്ബർ എക്സ്പെർട്ട് ഇത്രകൊല്ലം ജോലിയായിരുന്നുകൊള്ളാമെന്നു വല്ല ഉടമ്പടിയുമുണ്ടോ?

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: ഉണ്ട്.

Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai: എത്ര കൊല്ലത്തേയ്ക്കാണു്?

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai; അഞ്ചു കൊല്ലത്തേയ്ക്കു്.

Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai: അതു കഴിഞ്ഞു അദ്ദേഹം വിട്ടുപോയാൽ പിന്നീടു് ഈ ഫാക്ടറി നടത്തുന്നതാരാണു്?

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: അവിടെ ജോലിചെയ്യുന്നയാളുകൾ.

Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai: അവരെ പഠിപ്പിക്കാമെന്നു റബ്ബർ എക്സ്പെർട്ടു ഏററിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: സാധാരണ അങ്ങിനെ ഏല്ക്കാറില്ല.

Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai: അവരെ പഠിപ്പിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഈ ഫാക്ടറി നടത്താൻ വിഷമമില്ലേ?

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: അവർ പഠിച്ചുകൊള്ളുമെന്നാണു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നതു്.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam. ഇവിടെ നിന്നും ആളുകളെ പുറത്തയച്ചു പരിശീലനം നടത്തി വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരാക്കി വരുത്തണമെന്നു് വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: അങ്ങിനെ പഠിപ്പിക്കാൻ സ്ഥലമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആൾക്കു പോയി പഠിച്ചുവരാം.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: മുമ്പിൽക്കൂട്ടി ഗസററിൽ പരസ്യം ചെയ്തു യോഗ്യന്മാരെ ക്ഷണിച്ചുവരുത്തണമെന്നുള്ള വിചാരമുണ്ടോ?

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: നല്ലയോഗ്യനായ ഒരാളിനെതന്നെ കിട്ടിയതുകൊണ്ടു പരസ്യം ചെയ്യേണ്ട ആവശ്യമുണ്ടായില്ല.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: അഞ്ചുകൊല്ലംകഴിഞ്ഞു ഒരാളിനെ വരുത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അന്നു പരസ്യംചെയ്തു വരുത്താമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: അഞ്ചുകൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞു റബ്ബർ എക്സ്പെർട്ടിന്റെ ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നെങ്കിൽ അങ്ങിനെയാകുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും വിരോധമില്ല.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Does the honourable member think he is competent to speak about things which will take place five years' hence?

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: No, Sir.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : സർ, ഈ ഡിമാൻറിനെപ്പററി എനിക്കും രണ്ടുവാക്കുപറയാനുണ്ട്. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവണ്മെൻറു വ്യവസായ വിഷയത്തിൽ ധാരാളം ധനവ്യയം ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അതുകൊണ്ടു പറയത്തക്ക പ്രയോജനം ഒന്നുംതന്നെ ഏതാവൽപര്യന്തം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: (*Kalkulam cum Vilavancode*): നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ ധാരാളം വ്യവസായ വിദഗ്ധന്മാരുണ്ടെന്നറിയാമോ?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : അവരുടെ നിർദ്ദേശമനുസരിച്ചു പലതിനായും പലപ്പോഴും ധനവ്യയം ചെയ്തതിൽ യാതൊരു ഫലവുമുണ്ടായില്ലെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ വീണ്ടും പറയുന്നത്.

തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ധാരാളം റബ്ബർ ഉണ്ട്. അതിനുനമുക്ക് ശരിയായ കോട്ടാപോലും കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ല. ഇവിടത്തെ റബ്ബർ ഉപയോഗമാക്കിത്തീക്കുന്നതിനായി ഒരു റബ്ബർ ഫാക്ടറി സ്ഥാപിച്ചു. അതിൽനിന്നും ആദായമുണ്ടാക്കാമെന്നുള്ള പ്രതീക്ഷയിന്മേൽ മൂന്നുലക്ഷം രൂപാ ചിലവാക്കി കെട്ടിടത്തിനുമാത്രം തന്നെ, ആദ്യംവിചാരിക്കുന്ന തുകയെക്കാൾ മുപ്പതിനായിരത്തോളം രൂപാകൂടുതലായി ചിലവുചെയ്യേണ്ടിവന്നു. ഇതിലേക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള സാമഗ്രികൾ വരുത്തുന്നതിനായി അസാംബ്ലിയും കൌൺസിലും തുക അനുവദിച്ചു. എക്സ്ചെയിഞ്ചുറേററു കുറഞ്ഞു പോയതിനാൽ ആവയിൽ ഒരു ഇരുപത്തയ്യായിരം രൂപായുടെ നഷ്ടം ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു നേരിട്ടുവെന്നാണ് കാണുന്നത്. ഇങ്ങനെ പൊതുജനങ്ങൾ പണിപ്പെട്ടുണ്ടാക്കിയപണം ആക്കും ഉപയോഗ്യമാകാത്തവിധത്തിൽ ആക്കിതീർത്തു. അധികൃതന്മാർ സമയത്തുവേണ്ടതു പ്രവർത്തിക്കാതിരുന്നതിന്റെ ദോഷമാണിതെന്നു പറയാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ റബ്ബർ സുലഭമായികിട്ടും. റബ്ബർ കൃഷിക്കാരായ ഞങ്ങൾ റബ്ബർ ഇപ്പോൾ റാത്തലൊന്നിന് രണ്ടണായ്ക്കാണ് കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നത്. ഇവിടെ കിട്ടാത്ത ഒരു സാധനമെന്നപോലെ റബ്ബർ വളരെ നേരത്തെ അന്യായമായവിലക്കു വാങ്ങി സ്റ്റോക്കുവച്ചതും ഇതിനുവേണ്ടി നിരവധി ധനവ്യയംചെയ്തതും അനാവശ്യം തന്നെ. നമ്മുടെ ഫാക്ടറിക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള റബ്ബർ ഇവിടെ ധാരാളം കിട്ടുമെന്നുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേധാവികൾ റബ്ബർ ശേഖരിക്കുന്നതിനായി ധനവ്യയം ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ഈ സംഗതി പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണമെന്നുമാണ് എനിക്ക് ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ പറയുവാനുള്ളത്.

കാൺട്രാക്ട് കൊടുക്കാതെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വിലയ്ക്കു ഇവിടെ നിന്നും തന്നെ ഫാക്ടറിക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള റബ്ബർ വാങ്ങിക്കണം. ഉത്തരഇൻഡ്യയിലുള്ള റബ്ബർവ്യവസായശാലകൾക്കു റബ്ബർ അയക്കാൻ കോട്ടാസിസ്റ്റം പ്രതിബന്ധമായിരിക്കുന്നില്ല. കോട്ടായില്ലാതെ ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു റബ്ബർ മാർക്കററുണ്ടെന്നു ഞങ്ങളും അറിഞ്ഞിരുന്നില്ല. റബ്ബർ ഫാക്ടറിക്കും മററുമായി ഇപ്പോൾ മൂന്നുലക്ഷം രൂപയാണു് അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഇനിയും ഒരു മൂന്നുലക്ഷം രൂപാകൂടി അനുവദിച്ചാലും ഇതിന്റെ പ്രവൎത്തനം ശരിയായി നടക്കുമെന്നു എനിക്കു വിശ്വാസമില്ല. എങ്കിലും ഈ വകയ്ക്കു പണം അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു നമ്മുടെ കടമയാണ്. ഈ വക സംഗതികളെല്ലാം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു മേധാവി കൂലംകഷമായി ചിന്തിച്ചു ഇപ്പോൾ പററിയിട്ടുള്ള പ്രമാദം മേലാലെങ്കിലും വരുത്താതെ പ്രവൎത്തനം നടത്തുമെന്നുള്ള വിശ്വാസത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ ഡിമാന്റിനെ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

The Demand was put to vote and carried.

The grant was made.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

THE TRAVANCORE JENMI AND KUDIYAN REGULATION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: Sir, I beg to move that the Travancore Jenmi Kudiyan Regulation (Amendment) Bill, as passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly, be taken into consideration.

I am sure that honourable members have carefully gone through the Bill and that it is not necessary for me to explain the principles underlying the Bill at great length. It will be noticed that the main point for which this Bill is proposed is in regard to jenmikaram in respect of cherikal lands held on Kanapattom. Honourable members know what a kanapattom transaction is. It is a demise by a jenmi to a person called kudiyan in respect of a Jenmam land on receipt by the jenmi of an amount as loan, called *Kanam.* The kudiyan has to pay a rent or pattom to the jenmi. The jenmi has to pay interest in respect of the kanam money advanced. The net result is that the kudiyan pays to the jenmi the rent or pattom minus the interest and this residual rent is called michavaram. Besides this michavaram the kudiyan has also to pay certain customary dues and periodical fees, Under the Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation as amended, all these dues have been consolidated and their yearly value has been taken and fixed as the amount payable every year in lieu of all dues to the jenmi. This is

[Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai.]

the jenmivaram and this law further lays down what shall be the rent payable and this is called the jenmikaram. The jenmikaram may be said to be the statutory rent and the jenmivaram the contract rent, and it has been laid down that in the case of Jenmom lands generally jenmivaram shall be the jenmikaram. But in the case of cherikal lands a differential provision is made and it has been laid down that in respect of cherikal lands that jenmikaram shall be the settlement pattamicham *minus* the interest on the kanam amount. Perhaps I may have to explain what settlement pattamicham is. Honourable members know that settlement pattom is the pattom fixed by Government in respect of Sirkar lands in the settlement of tax. The Settlement Pattamicham means the settlement pattom fixed at the settlement *minus* the tax actually payable in respect of the land. In respect of cherikal lands what has been fixed is that the kudiyan shall pay to the jenmi the settlement pattamicham *minus* the interest on the kanam amount. It has been assumed that the settlement pattamicham is the utmost fair rent that may be paid by the kudiyan to the jenmi. But it has been noticed in actual fact that the interest on the kanam is more than the settlement pattamicham. with the result that in many cases the jenmikaram is nil or a minus quantity. This was not the intention of the Legislature. Therefore provision is now proposed, in this Bill, that in respect of cherikal lands either the jenmivaram or settlement pattamicham minus the interest on kanam amount shall be the jenmikaram whichever is greater. I am sure that this will be admitted to be a reasonable arrangement. This is the main principle of the Bill.

Mr. C. O. Madhavan: I second it.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill. The intention of the Government in introducing a bi-cameral legislature was that each House should have an opportunity of placing complete attention and thought over the business at hand. I strongly object to the manner in which Bills are taken hot from the legislative over of the other House and placed here. The bi-cameral legislature is not to be a mockery. I submit that there should be a decent interval of time if this House should discharge its sacred responsibility by the business placed on the agenda. The Bill was passed day before yesterday by the other House and a copy was placed in our hands. You can more or less imagine what this House can do even if it were composed of Benthams and Austins. The official side is tired. But as far as the non-official section is concerned they are not expected to follow the proceedings of the other House closely on this matter, The printed proceedings

are not available to us. At least in future the Law Member should think of the possibility of a decent interval of time for legislative business between its passing in the other House and the introduction in this House.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: Sir, I concede the fairness and the justice of the observations made by Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi just now. Even during this session I considered whether I might not suggest to the Dewan that the Council might not be put off till after a week or so after the closing of the Assembly. But it so happened this time that a joint session had to be held. If therefore the council session is put off honourable members will have to go home after the Joint Committee and then return after a week or so for this meeting. I thought that might cause serious inconvenience to the members. For the future I shall certainly remember what Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi has suggested. I shall suggest to the Dewan—because it is the Dewan and not Government that fixes the day for the meetings, to allow a fair interval, whenever possible, between the close of the Assembly and the starting of the Council.

The motion that the Bill be taken into consideration was then put and carried.

Clauses 1 to 4 and the Preamble and Title were, one by one, put and agreed to.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: I beg to move that the Bill as now approved be passed into law.

Mr. C. O. Madhavan: I second it.

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed.

THE TRAVANCORE COURT OF WARDS BILL.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: Sir, I beg to move that the Travancore Court of Wards Bill, as passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly be taken into consideration. I daresay that the honourable members have gone through the Bill even though it must have caused some strain to them. I shall, however, explain the main principles of the Bill very briefly. The object of the Bill is to provide for the protection of the person and property of incapacitated person. It deals with persons such as minors and persons of unsound mind. The Bill proposes a State agency called the Court of Wards to take charge of the person and property of the incapacitated persons called the wards in this Bill. This agency is created for the purpose of looking after the persons and proper management of the property of the incapacitated persons. The court proposed is a board consisting

[Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai.]

of the Land Revenue Commissioner and two other persons nominated by Government and exercises its functions through the Peishkar who is practically the executive officer of the Court. Though there is a statutory body called court it has all the rights and liabilities of a guardian in respect of the person and property, of say, a minor. As a matter of fact, in strict law, a Court of Wards is only a State appointed guardian to look after the person and property of the incapacitated person. It is not intended that this Regulation should be put into operation in respect of every minor or every incapacitated person. What is intended is that it should be applied only in the case of men of some social position and standing and one who is in possession of considerable property and particularly where public interest also is involved. The Bill is drawn very closely on the lines of the Court of Wards Act in Madras and the Court of Wards Regulation in Cochin. I trust that the principle of the Bill will be accepted by this House.

Mr. C. O. Madhavan : I second it.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : I have one question, Sir. Suppose the property of an incapacitated person lies in British India, is it possible for a Travancorean to take possession of his property in British India?

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai : There is no express provision in this Bill. That will have to be decided on the principles of Private International Law.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : Suppose the property of a person lies in Travancore. Can a person from British India take possession of that property in Travancore?

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai : The principles of Private International Law will have to be applied in such cases.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : I only put the question just to avoid duality in respect of management.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai : There is no provision in this Bill relating to it. As I said, it has to be decided on principles of Private International Law. Nothing would turn upon any specific provision in this Bill.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : Is it not advisable then to postpone the consideration of the Bill till the International Law is decided?

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai : It has all been settled. Only, it is not expected that provisions will be made in a Bill of this kind.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : Sir, I only want to repeat what I said that the consideration of this Bill and the Travancore Lunacy Bill be postponed to some future occasion. The reason is that we had not sufficient time to read through and study the various provisions of the Bill. Things may be done very expeditiously but not prudently.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : I also propose that the consideration of this Bill be postponed to some other date.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai : If this House is really serious that they want time to consider the matter, I have no objection at all. I leave it to the non-official side entirely.

In regard to Mr. Tampi's statement, I have stated that, in future, every attempt will be made to give the non-official members sufficient time for considering the Bills whenever possible. If the House really wants to have some time to consider this Bill, I leave it to them to decide it.

This Bill is practically a copy of the Bill in British India and Cochin. If the members can take that assurance it seems to me that nothing will be gained by postponing it.

Chairman : In view of the statement made by the Law Member does Mr. Tampi object to the Bill being considered?

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : It is not for want of faith in the Law Member or the legislative excellence of British Indian enactments that prompts me to suggest that the consideration of the Bill be postponed. Consistent with the oaths we have tatken in this House we have to satisfy ourselves that we have bestowed sufficient attention on every clause. I have nothing but admiration for legal draftsmanship and for the laws and regulations prevailing in British India and Great Britain and also for the talented Law Member. All the same, my objection is that the House as a whole had not sufficient time to think over it.

Chairman : May I take it that the sense of the House is to proceed with the Bill?

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai : I think Sir, that the Bill may be taken up for consideration.

The motion that the Bill be taken into consideration was then put and carried.

Clauses 1 to 62 and the Preamble and Title were, one by one, put and passed.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai : I beg to move that the Bill be passed into law.

Mr. C. O. Madhavan : I second it.

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed.

THE TRAVANCORE LUNACY BILL.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: Sir, I beg to move that the Travancore Lunacy Bill, as passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly, be taken into consideration. The existing Lunacy Regulation was passed thirty years ago by Regulation I of 1080. It has been found to be not sufficient to meet all requirements and it has come in for severe criticism. It must be gratifying to this House to note that it is one of the Honourable members of this House, Mr. Madhavan Pillai, who took up this matter some six years or so ago and urged before the Legislature the various serious defects of the law. Consequent upon this criticism the matter was taken by Government and the whole question was examined and it was found that the Regulation as it stood was defective to a very great extent. I shall mention the most important point in respect of which the Bill was defective. In the Regulation as it stands, a lunatic can get summary protection in the asylum only if he is a dangerous lunatic. The result is that if a lunatic is wandering in a street and uncared for and molested by others but still not a dangerous lunatic, it was nobody's concern to take hold of him and lodge him to the Asylum. That was a serious defect that was pointed out. It is now provided by the present Bill that even though a lunatic may not be a dangerous lunatic, but is still found that he is wandering about, left uncared for and unattended and perhaps even cruelly treated by those who are in possession of his property or by those who are bound to look after him, in all such cases he may be taken hold of by the State authorities and lodged in an Asylum for proper treatment. In order that such lodging may not be an unnecessary drain on the public funds, it is also provided that the maintenance of such lunatics should be met by those who are in possession of his property or who are bound to maintain him. I may also say that the Bill is drawn closely on the lines of a corresponding enactment in British India which was passed in 1912. I trust that the House will allow this motion.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know why an idiot is also included in the definition of a lunatic?

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: Because he is not able to look after himself or his estate.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: In such a case will he not be a menace to the public?

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: No, not necessarily.

Mr M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: Who is to adjudicate it?

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: The court, on a medical certificate *primarily* by the criminal court and afterwards by the civil court, if it becomes necessary.

Mr. C. O. Madhavan: I second it.

Mr. N. Ramakrishna Pillai (*Vaikam* cum *Shertallai*); Before this Council passes this Bill I wish to make a few observations. The time at our disposal, so far as I could see, is too short for a consideration of the various provisions contained in this Bill. The Bill is not an unimportant measure, and I would, as Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi pointed out, suggest that it would have been better if we had been given sufficient time for its proper consideration.

As it is, I would make one or two suggestions for the consideration of the learned Law Member. Take for instance, the provision for the management of the lunatics' estates contained in Chapter IV. In that Chapter of the Bill provision is made for the appointment of a guardian or a manager and the District Court is given power in certain cases while in other cases the Division Peishkar is given that power. In the case of a lunatic possessed of extensive properties this provision becomes a matter of importance. A distinction is made in the cases of movable and immovable properties. The Division Peishkar may be asked to appoint a manager in all cases concerning immovable properties, while in all the other cases it is the District Court that directly appoints the manager.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: Is there no provision that the Division Peishkar should be appointed by the District Court ?

Mr. N. Ramakrishna Pillai: But it is the Division Peishkar that appoints the manager.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: Is there not the provision that the Division Peishkar comes in only with the sanction of the District Court ?

Mr. N. Ramakrishna Pillai: Yes. But why should there be an intervention of a Division Peishkar for the management of his estate. In British India we find the conditions are different. In the Indian Civil Procedure Code provision is made for the management of certain estates by Collectors. They act as Receivers in certain cases. In British India a distinction has been made because there are revenue paying estates where the Collector's intervention is absolutely necessary. Here we have not made any such distinction even in our Civil Procedure Code. The Courts take possession of estates and manage them through receivers or managers appointed directly by them. There is no reason, so far as I am aware, why the Division Peishkar should be asked to appoint a manager for

[Mr. N. Ramakrishna Pillai.]

their estate. It seems to me that there is no necessity for a dual agency in regard to the management of the lunatics' estates. Necessarily the management of estates by Division Peishkars cannot be so efficient as the management through the District Courts. There are a large number of practising lawyers who could be appointed to take possession of such estates and manage them for the lunatics. There is no need for the intervention of the Division Peishkar. That is one point that struck me. There are other provisions also which may require further elucidation and which may require amendments if proper time is allowed to us. The time at our disposal for the study of the Bill was too short and I have not been able to send in any amendments. I know that there is some urgency with regard to the passing of this Bill.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : May I know the nature of the urgency ?

Mr. N. Ramakrishna Pillai : That is my information. I do not want to stand in the way of the early enactment of this Bill. I am merely putting it to the Law Member whether amendments are not necessary and if so, whether he could not defer consideration of it to a future date. These are all the observations that I have to make at this stage.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai : With reference to the observations made by Mr. Ramakrishna Pillai I would say that the Peishkar comes in only when the District Court appoints him as the guardian. The provision for that is contained in Clause 42. It reads thus ;

> " If the estate of a lunatic so found consists in whole or in part of land or any interest in land, the District Court may direct the Division Peishkar of the place to take charge of the person and estate of the lunatic.

So the whole thing is left to the discretion of the Court.

Mr. N. Ramakrishna Pillai : There is no discretion in the case of the immovable properties.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai : The Clause says ;

> " The District Court may direct the Division Peishkar of the place to take charge of the person and estate of the lunatic.

The Peishkar thus comes in only with the sanction of the Court. The Court is only given a discretion in the matter.

Mr. N. Ramakrishna Pillai : It is not that I object to the court being given sufficient power for the appointment of the guardian or manager. My observation relates to the fact that in the

case where a lunatic is possessed of immovable properties there is no provision for the appointment of a manager directly by the Court. Clause 17 reads :-

> ' If the estate of a lunatic so found consists in whole or in part of land or any interest in land, the District Court may direct the Division Peishkar of the place to take charge of the person and estate of the lunatic. "
>
> " The Division Peishkar shall thereupon appoint a manager of the estate and may appoint a guardian of the person of the lunatic. "
>
> " In all other cases the District Court shall appoint a manager of the estate of the lunatic and may appoint a guardian of his person. "

In the case of a person possessed of land the court has to call upon the Division Peishkar to take up the management of the estate. There is no other provision. That is the point that I want to stress.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai : I am afraid, that again is a misunderstanding. What Section 42 lays down is this :

> " If the estate of a lunatic so found consists in whole or in part of land or any interest in land the District Court may direct the Division Peishkar of the place to take charge of the person and estate of the lunatic ?

The question of such appointment of the guardian comes in only where there are lands possessed by the lunatic on an extensive scale. If there is no land the District Court cannot in any circumstances appoint the Peishkar as the guardian. This provision exists even now in the existing Regulation and it is in the British Indian Act also. I perfectly agree with the observation of Mr. Ramakrishna Pillai that it is only very rarely that the provision will have to be put into operation. In Travancore perhaps there are not many lunatics who owned estates on an extensive scale in many places. But it is necessary to make all necessary provisions when we prepare a Bill of this sort even though the necessity for it may arise only very rarely. When we are enacting a law we should try to make it as complete as possible.

Mr. E. P. Varghese : May I know whether there is any urgency in passing this Bill forthwith in view of the fact that this Bill is the one with the largest number of clauses that has been introduced today? There seem to be amendments to be raised and most of us have not gone through the Bill carefully and by the nature of the observation made by the honourable member for Vaikam cum Shertallai I would request the Law Member to consider whether the Bill cannot be postponed till the next session.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai : I would like to make a few observations. I agree with the members of this House that they

[Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai.]

should have given more time to consider an important Bill of this nature. But we have been agitating for a measure of this kind for the last ten years. Now as a result of that agitation this Bill has been prepared and the Assembly has passed it. I found time to carefully read through the Bill and as it struck me I have tabled some amendments also. I do not want honourable members to rely upon the extent of my information regarding this Bill. But so far as I can understand no material amendments are necessary. The urgency of the measure is a long felt one. Those who are living in the Trivandrum Town will feel how innocent mad people are treated and what their condition is. It is nothing but inhuman treatment that they generally receive. Therefore to enable them to have some sort of relief I am of opinion that this Bill may be considered and passed now.

Chairman : What about the member's amendments ?

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai ; I may observe that they are not very material amendments. They are not amendments which will go to the root of the Bill, so that it may materially change the Bill. Therefore there may not be much harm even if I am allowed by the House to withdraw all those amendments.

Chairman : I wish to ascertain the sense of the House. Is the Law Member agreeable ?

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: Sir, Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai pointed out this was an all-important measure and as I explained at the very out-set it was an honourable member of this House that set the ball in motion, and pointed out that the existing Regulation was defective seriously.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : Is it not better for the same consideration to postpone the consideration of the Bill to be taken up when that honourable member is present ?

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai : It is not necessary, Sir. I am sorry that I was not able to bring this measure up to this stage long ago. That is what I feel about the matter. My opinion is that this House would be consulting the convenience of the general public if it were to pass this measure into law as early as possible.

The motion that the Bill be taken into consideration was put to vote and carried.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : I demand a poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows :

AYES.

1 Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan	11 Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai
2 Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai	12 ,, K. Padmanabha Panickar
3 Mr. William Foster Inman	13 ,, N. K. Padmanabha Pillai
4 ,, K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad	14 ,, P. Padmanabhan Tampi
5 ,, C. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar	15 ,, Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
6 ,, A. Kumara Pillai	16 Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar
7 Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai	17 Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja
8 Mr. C. O. Madhavan	18 ,, James Simpson
9 ,, K. Madhavan Pillai	19 ,, G. B. E. Truscott
10 ,, M. N. Narayana Menon	

NOES—7.

1. Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai	4 Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai
2 ,, Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi	5 ,, N. Ramakrishna Pillai
3 ,, G. Narayana Aiyar	6 ,, E. P. Varghese.
	7 ,, A. N. Visvanatha Pillai

NEUTRALS—7.

1 Mr. S. Adam Sait	5 Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai
2 ,, Jacob Hassan Sait	6 ,, Komilezhathu Sankaran
3 ,, J. John Kattakayam	7 ,, Sankaralingam Pillai
4 ,, H. O. L. Marikkar	

The motion was declared carried, 19 voting *for*, 7 *against* and 7 remaining *neutral*.

Chairman : The motion that the Bill be taken into consideration is passed. Now we will proceed clause by clause. Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai has sent in certain amendments.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai : Sir, I do not propose to move my amendments.

Chairman : Then do you withdraw all the amendments?

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai : I withdraw all the amendments.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : Sir, are we at liberty to suggest amendments even though we have not sent in amendments previously ?

Chairman ; It is too late to think of amendments now.

Clauses 1 to 72.

Clauses 1 to 72 were, one by one, put to vote and carried.

Clauses 1 to 72 were added to the Bill.

Schedule and Forms.

The question that the Schedule and Forms to the Bill do stand part of the Bill was put and carried.

The Schedule and Forms were added to the Bill.

Preamble

The question that the Preamble to the Bill do stand part of the Bill was put and carried.

The Preamble was added to the Bill.

Title.

The question that the Title do stand part of the Bill and was put and carried.

The Title was added to the Bill.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai : Sir, I move that the Travancore Lunacy Bill be passed into law.

Mr. C. O. Madhavan : I second it.

The motion was put to vote and carried and the Bill was passed.

THE TRAVANCORE BOILERS BILL.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai : Sir, I beg to present the report of the Select Committee on the Travancore Boilers Bill and move that the Bill as reported be taken into consideration.

Mr. C. O. Madhavan : I second it.

Mr. S. Adam Sait : Sir, in supporting the motion I have to make one observation, *viz.*, that specific provision to safeguard the men who are working at the boilers is necessary and I hope that some provision would be made for it in the present Bill.

Chairman : The member will make his point clearer.

Mr. S. Adam Sait : In the present Bill as it stands no specific provision is made for safeguarding the interests of the existing men who are working at these boilers. Some provision is necessary for that purpose and I hope that the Law Member will consider it.

Chairman : Does the member mean that the provisions with regard to the qualifications prescribed in the Bill should not be applied to the existing workmen ?

Mr. S. Adam Sait: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: Sir, the provision for that in the Bill, as it stands, is contained in Clause 26 sub-clause (6) which permits rules being made "requiring boilers to be in charge of persons holding certificates of competency, and for prescribing the conditions on which such certificates may be granted".

When rules are framed under this Clause by Government, the observation made by Mr. Adam Sait will be borne in mind.

The motion that the Travancore Boilers Bill be taken into consideration was put to vote and carried.

Chairman: As there are no amendments received all the Clauses may be taken together.

Clauses 1 to 31.

The question that Clauses 1 to 31 do stand part of the Bill was put and carried.

Clauses 1 to 31 were added to the Bill.

Preamble.

The question that the preamble shall stand part of the bill was put and carried.

The Preamble was added to the Bill.

Title.

The question that the Title do stand part of the Bill was put and carried.

The Title was added to the Bill.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: Sir, I wish to proceed now to the third reading of the Bill. For that, I wish to make a formal amendment in the short-title. I move that in Clause 1, the figure "1110" be substituted for "10".

Mr. C O. Madhavan: I second it.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Sir, I rise to oppose the motion. The object of a first, second and third reading is to allow a decent interval at each stage. If all these forms are looked into as mere legal formalities, it would considerably retard the progress of this House in establishing sound legislative conventions. All the Rules made under the Regulation and the Regulation itself ought to be looked into from the constitutional point of view and not from the merely legal point of view. Many things may be legal but perfectly unconstitutional. I can understand a Legislative Assembly proceeding with the first, second and third reading of a Bill when there is an urgency about it as was

[Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi.]

done in the case of the Indian Defence Act. In normal legislative business, I do not think we need hasten through the Bill. I again appeal to the Law Member to put off the third reading to a future occasion so that this House may not be establishing unsound constitutional practices and traditions.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: Sir, after having passed the second reading of the Bill, I wish to know from the member, what would be the object of postponing the third reading and whether this House would be able to move any amendments at the third reading?

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: I do not want to lecture to any honourable member on constitutional practices or legislative measures and Parliamentary practices. It is only to allow a decent intervel to pass that I request that the third reading be postponed. We do not pretend to be prophets in this House. We cannot think of all possible currents of opinion and change of circumstances of the future. Therefore according to the acknowledged principles of legislation and Parliamentary practice a decent intervel may pass so that if and when any change of opinion occurs, we would be enabled to incorporate that change in the Bill. It is true that as far as this Bill is concerned, I cannot foresee anything. It is only on principle that I am opposing. As a member of the Select Committee I ought to say that it is an ideal measure of legislation before this House. I share the modest glory with the law member, if there is any glory in passing this legislation, because I have had the honor to serve on the Select Committee.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: May I know from the member what particular purpose will be served by this intervel between the second and third reading?

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: I will have to expound the first principles of legislation. Sometimes a country or a community or a large class of people may be swayed by passions of the hour; they may on the other hand be short-sighted; may not anticipate the possible future developments; they may not have sufficient time to bestow upon the practical effects in the working of the piece of legislation. Therefore, all over the world, from the mother of Parliaments downwards even to the smallest legislative body in the world three readings have been fixed up as a safeguard against hasty and imperfect legislation and that is why on a matter of principle, Sir, I again raise the question here.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: Sir, I would first of all point out that no constitutional impropriety will be committed by this House in proceeding to the third reading of this

measure to-day. It would be seen from the Standing Orders of this House that there is express provision that if no amendment is passed during the second reading the member in charge may proceed to the third reading at once. And, that is the ordinary course too of business. If the members have decided that all clauses should stand part of the Bill, it is only natural that the House would be anxious to go to the third reading immediately. But cases may occur where it may not be advisable to do so. For instance, if in respect of a Bill there has been a large number of amendments, there may be various clauses to be examined later on before the Bill is made into law. It is desirable that Government in such cases should have time to think over the clauses after the second reading. It would be remembered that when the second reading is passed the only authority that may bring in any amendment is the Government. In this case there has been no amendment at all and there has been no opposition to any of the clauses in the Bill. Therefore Government do not want further time for thinking over and we may now proceed with the further stage of the Bill.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : In the face of the Law Member's opinion, I withdraw my objection.

Chairman : The motion before the House is that the short title be amended, the amendment being to substitute the figures "1110" for '110...".

The motion was put to vote and carried.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai : I move that the Bill just now amended be passed into law.

Mr. C. O. Madhavan : I second it.

The motion that the Bill as amended be passed into law was put to vote and carried.

The Bill was passed.

The House adjourned at 3-18 P. M. and met again at 3-30 P. M. with Mr. M. Govindan, one of the panel of Chairmen, in the chair.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION RE OUTBREAK OF MALARIA IN NEYYATTINKARA AND OTHER PLACES.

Chairman : We shall now take up Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai's motion for the adjournment of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the grave situation created in the country by the recent outbreak of malaria in an epidemic form.

Honourable members will remember that the time-limit for speeches is 15 minutes.

Mr. N. K Padmanabha Pillai : സർ, മലമ്പനിരോഗബാധയെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ഒരു പ്രമേയം ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു ആനുവാദം നൽകിയതിൽ ഞാൻ ഈ സഭയോടു നന്ദിപറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

നെയ്യാററിൻകര, നെടുമങ്ങാട്, വിളവങ്കോടു ഈ മൂന്നുതാലൂക്കുകളിലും ഇപ്പോൾ പടർന്നുപിടിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന മലമ്പനിയെപ്പററി ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർമാർക്കും ഗവണ്മെൻറിനും നല്ലവണ്ണം അറിവുള്ളതാണ്. ഞാൻ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം വഹിക്കുന്ന നെയ്യാററിൻകര, നെടുമങ്ങാട് ഈ രണ്ടു താലൂക്കുകളിലും, വിശേഷിച്ചും നെയ്യാററിൻകര താലൂക്കിലെ മിക്ക പകുതികളിലും ഈ രോഗം പടർന്നു പിടിച്ചു പല കഷ്ടതകളും ചെയ്തുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. അവിടങ്ങളിൽ ഏതുഭാഗത്തും ഈ ദുരന്തദുരിതമനുഭവിക്കുന്ന പലസാധുക്കളേയും കാണാവുന്നതാണ്. നെയ്യാററിൻകര താലൂക്കിൽപെട്ട കുന്നത്തുകാൽ, പെരുങ്കടവിള, ഒററശേഖരമംഗലം ഈ പകുതികളിൽ ചിലഭാഗങ്ങൾ പണ്ടേതന്നെ മലമ്പനിയുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളാണ്. അവിടങ്ങളിൽ തുടങ്ങിയ ഈ ബാധ ആ പകുതികൾ മുഴുവനും, അതിനു സമീപപ്രദേശങ്ങളിലും, ഹെൽത്ത് യൂണിററ് ഏറിയായ്ക്കകത്തും, മുനിസിപ്പാലിററികളിലും വ്യാപിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു. ഉൾനാടുകളിൽ മിക്ക സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും സഞ്ചരിച്ചു അവിടത്തെ സ്ഥിതിഗതികൾ കണ്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന എനിക്കു സാധുക്കളായ ജനങ്ങൾ അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ദുരിതത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു വിസ്തരിച്ചു പറയുന്നതിനുതന്നെ കഴിയുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല, അത്രഭയങ്കരമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ് അവിടെ നടക്കുന്നതു്. നാലഞ്ചു ദിവസത്തിനുമുമ്പു ഞാനും അസംബ്ലിമെമ്പർ മി. എൻ. കെ. കൃഷ്ണപിള്ളയും, തഹശീൽദാർ മി. പരമേശ്വരമേനവനുമായി ഉൾനാട്ടിലുള്ള ഓരോ പ്രദേശത്തും പോവുകയുണ്ടായി, മോട്ടാറൊ വണ്ടിയോ പോകാത്ത, റോഡിൽനിന്നും അഞ്ചുനാഴിക അകലെയുള്ള, ഒരു സ്ഥലത്ത് അന്ന് അരിവിതരണം ചെയ്തുയായിരുന്നു. ഞങ്ങൾ ആ ഭാഗത്തേക്കു പോകുന്നവഴിമദ്ധ്യേയുള്ള ഓരോ വീട്ടിലും പോയി അന്വേഷിച്ചതിൽ പനിയില്ലാത്ത ഒരൊററവീടുപോലുമുണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ല. രോഗിയെ ശുശ്രൂഷിക്കാൻ ആളുമില്ല. ഈ മാതിരിയുള്ള അവശതയിൽ കിടക്കുന്ന ജനങ്ങളുടെ സ്ഥിതി കണ്ടറിയുകയല്ലാതെ പറഞ്ഞു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുത്താൻ പ്രയാസമാണ്.

കൊതുകിൻെറ ഉപദ്രവംകൊണ്ടാണ് പനിയുണ്ടാകുന്നതെന്നാണ് ഡാക്ടർമാർ പറയുന്നതെങ്കിലും എൻെറ ഊഹത്തിലും അനുഭവത്തിലും അത്യുഷ്ണവും, ദാരിദ്ര്യവും തന്നിമിത്തം ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന പട്ടിണിയുമാണ് ഇ

തിന്നു കാരണമെന്നു പറയാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ൧൦൦-നു ൻൻ-൨പരം മലമ്പനിയായി കിടക്കയാണ് എന്നു പറയുന്നത് അതിശയോക്തിയാണെന്നു ആരും വിചാരിച്ചുപോകരുത്. പണ്ടേതന്നെ പട്ടിണിയായി കഴിഞ്ഞുകൂടുന്ന ജനങ്ങളുടെയിടയിൽ ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു മഹാമാരി കൂടിവന്നു പിടികൂടിയപ്പോഴുള്ള കഥപറയുവാനുണ്ടോ? എരിയുന്ന അഗ്നിയിൽ വായുഭഗവാൻ എന്നപോലെ പട്ടിണികിടക്കുന്ന സാധുക്കളുടെയിടയിൽ ഇതൊരു കന്നുകോടാലിയായിട്ടു തീർന്നിരിക്കയാണ്. ഇതിനെ തടുക്കാൻ നെയ്യാററിൻകര ഹെൽത്ത് യൂണിററും ഹെൽത്ത് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറും ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള അക്ഷീണപരിശ്രമത്തിന്റെ ഫലമായിട്ടു ഹെൽത്ത്യൂണിററിനകത്തും മുനിസിപ്പാലിററിക്കകത്തും ഇപ്പോൾ പനി ശമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുതന്നെ പറയാം. എന്നാൽ അവരുടെ പരിശ്രമത്തിന്റെ ഫലമായി മരണത്തിനു കുറവുണ്ടെന്നല്ലാതെ പനിയുടെ വ്യാപ്തി കുറയ്ക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നില്ല.

മകരമാസത്തിലാണ് ഈ സുഖക്കേടു തുടങ്ങിയത്. മേടം മുതൽചികിത്സ നടത്തിത്തുടങ്ങി. മേടമാസം ആദ്യം രോഗികളുടെ സംഖ്യ ഏഴായിരമായിരുന്നത് മേടമാസം ൩൧-ാംനു ഹെൽത്ത് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ കണക്കനുസരിച്ചു ൧൭,൦൦൦ ആയി വർദ്ധിച്ചു.

Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai : ഈ തുകപറഞ്ഞതു് ഹെൽത്ത്യൂണിററിനകത്തു് മാത്രമോ അതോ നെയ്യാററിൻകര താലൂക്കു് ഒട്ടുക്കുള്ളതോ?

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai : താലൂക്കൊട്ടുക്കാണ്, ഹെൽത്തുഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകാരുടെ കണക്കനുസരിച്ചുതന്നെ ഇടവം ൪-ാംനു രോഗികളുടെ സംഖ്യ ൨൨,൦൦൦ ആയി വർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. വിളവംകോടു, നെയ്യാററിൻകര, നെടുമങ്ങാടു ഈ മൂന്നു് താലൂക്കുകളിലുമായി ആകെ ൨൩,൦൦൦ ത്തിൽചില്വാനം പേർ പനിപിടിച്ചു കിടപ്പുണ്ടു്. ഹെൽത്തുഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകാർ കയ്യിനാകൊടുത്തു ആശ്വാസപ്പെടുത്തിവരുന്നുവെങ്കിലും അതുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രം മതിയാവുകയില്ല. ൨൨ കേന്ദ്രസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ മരുന്നു വിതരണംചെയ്തുവരുന്നതു്. ഹെൽത്തുഡയറക്ടർ ഡാക്ടർ ഗോപാലപിള്ളയുടെ നിയന്ത്രണത്തിലും ഹെൽത്തു്മെഡിക്കൽ ആഫീസർ ഡാക്ടർ കൃഷ്ണൻതമ്പിയുടെ സമർത്ഥമായ മേൽനോട്ടത്തിലും ഈ ജോലി ഭംഗിയായി നിർവ്വഹിച്ചുവരുന്നുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ നെയ്യാററിൻകരതാലൂക്കിൽ ഇതിനെ പെട്ടെന്നു നിറുത്തണമെങ്കിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ സഹായമില്ലാതെ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. ഏഴായി

[Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai.]

ക്ഷംപേർ സുഖക്കേടായി കിടക്കുന്നകാലത്ത് അവരുടെ ദുർഘടാവസ്ഥയെപ്പററി ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ധരിപ്പിച്ചപ്പോൾ തല്ക്കാലം അവക്കാഹാരംകൊടുക്കാനായി നെയ്യാററിൻകരക്ക് ൫൦൦൦വും വിളവങ്കോടു, നെടുമങ്ങാട്ട ഈ താലൂക്കുകളിലേക്കു ൩൦൦വീതവും രൂപാ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് അനുവദിച്ചു. ഇപ്പോൾ ൨൮,൦൦൦പേർ നെയ്യാററിൻകരതാലൂക്കിൽമാത്രം പനിപിടിച്ചവരായി ഉണ്ടായിട്ടും ഗവണ്മെൻറു സഹായംചെയ്യാമെന്നു വാഗ്ദാനം ചെയ്തതല്ലാതെ കൂടുതലായി യാതൊരുസഹായവും ചെയ്തുതന്നിട്ടില്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ തന്നിട്ടുള്ള ൫൦൦൦ രൂപായ്ക്കും അരി വാങ്ങിച്ചു വിതരണംചെയ്തുകഴിഞ്ഞു. പിന്നീടു തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തു ചാല, വള്ളക്കടവു മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലെ കച്ചവടക്കാരുടെ മഹാമനസ്കതകൊണ്ടു ഞങ്ങളും അരിശേഖരിച്ചു സാധുരോഗികൾക്കു കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നു. അതുപോലെതന്നെ നെയ്യാററിൻകര, തിരുവനന്തപുരം എന്നീ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലെ ചില ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥാനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും വേണ്ട സഹായം ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്, അത് ഞങ്ങൾ ഏററവും നന്ദിപൂർവം സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നു. നെയ്യാററിൻകരയിൽ ഇതു സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഒരു സെൻട്രൽ റിലീഫ് കമ്മററിതന്നെയുണ്ട്. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും ഒന്നുചേൎന്നു പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചാൽ കാൎയ്യങ്ങൾ വളരെ ഭംഗിയായി നിൎവഹിക്കാമെന്നുള്ളതിനു ഈ കമ്മററിയുടെ പ്രയത്നം ഒരു ദൃഷ്ടാന്തമാണ്.

ഈ പ്രമേയംമൂലം ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ എനിക്കറിയിക്കുവാനുള്ളത് മൂന്നു സംഗതിയാണ്. ഒന്നാമതു ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും അരി വിതരണത്തിനായി ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള സംഭാവനകൊണ്ടു തീരെ മതിയാകുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു തല്ക്കാലം ഒരു ൫൦,൦൦൦ രൂപായെങ്കിലും ഉടനടി അനുവദിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽ സാധുജനങ്ങൾ പട്ടിണികിടന്നു മരിക്കുകയെയുള്ളു.

രണ്ടാമതായിട്ടു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു രോഗനിവാരണത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ്. ഹെൽത്തുഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും കയിനാമാത്രംകൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു മതിയാകയില്ല. ഓരൊ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും ഡിസ്പെൻസറികളും ആശുപത്രികളും സ്ഥാപിച്ചു സഹായിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. പെരുങ്കടവിളപകുതിയിൽമാത്രം ഗവണ്മെൻറുവക ഒരു ഡിസ്പെൻസറിയുണ്ട്. കുന്നത്തുകാലിൽ അഞ്ചുമാസം നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്ന ഒരു ഡിസ്പെൻസറിയുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അതു ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തി ഉദാരമതിയായ ഡർബാർ ഫിസിഷ്യൻെറ അഭിപ്രായപ്രകാരം ആ ഡിസ്പെൻസറിയെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു മിഷ്യൻകാൎക്ക് ദാനംചെയ്തു. അതായത് ഒരു മിഷ്യൻഹാസ്പററലിനു ൩൦൦

രൂപാ ഗ്രാൻറുകൊടുത്തു ഈ ഡിസ്പെൻസറിയും അവക്കായിട്ടു നൽകി. ഇപ്പോൾ ആശുപത്രിസമയംവെച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു് ൧൦ നം ൧൨-നം മദ്ധ്യേയാണ്. കൊള്ളാമൊ! മലമ്പനിരോഗികളെ ചികിത്സിക്കാൻ മിഷ്യൻകാക്കു പണവും കൊടുക്കണം. മിഷ്യൻഹാസ്പിററലിൻെറ പ്രവൃത്തനം ഞാൻ പറയാതെ എല്ലാവക്കും അറിവുള്ളതാണല്ലൊ. ഒരു ഡോസ് മരുന്നിനും പണംകൊടുക്കണം. പ്രജാസഭയിലും കൌൺസിലിലും ഹജ്ജികൾമൂലവും വാദിച്ചതിൻെറ ഫലമായി വെള്ളറട അഞ്ചുമാസത്തേക്കമാത്രം ഒരു ഡിസ്പെൻസറി സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിനായി തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തി. ഡർബാർഫിസിഷ്യൻ ആശുപത്രി കാരക്കോണത്തു സ്ഥാപിക്കണമെന്നാണ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടതു്. മററു പകുതികളിലുള്ള രോഗികൾക്കകൂടി സൌകര്യമായ സ്ഥലം വെള്ളറടയാണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഒരു ആശുപത്രി ഗവണ്മെൻറ് വെള്ളറടതന്നെ ഉടനെ സ്ഥാപിക്കണം. അഞ്ചുമാസത്തേക്ക വെള്ളറട ഫീവർഡിസ്പെൻസറി ഡയിലിഡിസ്പെൻസറിയാക്കിതീക്കണം. കള്ളിക്കാട്ടു ഒരു സബ് അസിസ്റ്റൻറുസർജനെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അദ്ദേഹം രോഗികൾക്കു കിനായിൻ കൊടുക്കുന്നതല്ലാതെ മററുയാതൊന്നും ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല. ഇതുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രം രോഗശമനം കിട്ടുമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കാൻ തരമില്ല. അവിടെയും ഒരു ശരിയായ ഡിസ്പെൻസറി വേണം.

ഈ മലമ്പനിപിടിച്ചു മരിച്ചുപോകുന്നവരെ ഭാഗ്യവാന്മാരെന്നു വേണം വിചാരിക്കാൻ. എന്തുകൊണ്ടെന്നാൽ മരിക്കാതെകിടക്കുന്നവക്കാണ്‌വളരെ ദുരിതമുള്ളതു്. മലമ്പനിപിടിപെട്ടവർ ഭാവിയിൽ ഉപയോഗശൂന്യന്മാരായി ഭവിക്കുന്നു. ദീനം ഭേദമായിക്കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ അവരെകൊണ്ടു കുറെകാലത്തേയ്ക്കു ഒരു ജോലിയും ചെയ്യുവാൻ കഴിയുന്നതല്ല. അതിനാൽ സുഖക്കേടുഭേദമായാലും പട്ടിണികിടന്നു മരിക്കേണ്ടിവരും. ജോലിചെയ്യാൻ ശേഷി ശേഷിക്കുന്നവക്കാണെങ്കിൽ, ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും അവരെ എന്നും പണമൊ അരിയൊ കൊടുത്തു സഹായിച്ചു എന്നുവരുന്നതല്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ ദിക്കുകളിൽ റിലീഫ് വൊർക്സിനായി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും വരുന്നകൊല്ലത്തെ ബഡ്ജററിൽ ഭാരിച്ച ഒരുതുക അനുവദിക്കണം. മലമ്പനി ഇപ്പോൾ ഭയങ്കരമായി ബാധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഉൾനാടുകളിൽ റോഡുകളില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു ജനങ്ങൾ അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന കഷ്ടതകൾ വളരെയുണ്ടു്. ദീനം പിടിപെട്ടുകിടക്കുന്നസ്ഥലത്തുനിന്നും മരുന്നുകിട്ടുന്നസ്ഥലത്തു പോകണമെങ്കിൽ മലയും കുന്നും കാടുമെല്ലാം കയറണം. അവിടെ കഷ്ടിച്ചു വണ്ടിപോകത്തക്കപാതകൾ ചില

[Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai.]

സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഉള്ളവയെ മോട്ടാറും വണ്ടിയും പോകത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ ആക്കണം. കാംപ്ളിക്കേഷൻസു വരുമ്പോൾ ഡാക്ടർ രോഗിയെ ആശുപത്രിയിൽ വരാൻ പറയുന്നുണ്ടു്. വിതനസൌകൎയ്യമില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു രോഗികളെ കൊണ്ടു പോകുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. കുന്നത്തുകാലിൽനിന്നും പെരുങ്കടവിളയോ ഒററശേഖരമംഗലത്തോ പോകണമെങ്കിൽ റോഡിൻെറ അഭാവം നിമിത്തം നെയ്യാററിൻകര വന്നിട്ടുവേണം പോകാൻ. അവിടെയെല്ലാം വണ്ടിപോകത്തക്ക റോഡു് ഉണ്ടായാൽ രോഗശുശ്രൂഷയ്ക്കു സൌകൎയ്യമുണ്ടാകും.

ദിവാൻജി അവർകൾ നെയ്യാററിങ്കരവന്നു വേണ്ട അന്വേഷണം നടത്തിയതിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വളരെ തൃപ്തിയുണ്ടു്. ഡർബാർഫിസിഷ്യൻ സ്ഥലത്തുവന്നില്ലെങ്കിലും അവിടെയുള്ള ഡാക്ടമാർ നല്ലവണ്ണം വേലചെയ്തുവരുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതും സമ്മതിക്കേണ്ട ഒരു സംഗതിയാണു്. നെയ്യാററിൻകര ഡാക്ടർ ഞങ്ങളുടെ റിലീഫ്കമ്മിററിക്കുവേണ്ട ഉപദേശങ്ങളൊക്കെതന്നു സഹായിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. നെയ്യാററിൻകര ആശുപത്രിയിൽതന്നെ പലസ്ഥലത്തുനിന്നും മലമ്പനിക്കാരായ അനേകം രോഗികൾ വരുന്നുണ്ടു്. കള്ളിക്കാട്ടു് ഡിസ്പെൻസറിയിൽ ഒരു സബ് അസിസ്ററൻറു സൎജ്ജനെ നിയമിച്ചതിലും വിദുരയിൽ ഒരു ഡിസ്പെൻസറി സ്ഥാപിച്ചതിലും ഞങ്ങൾക്കു വളരെ സന്തോഷമുണ്ടു്.

മലമ്പനിക്കു് ഇനിയും ശരിയായ നിവാരണമാൎഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കാത്തതുനിമിത്തം ഇതു കാലക്രമേണ തിരുവനന്തപുരം പട്ടണത്തേയും ബാധിക്കുകയില്ലയോ എന്നു സംശയമുണ്ടു്. ഞങ്ങളുടെ മുനിസിപ്പാലിററിക്കകത്തു പനിയുണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ല. പനിപിടിച്ചവർ മുനിസിപ്പാലിററിക്കകത്തു വന്നുചേരുകയാൽ അവിടെയും ഇതുബാധിച്ചു. മുനിസിപ്പാലിററിയിൽനിന്നും ഇപ്പോൾ പലപേരെ ചികിത്സിച്ചുവരുന്നു. കൊതുകാണു് ഈ വ്യാധിക്കു കാരണമെന്നു ഡാക്ടർമാർ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു കൊതുകിനെ നശിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും വേണ്ടശ്രമങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുവരുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇതുകൊണ്ടു് ഒന്നും മതിയാവുകയില്ല. ശരിയായ ഡാക്ടർമാരെക്കൊണ്ടു ചികിത്സിക്കതന്നെവേണം. അതിനു് സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ആശുപത്രികൾ വേണം. മലമ്പനിയിൽ കാംപ്ളിക്കേഷൻസു വളരെയുണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ടു്. അവരുടെ ശുശ്രൂഷക്കു് യാതൊരുസൌകൎയ്യവുമില്ല. അതിനാൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ വേണ്ട ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ ഉടനെ ചെയ്തുതരണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. James Simpson: Will the member be pleased to elucidate one point? Is he aware that the mission authorities there approached the people and the Medical Department and stated that if they were permitted to have the Hospital at Panachamood they would be able to open it at suitable hours?

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: അങ്ങിനെയല്ല. പനിബാധിതമായ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾക്കമദ്ധ്യേ ജനങ്ങൾക്ക സൌകൎയ്യമായ ഒരുസ്ഥലം വെള്ളിറടയാണ്. പനച്ചിമൂട്ടിൽ ചന്തയുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അതു നാലുദിവസത്തിൽ ഒരിക്കൽമാത്രമേ കൂടുന്നൊള്ളു. ഈ ചന്തയ്ക്കും ആശുപത്രി സ്ഥാപനത്തിനുമായിട്ടു ഒരുസംബന്ധവുമില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ആശുപത്രി വെള്ളിറടതന്നെയാണ് ആവശ്യം.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: Sir, I have to make a few observations about the spread of malaria in Travancore. The latest information shows that it has today crossed the boundary of Nedumangad to Chirayinkil. Whatever the heads of the various departments may have done, so far as the measures at Nedumangad are concerned they are far from satisfactory. It is not at all my intention to criticise the earnest work done by any officer in this behalf. Nor is it my intention to criticise the Government. What I state is not directed against any officer. Considerations of humanity ought to weigh more with the Government and their officers. I have been making a careful survey of the work done by the various people in Nedumangad. Practically nothing has been done. I am aware of the hospitals opened at Vidurai, Palode and Aryanad. But they have done practically nothing more than distributing quinine to those who seek it. I know that in the Nedumangad taluk Rs. 500 has been allotted for distributing rations. At the Palode Hospital, the average attendance of fever patients is 150 per diem of which 70 are new cases. At Chulimanoor there is a private doctor. He is giving quinine free. But nothing is done there by way of distributing rice. I am at a loss to understand who is controlling the allotment of Rs. 500. I do not know if the Tahsildar is entrusted with the work. I am not complaining against the Tahsildar. I am only making known to the Government the grievances which the people are entitled to ventilate in this House. One bag of rice was made available for distribution at Palode on the 6th. On the 9th day the rice was exhausted. We are not in a position to know whether the amount of Rs. 500 has been spent so that we may go begging for more money. The Proverthikar—whoever that be—assured me that there was deficiency in rice. When I met the doctor in charge of the hospital he said "we are at a loss to understand in what spirit of co-operation we are expected to work with the

[Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai.]

revenue authorities.' A few patients were lying in the main road unattended. I found myself helpless. What can we do? We distributed some money and came away. The Government may be well-advised in allotting money. But, the local authorities are ill-advised in not distributing money. A few dispensaries have been opened there. They expect patients to go to the hospitals. Is it possible? In the dispensaries quinine alone is distributed. And for the distribution of quinine throughout the taluk no provision is made. Therefore fever is increasing day by day. That is the situation today. The vigorous measures that ought to have been taken by Government and the departments have not been taken hitherto so far as the Nedumangad taluk is concerned. As a result, fever has now spread to the Chirayinkil taluk also. I think that the mere issue of quinine is utterly useless with reference to the kind of cases now resorting to the hospitals. The doctor assured me that all the 150 people resorting to the hospitals every day are very poor. They must all be fed. Otherwise there is no use of distributing quinine. Under these circumstances my humble submission is that it is not the distribution of quinine and opening of hospitals in centres where cars can go that are necessary; a regular rationing system has to be adopted by Government if this is to be suppressed. It began in Neyyattinkara. It has come to Nedumangad and now it has gone to Chirayinkil. Has the Government understood the magnitude of the situation? I heard it said elsewhere in the other House that the Ceylon Government spent enormous amounts to suppress malaria. What have our Government done? Are they waiting to have the situation aggravated? Our Government are probably waiting to open out the coffers when malaria has spread all over the State. Up till now no vigorous measures have been taken. The spirit of relief measures has not been understood either by the Government or the subordinate officers who are deputed to meet the situation. That is my grievance. The condition in Vidura is terrible. There is an atmosphere of panic. A dispensary has been opened there and some respectable people also are engaged in distributing medicine. But people are in a state of panic and they are migrating to the neighbouring places. Some definite steps should be taken to see that the persons attacked by fever are detained in some locality. Otherwise the disease will spread. The percentage of attack among middle class people is negligible. 99 per cent of the people attacked are Pulayas, Kuravas and other poor people. I do not think that malaria will be controlled by the departments or Government unless rations are distributed to these poor people. With these words, hoping that more vigorous steps will be taken by Government, I support the motion.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: Sir, I also support the motion. The honourable members from Neyyattinkara and Chirayinkil have given us graphic and vivid accounts of the gloomy picture of the sufferings of those unfortunate people in the malaria stricken areas of the Neyyattinkara, Nedumangad and Vilavankod taluks. All that is possible for human tongue to explain they have, of course, done but I am afraid they have not succeeded in correctly depicting the exact situation. To know the actual extent or magnitude of the woes and sufferings of those people one has necessarily to visit those centres.

We have, no doubt, heard of the manifold sufferings and distress of the people in Bengal and Ceylon owing to the frequent recrudescence of malarial fever in those regions; but this is the first time that in Travancore the disease has broken out in an epidemic form. The failure of monsoons, the unprecedented and scorching heat of this year and the wide-spread economic depression must certainly have been responsible for the spread of the infection in the epidemic form. According to official report more than twenty one thousand people are now down with this fever and more than 500 deaths have occurred till now. All the affected areas present an atmosphere of squalid distress and misery. It is indeed a deplorable and pathetic sight to see every hamlet and every squalid hut in those villages, practically without any sign of life or human activity. In very many places we find whole families suffering under the malignity of this fever, without anybody to attend upon them. They have neither food nor clothing and as the effect of the disease and of chill penury they are shivering to death. It is not quinine or any other medicine that they mostly stand in need of, but it is food which they badly require and which alone will give them sufficient strength and vitality to resist the virulence of the disease, When the hungry wolf howls they now keep him satisfied either with jack fruits or mangoes or even tapioca, and it is no wonder that the epidemic, instead of showing signs of abatement, continues to have its uninterrupted sway with redoubled virulence. When thousands of people are suffering like this we cannot but accuse the Government of their bucolic indifference. Sir, at the expense of the taxpayers, the Government are maintaining the Medical and the Public Health departments with its appendage of Health Units; the office of the Protector of Depressed Classes and ever so many agencies for emptying the treasuries; but what tangible good are they really doing to ameliorate the condition of these suffering people? It was indeed a painful surprise to learn that even the ravages of this epidemic were first brought to the attention of our Government only by the reports which appeared in the columns of the Madras

[Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai.]

newspapers. Does it not reveal the colossal and supreme indifference of our departments? Sir, I know that the Government of Travancore were keenly alive to their duty and sense of responsibility, when the whole of North Travancore was affected with the unprecedented floods of 1099. Then again, those honourable members who reside in this town may know what our late Dewan Mr. Watts did when Thiruvallam and other places were affected with floods. His sense of duty and responsibility was so great that the serious illness of his beloved mother did not in the least stand in the way of his visiting the flood affected areas. So also, in 1108 when the Killi river threatened to invade this capital city, Mr. Austin, the then Dewan, could be seen everywhere, even very late in the night always ready to console the people and to render timely help to them. In those days I heard him once saying to the Executive Engineer that if the banks of the Killi river near the Bridge were allowed to be corroded by water he would certainly lose his job. But what about the present Government? It is heartless, unsympathetic and inhuman. Pardon me, Sir, for indulging in such strong words; they are but the expressions of strong feeling. Sir, I believe I will not be taken to be casting aspersions on anybody personally. Far from that is my intention. I do not for a moment expect, nor for the matter of that any of you would expect, our old and venerable Dewan to go and risk his life by exposing himself in those malarial regions. But I have a very serious and legitimate complaint to make and I am certain that every one of my Honourable friends on this side of the House shares with me in feeling that the present Government have not risen to that height of magnanimity and benevolence which are certainly expected of them, in rendering adequate and appropriate reliefs for the amelioration and protection of the malaria and famine stricken people.

Now, as the result of representations Government have sanctioned for relief work Rs. 1,000, for Neyyattinkara; Rs. 500, for Nedumangad and another sum of Rs. 500 for Vilavancod. When thousands and thousands of people are reduced to appalling misery and are suffering and starving to death, what real relief could be done with these paltry sums? I think our Government should feel ashamed of their own action. When we find our Government spending—nay sometimes wasting—the hard earned money of the poor tax payers in ever so many unprofitable, useless and questionable ways and exhibiting such callous and indifferent or reluctant mentality, when it comes to a question of helping the people out of such situation, our hearts really burst with sorrow and righteous indignation; and I have no hesitation to point out that the Government must thank their own stars if suspicion, ill-feeling and discontentment grow in the minds of the people.

Thanks to the noble endeavours of such public spirited men like the honourable member for Neyyattinkara cum Nedumangad, several non-official committees have been organised in various places to collect funds and provisions for distribution among the suffering people ; but in spite of their best and untiring efforts they have not been able to meet the entire demand created by the present situation. They have not been able to give more than one *Nali* of rice to an adult and half a *Nali* to a child per day, and even at this rate the help could not be extended to all the deserving.

We piously hope that Government would soon wake up from their slumber and shake off their supine indifference and come to the rescue of those miserable people with liberal and substantial contributions. With these words, I heartily support the motion.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : Sir, I rise to speak a few words in this connection. I find no reason to congratulate Government on their magnificent relief operations when thousands and thousands of people are afflicted with this dire malady. In my opinion Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, are not adequate sums. It has been made abundantly clear, although it is not one of the causes, at any rate, that hunger is one of the predisposing conditions and certainly people would not have been so much afflicted with this malaria, if ample provision had been made for feeding those who are affected by this disease. Now thanks to the form of Government of Travancore—a responsible Government, I may say, in a civilized state, could not have survived for 24 hours if that Government had been supremely indifferent to the lot of the people who are affected by an epidemic. When our Government is editing communiques and statements and counterstatements and makes the town most modern with an aerodrome—and that with certified expenditure—it is a sad commentary on the administrative ability of the State that thousands are suffering. Travancore contributes to the distant Red cross fund ; but contributes but little for the relief of the people here. One is reminded of the man in Sterne's sentimental journey who coolly allows his mother to die of starvation at home. That is the attitude of our Government. It is one thing to have a most up-to-date Government exhibiting its glorious achievements to the outside world by providing the most modern amenities. But another thing to look to the safety of the life and property of the citizens. Life of a citizen is more sacred than providing for modern amenities. Though it is not relevant, by way of illustration I can say, many people are not dying for want of an aerodrome or an aeroplane. For that scheme, the Government have done a lot of things, purchase of a large area of lands, construction of roads and buildings etc. proceed

[Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi.]

apace. All these things are allowed under the heading; "certified expenditure" because the State must be modern at any cost. When a visitor comes, he lives in the Mascot Hotel where all comforts and up-to-date amenities are afforded to him. He finds as if he were in Paris or in some other wonderful place on the face of the earth. Look at the condition of the citizens here, the poor folk who are suffering from malaria. Perhaps Travancore Government is a Hindu Government. A Hindu believes in the transmigration of souls. He takes everything in a philosophical attitude. What does it matter if a few hundreds pass from one existence to another! By this I do not cast any reflection on the noble efforts of the Director of Public Health and his band of workers. Under the conditions and with the budget amount at their disposal they are certainly doing admirable and heroic work. I may congratulate the Darbar Physician, though it is not strictly within his jurisdiction, for co-operating with the Director of Public Health in combating this disease. I would only appeal to Government to set apart more handsome allotments for relief purposes in connection with the prevention of malaria. It is not a local grievance or a territorial grievance. It is a menace to South India. The malady is near Trivandrum and if Trivandrum is going to be affected I refuse to conjecture the horrible consequences that might ensue. In the name of all that is sacred, in civilisation, humanity, and administrative well-being, I appeal to Government not to be niggardly but to put their hands deep into their pockets and make handsome donations in protecting precious lives. There need be no attempt for swelling up administration reports. We should make real and earnest endeavours to combat the disease by making handsome allotments, not only distribute quinine but also see that the poor people are properly fed and clothed.

I am not competent to speek about the therapeutic value of medicines. My non-official friends in their enthusiasm condemned the uses of quinine. It is for the Director of Public Health and Dr. Simpson to say about the qualities of medicines and the proper administration of the same. It is very clear from the conditions now prevailing that the Government are not doing what they ought to. For instance, I myself went to Kulasekaram and in the hospital I saw compounders and the other staff affected by malaria. As for the condition of that hospital I may say that it is merely a thatched shed with very bad flooring. All the people in the hospital were literally suffering.

At such a period as this when thousands are suffering what are our Government doing? Yes, Sir, they will have an aerodrome!

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: സർ, ദക്ഷിണതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ മലമ്പനിബാധയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചടത്തോളം ഒരു സ്ഥൂലമായജ്ഞാനം എന്റെ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതന്മാർ ഇവിടെ നൽകികഴിഞ്ഞു. ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ പറയുന്നതു ഉത്തരതിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ മലമ്പനി ബാധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ചില സ്ഥലങ്ങളെപ്പററിയാണ്. മൂവാററുപുഴ, തൊടുപുഴ ഈ താലൂക്കുകളിലെ ചില പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ മലമ്പനി ധാരാളമായിട്ടുണ്ട്. തൊടുപുഴതാലൂക്കിലുള്ള കാരിക്കോടു, കരിമണ്ണൂർ മുതലായ പകുതികളിൽ മലമ്പനി വളരെ അസഹ്യമായി തീർന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇവിടങ്ങളിൽ മലമ്പനി അനവധി അകാലമരണത്തെപ്പോലും ഉണ്ടാക്കിതീർത്തിരിക്കുന്നു. കാരിക്കോടു, കരിമണ്ണൂർ ആദിയായ ചില പകുതികൾച്ചേരികളിലെ മരണക്കണക്കിലേക്ക ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയെ ആകർഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Chairman: തൊടുപുഴതാലൂക്കിലെ മലമ്പനിയെപ്പററിയുള്ള മോഷൻ ഇവിടെ അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ഈ മോഷനിൽ അതുകൂടി പറയാമെന്നുള്ള വിചാരത്തിലാണ് അതനുവദിക്കാത്തതു. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ സംഗതി ഇവിടെ പറയാമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

ആ ഭാഗത്തുള്ള മരണക്കണക്ക വരുത്തിനോക്കിയാൽ എത്രയധികം ജനങ്ങളാണ് മലമ്പനിനിമിത്തം നിര്യാതരായിതീർന്നിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു കാണുവാൻ കഴിയും. ഏകദേശം ഒരു ലക്ഷത്തോളം ജനങ്ങളധിവസിക്കുന്നതും ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിലെ മററു ചില താലൂക്കുകളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ച ഏഴുമടങ്ങു വിസ്തീർണ്ണമുള്ളതും ആയ തൊടുപുഴതാലൂക്കിൽ ഒരുഡിസ്പെൻസറിയാണുള്ളതു്. താലൂക്കിലെ ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തുനിന്നും അതിരത്തിസ്ഥലത്തെയ്ക്കു പോകണമെങ്കിൽ ൪൦ മയിൽ ദൂരം ഉണ്ടു്. ഈ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ പ്രായേണ മലംപ്രദേശങ്ങളാകയാൽ ജനങ്ങൾ രോഗബാധിതരായി യാതൊരുതൊഴിലും ചെയ്യുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ അലഞ്ഞുതിരിഞ്ഞു കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെശ്രദ്ധ മലമ്പനി നിവാരണത്തിൽ പതിയാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു ഡർബാർ ഫിസിഷ്യനും പബ്ലിക്ക്ഹെൽത്തുഡയറക്ടർക്കും ഞാൻ എഴുതി അയക്കുകയും പബ്ലിക്ക്ഹെൽത്തു ഡയറക്ടർ അവിടെവന്നു വേണ്ടതു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കയും ചെയ്തു. അദ്ദേഹം അവിടെ ചെയ്തതു രണ്ടുകുപ്പി കചിനയിൻ പിൽസു വിതരണമാണ്. അദ്ദേഹം കോടുത്തയച്ച ദിവസംതന്നെ അതുതീർന്നു. അതിനു ചിലവാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള പണംകൊണ്ടു സാക്ഷാൽ കചയിനയിൻ വാങ്ങിച്ചിരുന്നാൽ അനേകംപേർക്ക് കൊടുക്കാൻ കഴിയുമായിരുന്നു. വൈദ്യവിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാര

[Mr. J. John Kattakayam.]

ല്ലാത്തവർ രോഗികൾക്കു കുയിനിയൻ കലക്കികൊടുക്കുന്നതു അപകടമാണ് എന്നും എനിക്കു സ്വന്തം അനുഭവത്തിൽനിന്നും മനസ്സിലായി. ഞാൻ മലമ്പ്രദേശത്തു താമസിക്കുന്നവനും അനേകം തവണ മലമ്പനിയോടു പോരാടിയവനുമാണ്. ഉത്തരതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ മലമ്പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ കൊതുകിന്റെ ഉപദ്രവമാരംഭിക്കുന്നതു മീനം മേടം മാസാരംഭത്തിലാണു. പുതുമഴ ആരംഭിക്കുന്നതോടുകൂടി ഈ മലമ്പനി ഉണ്ടാകും. നെയ്യാററിൻകര, തൊടുപുഴ ഈ താലൂക്കുകൾ മലമ്പനിക്കു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെട്ട സ്ഥലങ്ങളാണ് എന്നു ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലത്തെ ബഡ്ജററ് പ്രസംഗത്തിൽതന്നെ പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നു. കുയിനാ കൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു പല വിഷമതകളുമുണ്ട്. ഞാൻ ഒരിക്കൽ ഒരു ഗർഭിണിയായ രോഗിക്കു കുയിനാകൊടുത്തു; തന്നിമിത്തം ഗർഭം അലസിപോയി വളരെ കഷ്ടപ്പെടേണ്ടിവന്നു. ഞാൻ ഇതിനെപ്പററി ഡാക്ടരോടു ചോദിച്ചപ്പോൾ ഡാക്ടർ അതു വലിയതെററായിപോയി എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു.

Mr. A. N Visvanatha Pillai: ഗർഭം അലസിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു ശിക്ഷാർഹമാണെന്നു മെമ്പർ ധരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ള ദുഷ്ടവിചാരത്തോടുകൂടി പ്രവൎത്തിക്കുന്നവരേ അതുബാധിക്കുകയുള്ളു. ഇതു തൊഴിലായിട്ടു വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നവർ മനുഷ്യാധമന്മാരാണ്. അവരെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു കഠിനമായി ശിക്ഷിക്കണം.

Chairman: നെയ്യാററിൻകര താലൂക്കിലെ മലമ്പനിയെപ്പററി ഇതുവരെഒന്നും പറഞ്ഞതായി കാണുന്നില്ല.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: തൊടുപുഴതാലൂക്കിലെ അനുഭവമാണ് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്.

Chairman: ആ മോഷൻ അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: അങ്ങനെയാണെങ്കിൽ ദക്ഷിണതിരുവിതാംകൂർപോലെ മലമ്പനിയുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലെല്ലാം ഗവണ്മെൻറുവേണ്ട സഹായം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണം. ദക്ഷിണതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ മലമ്പനിയെപ്പററി അസംബ്ളിയിൽ അടിയന്തിര പ്രമേയം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു ആ സംഗതിയിൽ ഏതാണ്ടു ഗവണ്മെൻറു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കയുംചെയ്തു. അതുപോരാ. ദക്ഷിണതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെന്നപോലെ മദ്ധ്യതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലും, ഉത്തരതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലും ഹെൽത്തുഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെ

ന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ അചിരേണ പതിയണം. അതിനുവേണ്ടി എന്തെല്ലാം ധനനഷ്ടം സഹിക്കേണ്ടിവന്നാലും അതൊന്നും വലിയകാര്യമായികരുതരുത്. ആഡംബരത്തിനുവേണ്ടിയും ആളിനുവേണ്ടിയും എത്രയെത്ര ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളാണ് നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെന്റു സൃഷ്ടിച്ചുപോരുന്നതു. എന്നാൽ ഈ സംഗതി അതിലെത്രയെത്ര അടിയന്തിരവും അത്യാവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെയും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു മേധാവികളുടെയും ശ്രദ്ധ കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗത്തിൽ പതിയണമെന്നപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് എന്റെ പ്രസംഗത്തെ ഉപസംഹരിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Rao Shaib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: Sir, my object in standing up now is not to explain the technical side of the measures that the Government are taking to combat the serious outbreak of malaria epidemic. I only want to say just a few words to show that Travancore Government is certainly not so inhuman, so brutal, so unsympathetic as has been depicted by some of my hon'ble friends on the other side of the House. I fully appreciate their sentments and their sympathy for the sufferers. But I am afraid they have been carried away by their sympathy and their enthusiasm in pleading for the suffering people. Have Travancore Government shown such callousness, such indifference as has been attributed to them by some of my hon'ble friends? What have the Government done? As soon as they heard of the out-break of the epidemic they directed the Director of Public Health and the Darbar Physician to visit the affected localities and take all necessary steps to combat the disease. Hon'ble members are aware that the places in which the epidemic first brok out are localities where malaria is ordinarily prevalent. Kunnattukal, Ottasekaramangalam and other places in Neyyattinkara taluk are usually malarial places. This year also there were a few stray cases of the epidemic on account of the extraordinary heat and drought and certainly Government had no information at that time that it was going to be a serious outbreak as it has turned out to be. When the seriousness of the epidemic came to the notice of the Government they took prompt measures and directed their officers to do all that is possible. My friend Mr. Gopala Pillai will explain what his department has done and Dr. Simpson will explain what his department has done. Though these departments are independent of each other the officers of the two departments worked in harmonious co-operation with the sole object of combating this fell disease.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether the sums allotted for Neyyattinkara are sufficient?

Rao Shaib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: I am coming to that. Dr. Gopala Pillai will speak on other points. He will deal with the number of treatment centres opened, the number of men employed, and the number of officers engaged in visiting the affected villages and distributing quinine and other medicines.

Regarding the measures of relief a resolution was passed by a non-official committee at Neyyattinkara and was forwarded to Government. That resolution required that Government should sanction Rs. 2,000 towards the relief of the affected people.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know the date?

Rao Shaib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: I am not sure of the date.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: How many weeks ago?

Rao Shaib Dr. N. Kunjn Pillai: A few weeks ago. The resolution was forwarded to the Government. From their experience of the past Government thought that it would not be prudent to give money straightway without enquiring how the money was going to be spent by the non-official committee. At their instance the Director of Public Health went to Neyyattinkara, met the non-official members and ascertained how they proposed to spend the money. The committee was composed of influential men including the local medical officer and the Tahsildar. The Director reported that the money could be entrusted to the committee. They asked for Rs. 3,000 and Government sanctioned Rs. 2,000.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I correct the member? Only Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned for Neyyattinkara.

Rao Shaib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: Rs 1,000 for Neyyattinkara, Rs. 500 for Nedumangad and Rs. 500 for Vilavankod.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: Did Relief Committees ask for money at other places?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: The Committee asked for Rs. 3,000 for Neyyattinkara, and Government sanctioned Rs. 1,000 for that taluk. After spending Rs. 1,000 if the Committee wanted more they could have applied to the Government. Mr. N. K. Krishana Pillai and Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai came to me the other day for subscription and what did I say at that time? I said "If you want more money, please apply and you will get it". Why did not Mr. Krishna Pillai write for more money? The day before yesterday I received a letter signed by Mr. Krishna Pillai and some others applying for an additional amount. Government are not lethargic. They are as solicitous and as mindful of the interests of the suffering people as the hon'ble members on the

other side of the House are. Only tell us what you want. Yesterday the letter came to me and I may say that Government are prepared to sanction more money. Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai who represents Nedumangad--Mr. S. J. Nair is not here--sent me a letter yesterday or the day before pointing out the irregularities in the distribution of rice in his taluk. Government have asked the local Peishkar to enquire into the complaints and submit a report. The people of Neyyattinkara seem to be more public spirited than the people of Nedumangad. There is no committee in Nedumangad. Why not you form a small committee as in Neyyattinkara ?

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : Should not the member address the Chair ?

Rao Shaib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : I am sorry. Why not the Nedumangad people also form a small committee ? Government will ask the local medical officer and the Tahsildar to be members of the committee. Government do not want to stint expenditure. But let them have the satisfaction that the money they give will be properly spent. If you form a committee and ask for money I assure you on behalf of Government that you will have it.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : Is it because that the non-official members did not move that the Government have been idle ?

Rao Shaib Dr. N Kunjan Pillai : Government have not been idle. They have taken all the steps that are necessary. I want the non-official members to co-operate with the Government and not simply accuse them of all sort of imaginary charges. Why not extend your hand of co-operation ? You are doing nothing. Government are here to help you. I do not say that Government will act only when the move comes from the non-officials. I can assure the House that sufficient money will be given provided Government have the satisfaction that it will be spent properly and usefully.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : Were the Government aware that more funds were necessary for the distribution of rice ?

Rao Shaib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : I am told that there are hundreds of bags of rice lying at Neyyattinkara undistributed.

Mr. M N. Paramesvaran Pillai : May I know whether these bags are supplied by Government or by somebody else ?

Rao Shaib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : Not only by Government but by the charitable public also.

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai : Sir, from the speeches made on the floor of this House, it would appear that the situation is very

[Mr. D. K. Gopala Pillai.]

grave. But from the reports that were received from the field, I can assure the honourable members of the House that the condition is getting better everyday. Last week we had about 8,000 new patients. This week we have only 4,000 patients and I can further assure the members that the situation as it is in Neyyattinkara, Vilavancode and Nedumangad taluks is well under control. There is no room for any panic as some members apprehend. The situation this year is on account of the peculiar condition due to several meteorological influences and that will not recur for another 10 or 12 years. At least we shall hope so. Some members also remarked that there was no malaria in such form in Travancore before. In 1092 there was a very similar epidemic during which many deaths occurred. I compared the other day in the other House the situation in Travancore with that in Ceylon. The epidemic that we have in this country is very much milder than what it is in Ceylon where the death rate was about 17 or 20 per thousand whereas in Travancore it is only 4 per thousand.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know from the member whether it is a consolation for Government?

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: Indeed, it is a very great consolation for those who attend to the epidemic work.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Is it not merely providential?

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: No, it is on account of the timely treatment that is given.

As I said, there is no room for panic that it will spread to Trivandrum and other un-affected areas. We had no report so far from any part of Chirayinkil taluk as to the prevalence of malaria there. I had myself been to Chirayinkil, Kilimanur and other places and nobody ever owned that there was any case of malaria anywhere there and I do not know from what source the member for Chirayinkil had information as to the threatened outbreak in Chirayinkil.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: I believe the Director of Public Health knows that there are cases in Vamanapuram and in Pulimath and that Pulimath pakuthy is within the Chirayinkil taluk.

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: But the Public Health Department has no information so far.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know from the member whether Kulasekharamangalam is a malaria stricken area? The Chief Secretary was saying that that area was a malaria stricken area.

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : I am sorry. I meant Ottasekharamangalam.

Dr M. K Gopala Pillai: With regard to Nedumangad, anybody can apprehend malaria danger because certain parts have been chronic endemic centres for malaria for years. In particular parts of Vidura we do not apprehend the danger. Further, the death rate there was much less than in Neyyattinkara. In Neyyattinkara. the death rate was comparatively higher in parts of Kunnathukal pakuthy, and Perumkadavila pakuthy where malaria infection spread very recently ; but in Ottasekharamangalam, Kaliyal and other places, the death rate is not at all high. The accounts that were heard from some members are exaggerated. We could not expect anything better from the generous minded and enthusiastic lay public. But I can assure them from a public health point of view that the situation is not at all serious. With regard to Kulasekharam we have been able to control malaria there because we have been distributing quinine to every inhabitant of the place for the last one year. In fact malaria was brought to the notice of the public on account of our propaganda. We are responsble for bringing this disease to public notice. Last year and years before, the same state of affairs prevailed and nobody thought of enquiring or taking up the matter before the Council till now.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai : May I know from the member why these things were not brought to public prominence last year ?

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai : I said that the members did not bring it up to the public notice and not I. We were taking due preventive measures all this time.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran (*Nominated*): May I know from the member the nature of the preventive measures taken up ?

Dr. M. K Gopala Pillai: We have been distributing quinine and that is the only specific for suppressing malaria

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran : May I know whether it is a preventive measure ?

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: It is also a preventive measure during epidemics.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran : May I know the actual preventive measure adopted by the Public Health Department ?

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: Quininisation as a personal prophylactic I must say.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : May I know whether Government have got sufficient stock of quinine for distribution ?

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: Government have enough stock. The Darbar Physician was pleased to place at my disposal

[Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai.]

all the available quinine that he had in stock. I must also say that the Darbar Physician co-operated very much with us and he always placed at my disposal all the quantity of quinine and he was also ready to open dispensaries wherever they were found necessary.

With regard to the treatment centres I must assure the House that in no other part of India or malaria-stricken country such an organised method was adopted by Government. In Ceylon, where heroic efforts are said to have been made, there was only one treatment centre for a distance of every three miles. But in Neyyattinkara taluk we had a treatment centre at every mile so that people had to walk only half a mile to either side for getting medicine. In no other place such an intensive institution of treatment centres was established at any time before.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: May I know from the member the nature of the work for the prevention of malaria?

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: I was explaining to the members the nature of the work that is being done now.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: Not here, I suppose.

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: It was here that the explanation of the work was given. We are doing all this work and the member for Nedumangad has been justifying the work that we had done in that taluk.

For every area covered by a radius of one mile we have instituted a treatment centre. With regard to the treatment centres I have to say that for those people who are not able to come to the centres, we are taking quinine mixture to the very doors of the sufferers and I do not know whether such a system has been adoptd in any other country.

Mr. A N. Visvanatha Pillai: ആ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലുള്ള കൊതുകിനെ പിടിച്ചു പരിശോധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: വേണ്ടപോലെ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്.

Mr. K. Madhavan Pillai (*Trivandrum*): May I know from the member the value of the quantity of quinine distributed?

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: About Rs. 10,000. The Government have been watching the situation with very great anxiety and solicitude and they have been pleased to accord immediate sanction for whatever proposals we submitted to them for their kind approval and I must thank the Government for responding to our request immediately. Our requests were promptly sanctioned and

we have been able to get quinine and also other requisites. Government have also given us many other conveniences so that the suffering people have benefited considerably. Even after medical relief began to make headway there was lately some increase in the number of patients because when we began to give relief to people which was in the shape of rice, more people came to the treatment centres and people who were not suffering from fever at that time also came and we took that opportunity to give them some quinine so that they might not get fever a second time.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know from the member whether quinine mixture is the only method of treating malaria?

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: For malaria quinine is the only specific.

Certain members remarked that we got the information about the epidemic from Madras newspapers. I am sorry that the remark is not right because we started treatment in last Makaram and we do not know whether this appeared in any newspapers from outside. Even in Makaram when we began to get reports from certain non-official bodies we hastened to the spot, made enquiries and freely distributed quinine. There are instances of pills of quinine that were freely distributed having been sold for one chuckram or one and a half chuckram per pill so that we lost faith in such kind of public workers who came forward to assist in quinine distribution.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know from the member whether it is a fact that Government asked the Public Health Department to supply statistics regarding malaria and the department did not do so?

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: There is no foundation for that belief.

If quinine had not reached even the distant homes the matter would have been worse. When more doses than were actually required at the time of dispensing were entrusted, certain patients used to sell that quinine and thereby we suffered some loss also.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Was it to appease hunger that it was sold?

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: Whatever the reasons be, that practice was not proper.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: May I know whether it is used for fever or for some other purpose?

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: The quinine that we gave them was for fever. I do not know for what purpose it was sold.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: Is it useful for any other purpose?

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: I do not know whether I shall be justified in describing the various actions of quinine in this House.

Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai: ക്വിനിയൻ ഉപയോഗിച്ചാലുള്ള ദോഷങ്ങളെപ്പററി പറയാമോ?

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: ക്വിനിയൻ ഉപയോഗിച്ചാലുള്ള ഗുണങ്ങളെപ്പററിയാണു് ഇപ്പോൾ പറയുന്നതു്.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: May I know from the member whether quinine is a medicine for abortion?

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: That is a medico-legal question which I do not think I shall be justified in answering.

Chairman: You need not answer that question.

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: For the reasons I have already given we are not able to freely distribute quinine to every house.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: I was asking about the preventive measures. I want to know whether the doctors have got any medicine to be used as a preventive measure. The member was speaking, I believe, of remedial measures.

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: We are developing a scheme for preventive measures.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: I want to know whether he has any preventive measure to suggest and whether his department was moving in that direction?

Chairman: The question is being answered,

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: The question was not answered.

Chairman: The question was being answered. I thought Dr. Gopala Pillai was interrupted in the middle of a sentence.

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: We have in mind certain other preventive measures but during this epidemic time we are using only quinine. There are certain other measures which are also preventive and which aim at the destruction of mosquitoes and larvae.

Destruction of mosquitoes is an important preventive measure.

Chairman: You have already spoken of the preventive scheme.

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: Yes, Sir. We are now developing a scheme for preventing the recurrence of malaria.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: May I know from the member whether his department has been doing anything in that direction?

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: The department has been carrying on investigations. We are now trying to develop a preventive scheme as I have already stated.

With regard to malaria in Nedumangad it has been chronic in certain parts there. There was an understanding that rice should not be distributed to patients who do not show any immediate sign of distress. This is the reason why a member made a statement that rice was not freely distributed. The Durbar Physician and myself went to Palode and visited the hospital there and got the statistics regarding the attack of malaria in that place.

Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai: ഒരു ഇൻഫെക്ഷൻ ഉണ്ടായാൽ എത്ര ദിവസത്തിനകം മലമ്പനിവരും?

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: മലമ്പനി പകർത്തുന്ന കൊതുക കടിച്ചു ൻ മുതൽ ൧൫ ദിവസത്തിനകം പനിവരും.

Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai: അതിന പ്രിവെൻറീവ് കോർസസ് ഒന്നുമില്ലേ

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: ക്വിനിയൻ സേവിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് മലമ്പനിയുണ്ടാകാതെ സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിന ഒരു ഉത്തമമായമാർഗ്ഗമാണ്.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: മലമ്പനി വന്നാൽ സ്പ്ലീൻ ഉണ്ടാകുമോ?

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: മലമ്പനിയുടെ complication ആണ് spleen.

So it was not meant to distribute rice indiscriminately to every one who came for that. We have distributed rice to 8000 patients out of a total number of 20,000. That means a little more than 40 per cent. of the patients were given relief. When that is the case I do not know whether the statement made by the member can be justified.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: May I know from the Director of Public Health whether the distribution of rice was done both to the poor and rich alike?

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: Naturally the rich man is ashamed to receive the doles. This was meant only for absolutely poor people. And further, there is another difficulty. I enquired even this morning and it was brought to my notice that the grant sanctioned by the Government was about to be finished in the taluk of Neyyattinkara. There is, however, a balance of Rs. 300 in respect of Vilavancode and Rs. 250 for Nedumangad. As far as Neyyattinkara is concerned they purchased rice......

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: May I know from the member whether he will be pleased to go and enquire the conditions in Palode, Kilimanoor and other places and know whether there was any distribution of rice there from the 9th of this month ?

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: We had been waiting for reports from all affected places and I have received no reports from the places mentioned by the honourable member.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: May I know whether a dispensary has been opened and a doctor has been appointed there ?

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: I have already told the House about the condition in Palode, Vithura, etc.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether it is the opinion of the learned member that patients who are in chronic stage need not be given any relief ?

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: No; more relief centres are being opened to cope with the needs of all the patients, whether chronic or not.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: May I know from the member when he visited Palode with the Durbar Physician ?

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: About two or three weeks ago.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: May I know from the member whether he gets any first-hand information about the conditions in Palode and other places such as Vamanapuram and Kilimanoor after the 9th of this month ?

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: I am getting weekly reports from Palode.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: May I put one question more? When I made a visit to Palode on the 10th I found that there was not a single grain of rice in the hospital and people were complaining and as a matter of fact I found a malaria patient lying on the main road unconscious and unattended to. I challenge the Director of Public Health to vindicate himself ?

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: Sir, I have not till now received any report as to any virulent spread of malaria in Palode. And Palode is free from epidemic malaria. If the member saw stray cases as he refers to I shall call for reports on the same.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: May I know from the member whether the daily attendance in the Palode hospital has come to a number of 150 ?

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: That was not so when I was there. But conditions might have changed. Reports do not, however, show any change. There was a balance of Rs. 250 and people are not coming forward.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: How much time was taken to distribute Rs. 300.

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: The money was available long ago. There was no demand and so there must be delay in the distribution also. Had it not been for the organised effort by the officials and non-officials alike in Nedumangad and Neyyattinkara taluks I do not know whether the spread of malaria could have been controlled. The number of attacks has now fallen from 8900 to 4500. That must be certainly consoling to the members of this House and with the change of meteorological conditions, there will be no fear of any further spread of the epidemic. I hope that the present virulence of the attack will be brought down to the normal stage within 15 or 20 days. But we are anxious to keep as much quinine in stock as possible. People getting relapses come forward and when quinine is administered to them they get better within two or three days.

Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai: കിരിയാത്തു മലമ്പനിക്കു് ഒരു നല്ല മരുന്നാണെന്നുള്ളതു് അറിയാമോ?

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: അതിനെപ്പററി അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai: അതിനെ അനലൈസ് ചെയ്തുനോക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: അനലൈസ് ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല.

Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai: മലമ്പനിക്കു പററിയ ഔഷധമാണെന്നു് നാട്ടുവൈദ്യന്മാർ പറയുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് അതിനെ അനലൈസ് ചെയ്തു നോക്കാമോ ?

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: ആവശ്യമില്ലാതെ അനലൈസ് ചെയ്യുന്നതു് എന്തിനാണു്?

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: Is he prepared to do research work only when necessity arises?

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai: "*Kiriathu*" is never known to contain any remedial substance for malaria and that has not engaged our attention so far.

[Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai.]

So the conditions as they are at present are very satisfactory and there is no room for any panic. When the Dewan visited Neyyattinkara he kindly promised to do the needful and with the help of the officials and leading non-officials everything will be done to relieve the present distress. I must therefore inform the House that there is no necessity for complaining that the department or the Government has not done anything in the matter.

Chairman: Your time is up.

Mr. James Simpson: Sir, in view of the fact that the Government Bench have already answered the remarks made by the members of the opposite Bench regarding this question I wish to make only a few observations. As the Director of Public Health has pointed out we are dealing with known conditions in Travancore with regard to the spread of this epidemic. We are not dealing with any new calamity or catastrophe that has visited our State unawares. As we know, Travancore is bounded on the east by the Western Ghats stretching from Cape Comorin to the High Range. Along the foot-hills we have got an area which is malarially endemic. The people who live within this area have had malaria not now but for years. That is seen by the enlargement of their spleens and by their anaemic complexion. There are seasons in the year when these people get malaria. And that will be mostly in the hottest part of the year. But when the monsoons break up this malarial zone gets cleared of the germs and people find relief. But this year, on the other hand, we find that there has been a spread of the disease towards the west of the area. We find from 5 to 6 miles west from the endemic area the whole area has been covered by this epidemic. Now these people are new to it. The spread of the disease began towards the close of January or with the beginning of February. The medical officers said it was the usual thing. We really did not dream that we would have to deal with it in an epidemic form. We are told that malaria comes on in these localities year after year. When it came to the notice of the Public Health Department that the area was increasing, Government was immediately informed; and the Medical Department was asked for suggestions. Reports were obtained from the officers of the Public Health Department. The Medical Department called for statistics. We immediately sent medicines and men to Arumanai, Kulasekharam, Perumkadavila, Parassala, Nedumangad and Vidura. There was no daily dispensary at Vidura at that time ; there was only a bi-weekly dispensary. It was then about the end of February and the beginning of March ; and the statistics then collected showed that there were no alarming deaths, nor even an alarming number of patients.

But, very soon afterwards, there was a definite increase in the number of cases in the belt of land normally considered non-endemic. In and around Neyyattinkara it had spread. In fact, in the Neyyattinkara town itself there were some cases. Even in our General Hospital, here in Trivandrum, we had one ward completely full of malarial cases. Of course, the patients did not belong to the Trivandrum town; they had come from neighbouring villages. When patients come to a hospital or dispensary, they cannot be turned out. We naturally take them in.

This was about 2 months ago. Dr. Sweet, our Honorary Advisor for Public Health, Dr. Gopala Pillai and myself then met together in a conference and decided that some emergency measures must be taken. The actual work was put in the hands of the Public Health Department. Action was also taken by the Medical Department. All the dispensaries in the areas usually malarial were given extra supply of quinine and were asked to collect statistics of malarial cases and the results of the treatment. Each medical officer had to send weekly statements to the Director of Public Health.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : Will quinine serve as a preventive if administered before the attack?

Mr. James Simpson : There is some difference of opinion as to whether quinine is prophylactic or not. Personally, I think that the effect of quinine, when it is taken to the areas affected by malaria by persons going there is more psychical than physiological. Many persons take quinine with that object.

At the conference of the Honorary Adviser for Public Health, Dr. Gopala Pillai and myself, we decided that immediate steps must be taken. The Director of Public Health suggested that one of our experienced doctors from the Medical Department, must be deputed and a new dispensary must be opened outside Neyyattinkara and antimalarial drugs supplied. That was one of the first steps taken.

Then, as has been described by Dr. Gopala Pillai, we opened relief centres. But, the main difficulty in epidemics of this land is to distribute the medicine effectively and to see that it actually reaches the patients in the remote corners of the country. There is no use in opening a number of dispensaries at various centres. You really must have some method of distributing the medicines to the patients, by numerous peons or other agency. Certainly, the honourable members can render real help in that direction.

Sir, some members raised the question of the efficacy of quinine against malaria. Quinine has been, for the last nearly 80 years, the drug used in reducing fever. Even after the discovery of the malarial germ in mosquitoes, we still found that quinine was the

[Mr. James Simpson.]

specific for malaria. It has been found that quinine is a specific drug for killing the malarial parasite. During recent years, several doctors have tried to prove the efficacy of synthetic drugs in fighting malaria. Some have obtained really good results. We, the Medical Department here, have also tried some of these synthetic drugs, atebrin and other drugs. But, in epidemics, when, as the honourable members have pointed out, there are 26,000 patients, it is perfectly dangerous to use drugs of a synthetic nature. They may have specific effect on the disease. But, certainly, they are dangerous to work with when the disease is in an epidemic form and mass treatment is necessary. If I have a malarial patient in my hospital, whom I can watch at least once or twice a day and observe complications, if any, I can try synthetic drugs. But, it would be dangerous, really, to think of distributing such synthetic drugs to thousands of people lying in out of the way and sometimes inaccessible places. These drugs are far too expensive. Certainly, I do not care for the money aspect at all in the present instance. But, as I said, it will be positively dangerous unless the patients could be individually kept under our personal observation for any complications. Quinine has always been our stand-by here ; and the results have been good.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: Which is more effective, to take quinine in water or to inject it ?

Mr. James Simpson: Both methods are available. I find that quinine mixture containing hydrochloric acid is as efficacious as any other method. Injection has speedier action. That is all. It may speed up by about an hour or so.

Then, Sir, we may look at the brighter side of the epidemic. The figures are daily going down, as has been pointed out. We are now coming to the monsoon. If the monsoon sets in, there will be complete eradication of the disease, except for some sporadic cases.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: May I ask when the Darbar Physician expects the monsoon ? (*Laughter*).

Mr. James Simpson: On the 15th of this Malabar month (*Laughter*).

Again, Sir, in about September we will come to a time when there will be a recrudescence, after the monsoon is over. What we have to do is to prevent that. I may say that we will be ready to counteract the recrudescence, if there is going to be any, especially since we have now known the centres where it is likely to recur.

Sir, the main criticism of the members was about the necessity for other methods of relief. As I pointed out at the outset, on account of the gradualness of the spread of the disease, it took time for us to discover that it was going to take an epidemic form, and then to take measures for relief and for medical aid. The Chief

Secretary has explained the position fully. It was decided that the sum of Rs. 2,000, sanctioned by Government, must be made use of by the Division Peishkars under the directions of the Director of Public Health. Government certainly have done something. And the public of Neyyattinkara, under the control of the Relief Committee there, have done very good work. Other people also have contributed in money and in kind. The real point, when such serious things take place, an earthquake or an epidemic, is that the people of the country who are better off must come forward with help. It is also their duty to help their suffering brethren. Government have done something; and the Chief Secretary has kindly promised that Government are willing to do more.

About two months back, we visited Mr. Nilakanta Pillai's taluk; and we had a long stay there one morning. We took seven patients at random and tried to elicit from them whether they were able to get quinine from the dispensary there. At that time some representations had been made to Government that quinine was not distributed from the dispensary there.

The dispensary has now been given extra staff. The Darbar Physician visited the place to ascertain the nature of the disease, and he found that it was endemic type of malaria in most cases. After that, action was taken to treat the patients suitably. Another dispensary has also been opened at Aryanad which is a full time dispensary.

There is one point raised by my friend the mover of this adjournment motion, which I would like to elucidate. Prior to this year we had deputed a medical officer, a compounder and watcher to one of these malarial endemic centres at Vellarada for five months. That staff has worked satisfactorily. One of the difficulties was the question of building. The present building contains two small rooms in a mud hut. The London Mission authorities said that they were willing to run this dispensary in a building seven furlongs from Vellarada for a grant equal to Government expense namely Rs. 870 last year. If we were to do it ourselves, the amount would come this year to a much greater figure. About a short time before the opening of this dispensary, I went over there with Dr. Somervell and the Neyoor Manager. We had to consider the question of site. We came to a place where there was a school, I considered that Panachamood was as big a centre as Vellarada. There was no market at Vellarada, while there was one at Panachamood. These considerations weighed with me in having the dispensary at Panachamood. The London Mission have now opened the dispensary in a rented building prior to their building being opened.

I have enquired of Dr. Somervell about the exact situation. I have got from him information about this matter. This is what he says:

[Mr. James Simson.]

In Kavenenchirai and Panachamood we have already in 5 weeks distributed nearly as much free quinine as the Government Hospital distributed last year in 5 months, and in Panachamood where three to four hundred patients are seen every day, every single one of them has received Quinine or Cinchonae Febrifuge free; in not one single case at Panachamood has anything at all been charged for medicine. This applies not only to malaria but to other diseases which have been dealt with there. There is a notice upon the Panichamood dispensary asking patients to be there between 11 and 3. This is the time most convenient for them and is also the official time of the market of Panachamood. The medical man arrives at 11, the compounder very often having dealt with many cases before his arrival. The medical man seldom gets home till 7 at night, and the hours on our notice board are simply for the convenience of patients, and are not in any way intended to limit the hours of attendance of the medical man except in so far as they guarantee his attendance during those hours as a minimum.

There is another point which has got to be understood. Associated with malaria there are other diseases also. The Mission Hospital is distributing medicines for other diseases also. Their time is between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. This is the time most convenient for them. That is the time when the market will be held. The time in Government Hospitals is between 7-30 to 10-30 in the morning and 4 to 5 in the evening. But they made this change and I acquiesced in it. Although, it is between 11 A.M. and 3 P. M. they are opening it till 7 P. M. on some days.

I think the people should be pleased that the London Mission have undertaken so much work. They have distributed there alone as much quinine in six weeks as Government did in five months last year. I think there is no reason why the Mission should not continue there. If, however, any complaint is brought to my notice about mismanagement of that institution, I may assure the members that we will pay every heed to it.

I hope to visit these areas as soon as the Council meeting is over. One reason why I was not able to visit the areas is that I was for some reason detained for a few weeks before this meeting in Trivandrum.

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai : On a point of order, Sir. We have only five minutes more to vote on this motion.

Chairman : It is now 5-30 P. M. and we shall adjourn till to-morrow.

The Council adjourned at 5-30 P. M.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,

Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

PROCEEDINGS

of

THE TRAVANCORE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL.

(*OFFICIAL REPORT.*)

FIRST COUNCIL.

VOLUME V—NUMBER 3.

FIFTH SESSION—1935/1110.

Wednesday, the 29th May, 1935/15th Edavam, 1110.

The Council met in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at Eleven of the Clock with Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., Kt., LL. D., Dewan-President, in the Chair.

MEMBERS SWORN.

The following members took the oath and signed the Rolls :—

1. Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan, M. A. (Oxon), F. R. H. S. (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction.*)
2. Mr. K. George, B. A., (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner.*)
3. Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar, B. A. (*Commissioner of Police*).

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

President : I see Mr. John Kattakayam again figures. In view of what happened yesterday in regard to these questions, after seven of them have been answered and two were withdrawn, I would like to draw the attention of the member to Rule 16, paragraph 59 of the Council Manual. The rule is:—"The business of the Legislature shall be transacted in English, provided that the President may permit any member to address the Chamber in Malayalam or Tamil." It was in the exercise of that discretion that Mr. John Kattakayam was allowed to speak in Malayalam. It is not the intention of the Chair to keep any member in the dark with

G. P. T. 22—350.

[President.]

regard to what takes place in the House. As a special concession, I shall ask those Government members who answer the questions in English to give a brief summary in Malayalam for the information of the other members who do not know English. But in the case of European members they are exempted from this.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai (*Chirayinkil* cum *Nedumangad*): Sir, what about the Indian members who do not know Malayalam?

President: They are also exempted like the European members.

Defalcation in the Excise Co-operative Society.

29. ***Mr. J. John Kattakayam** (*Muvatupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any defalcation from the Co-operative Society for the servants of the Excise Department;

(b) the amount misappropriated and the remedial measures taken thereon; and

(c) whether the culprits have been exemplarily punished, and if so, how?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The subject-matter of the interpellation is *sub-judice*.

(The answer was also given in Malayalam.)

Mr. E. P. Varghese (*Nominated*): May I know the name of the person who was accused in the case?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: The subject matter of the interpellation is *sub-judice*, and as such the details cannot be given.

Lands under cardamom cultivation.

30. *** Mr. J. John Kattakayam**: Will the Government be pleased to state the area of lands under cardamom cultivation and the percentage that Travancoreans have in it?

Mr. K. George: 49,246·20 acres. 7·04 per cent.

(The answer was also given in Malayalam.)

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ഇനിയെങ്കിലും വിദേശികൾക്കു ഏലകൃഷിക്കു സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

Mr. K. George: വിദേശികൾക്കു് സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാറില്ല.

Improvement of the Lalam-Todupuzha Road.

31. ***Mr. J. John Kattakayam**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) to how many feet there is an ascent or descent of one foot at Nellappara in the Lalam-Todupuzha road;

(*b*) the amount sanctioned for the maintenance per mile of similar roads in the High Range and the amounts sanctioned for the maintenance per mile of the said road ; and

(*c*) whether there are points on this dangerous road where it is not possible for motor-buses coming from opposite directions to cross each other?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) The gradients of the Lalam-Todupuzha road at Nellappara (11/8 and 12/1) are 1 in 12 to 1 in 13 and at turnings they range between 1 in 8 and 1 in 9 for very short distances.

(*b*) Rs. 200 for Lalam-Todupuzha road ; Rs. 500 for similar roads in the High Ranges,

(*c*) Yes, in certain places.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ഹൈറേഞ്ചിലെ റോഡുകളിൽ മെയിൻറനൻസിന് മൈൽ ഒന്നിനു അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തുക എത്രയാണെന്നു അറിയാമോ?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott: For similar roads in the High Ranges the amount sanctioned by Government is Rs. 300 per mile. It is a question of availability of funds.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള വിഷമങ്ങളെക്കൂടി പരിഹരിച്ചുതരണമെന്നു മെമ്പർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott: I have answered it already. It is a question of availability of funds.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള മെയിൻറനൻസിൻെറ തുക കുറേക്കൂടി വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നു മെമ്പർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott: We will do what we can.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ബസ്സുകൾക്കു സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്നതിന് സാധിക്കാത്തവിധത്തിൽ ദുർഘടമായ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ അവിടെയുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു് മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott: No, Sir.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: അധികം താമസിയാതെ തന്നെ ഈ റോഡുകളെ ഒന്നു പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിനു മെമ്പർക്കു ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott: This will be considered if I have an opportunity.

Murder cases in the Minachil taluk.

32. * **Mr. J. John Kattakayam**: Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the largest number of murder cases in Travancore is in the Minachil taluk ;

[Mr. J. John Kattakayam.]

(*b*) the number of such cases that took place in that taluk during the last twelve years ; and

(*c*) of these, the number which ended in punishment ?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) 106.

(*c*) 44.

(The answer was also given in Malayalam.)

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai (*Municipal Councils*): May I know from the member how many such assailants were bound over by the Police?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar : I have not the information ready at hand. But I think that there is a fair number of such cases.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai : May I know how the Police Commissioner accounts for the small percentage of convictions in those cases?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar : I think 44 out of 106 is a decent percentage for a restricted area.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai : May I know, Sir, whether the Commissioner thinks it to be a decent percentage from the point of view of his department?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar : I should be very satisfied if I could get a hundred per cent. conviction.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai : I ask why a better percentage of conviction could not be got?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar ; There is a lot of things that ought to be considered.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai : May I know whether it is not due to the inefficiency of the Police Department that the percentage of convictions has decreased ?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar : I do not subscribe to that view.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai : May I know to what he ascribes this small per centage of convictions ?

President : Well, he has already said that the percentage is fairly satisfactory.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai : May I know, Sir, whether even with his experience elsewhere he still thinks that the percentage of convictions is satisfactory here ?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar : Most undoubtedly, Sir.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know from the member the reasons, if any, that led to the largest number of murder cases in the Minachil taluk?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar: Personally I think, Sir, that knifing is rather common in the taluk and also that it is due to the large number of liquor shops.

Murder cases that ended in acquittal.

33. * **Mr. J. John Kattakayam:** Will the Government be pleased to state the number of murder cases in which accuseds were acquitted by the High Court during the last twelve years, for want of evidence?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar: 35.

(The answer was given also in Malayalam.)

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ഇത്രയധികം കേസുകൾ തെളിവിൽ വരാതിരിക്കുന്നതു് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന്റെ കുററമൊ അതല്ല നീതിന്യായാധിപന്മാരുടെ കുററമൊ?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar: It is very difficult to tell whether it is due to the fault of the department or the courts or subornation of witnesses or clever lawyers that the number of convictions has been what it is. There are so many elements, as I said, that help or hinder convictions.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: പോലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന്റെപേരിൽ ഈ കുററം ചുമത്തുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് മെമ്പർക്ക് വിരോധമുണ്ടൊ?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar: Most certainly.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: May I know whether the investigations were satisfactorily done with regard to these cases?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar: Not so satisfactorily as I should like to have it done.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: If not what steps have been taken by the Commissioner to have a better prosecution of criminal cases?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar: Every possible step has been taken and if I start to adumbrate all that has been done it would be a lecture.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: May I know whether he has been satisfied with the kind of stuff that is available in the department?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar: Some of them are very good stuff.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether the Government have called for judgments of such cases which ended in acquittal, for perusal?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar: I think, Sir, they have.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know for what purpose these judgments were called for by Government?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar: It is just to see how these cases fare in the trial and also to see whether there are any defects brought to light in the matter of prosecution or investigation.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know what are the conclusions arrived at by Government?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar: I have no information on that.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: May I know whether there were any remarks on the Police passed by the High Court Judges?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar: In some cases there were.

Mr P. Padmanabhan Tampi: What steps has the Commissioner taken on these remarks?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar: Proper correctives have been applied.

Traffic Inspectors.

34. ***Mr. J. John Kattakayam:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the qualification in full of each of the Traffic Inspectors of the State;

(*b*) their pay per mensem and the travelling allowance they get per mensem;

(*c*) the qualifications and pay and travelling allowance per mensem of the local Inspectors recruited at present; and

(*d*) the travelling allowance given per mensem to the Assistant Superintendents of Police?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar: (*a*) and (*b*).* A statement furnishing the information is laid on the table.

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* *Vide* Appendix I—pages 143 and 144.

Name.	Qualification.	Pay.
(c) (i) Mr. M. Raja Raja Varma	B. A.	Rs. 150 P. T. A. 16
(ii) Mr. N. Parameswaran Pandalai	B. A., B. L.	Rs. 30 P. T. A. 16.

(d) P. T. A. of Rs. 28 per mensem.

(The answer was given also in Malayalam.)

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : ട്രാഫിക്ക് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ ജോലിയുള്ള എ. എസ്. പി. മാൎക്ക് എന്തു സഞ്ചാരപ്പടിയാണെന്നു പറയാമോ?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar : A. S. P's. are getting lesser T. A. than the Traffic Inspectors since the Traffic Inspectors have to cover larger ground.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : ട്രാഫിക്ക് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടൎമാൎക്കു ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള സഞ്ചാരപ്പടി കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു മെമ്പർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar : No.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : May I know whether the Traffic Inspectors have any hand in fixing the timings for buses and eight-seaters ?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar : That question does not seem to arise from the point of the interpellation, Sir.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : On a point of order, Sir. Is it for any Honourable Member to say that a question does not arise ? Is it not to be submitted to the Chair ?

President : He was submitting it to the Chair, I thought ; no member can rule such points himself.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : May I know, Sir, whether the Traffic Inspectors have any hand in fixing the timings of buses and eight-seaters ?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar ; Does that question arise, Sir.

President : We are now surveying the Traffic Department. You may answer the question if you like.

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar : The Inspectors have no hand in fixing the timings for buses and eight-seaters.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : Is it the Traffic Superintendent that does it ?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar : Yes.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether that power has been taken away from him now?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar: No.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran (*Nominated*): May I know the grade in which these two Inspectors have been appointed?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar: The first one in the first grade and the other in the last grade.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: Were there any other applications for these posts?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar: There should have been, certainly.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: I wish to have a positive answer.

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar: I cannot give a definite answer. I believe there must have been.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: May I know whether the persons recruited had any special qualification which the other applicants did not have?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar: Unless I go through the whole file I cannot possibly answer the question. I dare say Government went into the whole question before they made the appointments.

Agreement between the Government and the K. D. H. P. Company.

35. * **Mr. J. John Kattakayam:** Will the Government be pleased to state whether they will lay on the table a copy of the agreement between them and the K. D. H. P. Company?

Mr. K. George: The agreement is printed in the Land Revenue Manual, Vol. II, page 29.

(The answer was given also in Malayalam.)

Appointments made by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

36. * **Mr. E. P. Varghese** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of appointments made by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies during the past two years ending with 1st Vrischikam 1110;

(*b*) how many Latin Catholic graduates with a diploma for training in co-operation have applied for appointments in the Co-operative Department; and

(*c*) how many of them have been appointed?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: (*a*) 26.

(*b*) 1.

(*c*) Nil.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: May I know why that gentleman who applied with sufficient qualification was not appointed?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: Probably there was no vacancy at the time; or there might have been others who had acted and who therefore had preferential claims.

Markets in the Quilon Division.

37. ***Mr. E. P. Varghese**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of new markets sanctioned in the Quilon Division during the years 1108 and 1109;

(*b*) the distance of these new markets from the existing markets; and

(*c*) the names of the licensees of the new markets and of the old markets and the places where these markets are conducted?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai (*Secretary to Government*): *(*a*) to (*c*) A statement containing the necessary information is placed on the table.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: May I know whether new markets have been allowed within half a mile distance from existing markets?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: No.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: May I know whether the Pulavanjira market, in the Perinad pakuthi in the Quilon taluk, is not within half a mile from the Pereth market in the pakuthi?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: No, so far as I know.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: May I know whether the Poongode market is not within half a mile from another market?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: No, so far as I know.

Gravelling of the poramboke highway to the west of the 7th mile, 2nd furlong, on the Alleppey Aroor road.

38. ***Mr. E. P. Verghese**: Will the Government be pleased to state the steps taken to gravel the poramboke highway to the west of the 7th mile, 2nd furlong, on the Alleppey—Aroor road?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott: It is presumed that the member refers to the road proposed to be constructed from 8/2 Alleppey—Shertallai road to Mararikulam beach. Government sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 29,000/ for this work in November 1934. But as this estimate requires revision, a revised estimate is being prepared.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: How long will it take to finish that road?

* *Vide* Appendix II—Pages 145 to 149.

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott: It depends on when we get funds. We have, at present, Rs. 1,000 allotted for that work, while the estimate is for Rs. 29,000.

Expenditure on salaries etc, during the last three years.

39. ***Mr. K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad** (*Jenmies*): Will the Government be pleased to give a statement showing the total amount of money spent during the last three years under the following heads:

(*a*) Salaries;
(*b*) Travelling Allowances;
(*c*) Stationery and Printing; and
(*d*) Contingencies and other allowances?

Mr. C. S. Krishnasvami Aiyar (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*). The total amounts, spent by Government on salaries, Travelling Allowance and Stationery and Printing during the year 1107 to 1109 are as below:—

	Salaries.	Travelling Allowance.	Stationery and Printing.
1107 .	91,16,248	4,27,449	3,36,583
1108 .	91,37,390	4,08,393	2,94,634
1109 .	92,98,084	4,58,911	2,00,744

(*d*) It is not possible to furnish the information as it is not clear what is meant by other allowances.

Lands available for cardamom cultivation.

40. ***Mr. K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) what is the extent of cardamom lands available for cultivation in Devicolam Division;
(*b*) the extent of lands encroached upon;
(*c*) whether these encroachments were made before 1096;
(*d*) whether the Forest or Revenue Authorities have taken up any cases against those who are in possession;
(*e*) the extent of land which may be made available for cardamom cultivation;
(*f*) whether those lands are surveyed and demarcated; and
(*g*) the extent of land now ordered to be registered in favour of encroachers and whether those lands are surveyed and demarcated?

Mr. K. George: (*a*) The actual extent of land available for cardamom cultivation cannot be given definitely as the areas in question are comprised in vast unsurveyed minor circuits. It is probable that there would be about 50,000 acres in the Cardamom Hills Reserve and 55,000 acres outside that Reserve;

(*b*) the actual extent of lands encroached upon cannot be definitely known until the work of survey and detection of encroachments, which is being attended to by the Survey party, is completed. Roughly such encroachments may be estimated at about 4,000 acres.

(*c*) some of the encroachments were made before 1096, some in 1096 and the rest after 1096;

(*d*) poramboke cases have been taken against the encroachers;

(*e*) *vide* answer to part (*a*) of the interpellation;

(*f*) the survey and detection of the encroachments are in progress; and

(*g*) the survey of these lands has not yet been completed and hence the actual area cannot be determined.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I ask whether there is a G. O. prohibiting the registry of lands to non-Travancoreans?

Mr. K. George: Yes.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: Is that G. O. still in force?

Mr. K. George: Yes.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether, after the G. O., any encroachments have been made by foreigners in Devicolam?

Mr. K. George: Yes.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: Has any registry been made in favour of foreigners since the G. O. was passed?

Mr. K. George: I claim notice.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether any land has been registered? I do not want the extent.

Mr. K. George: I claim notice.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: May I know what steps have been taken, or are being taken, to prevent further encroachments in the Cardamom Reserves?

Mr. K. George. The revenue staff has been warned to be more careful; and, if anybody is found to have encroached, no concession or mercy will be shown to him.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: May I know whether, as a matter of fact, any encroacher has been evicted from the encroached land?

Mr. K. George: Yes.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: May I know when these evictions took place?

Mr. K. George: I cannot give the date. In more than 200 cases the encroachers have been evicted.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: May I know whether steps are now being taken to register lands encroached after 1096, in the names of the encroachers?

Mr. K. George: Yes, if the encroachments are still in existence.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: May I ask whether, by the G. O. of 1096, it was not made clear that encroachers will not be entitled to get the lands registered in their names? If so, may I know what made the Government take steps now to register the lands in the names of the encroachers?

Mr. K. George: There are several reasons. I believe, Sir, that question comes up specifically in another interpellation.

President: Yes. Honourable members will please hold the question a minute more.

Irrigation works undertaken in Kuttanad in 1934.

41. ***Mr. K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of places in Kuttanad visited by the Irrigation Engineer in the year 1934;

(*b*) the names of such places;

(*c*) the schemes undertaken by him in such places;

(*d*) the progress made in such schemes;

(*e*) the total amount of the estimates for such schemes; and

(*f*) the expenditure hitherto incurred on them?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott: (*a*) to (*e*) A statement is laid on the table.

(*f*) None.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether the Irrigation Engineer has any definite scheme to be carried out in the Kuttanad area?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott: Yes.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: What is it?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott: The member will find the information in the statement laid on the table in answer to parts (*a*) to (*e*) of the question.

Particulars re the Shencotta–Quilon railway.

42. ***Mr. K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have borrowed any amount for the construction of the Shencotta-Quilon Railway, and, if so, what the amount is;

*Vide Appendix III—pages 150 and 151.

(*b*) whether they have to pay back the amount ;

(*c*) if the answer to part (*b*) is in the negative, whether the railway belongs to the State ;

(*d*) if the answer to part (*c*) is in the negative, whether the Government are entitled to the profits from the railway and bound to compensate the loss of the company ;

(*e*) whether the Government are prepared to place before the Council the terms of the contract between the State and the South Indian Railway Company ;

(*f*) whether the Government can, under the contract, insist that a particular number of Travancoreans should be employed in the railway service ;

(*g*) whether the Government are bound to pay for the value of the rolling stock ;

(*h*) whether the Government have got a right to check the accounts of the S. I. R. Company regarding the Shencotta—Quilon section ; and

(*i*) what is the function of a representative of the State in the Railway Advisory Board ?

Mr. C. S. Krishnasvami Aiyar : (*a*) and (*b*) No.

(*c*) This does not arise in view of answer to (*a*) and (*b*).

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) Government have not entered into any agreement with the South Indian Railway Company.

(*f*), (*g*) and (*h*). No.

(*i*) Tendering advice to the Railway Company in regard to rates, fares and facilities.

Mr. M N. Paramesvaran Pillai ; With referrence to part (*f*), may I know whether any Travancorean is at present employed in the Railway service ?

Mr. C. S . Krishnasvami Aiyar : Government have no information.

Mr. K. P Nilakanta Pillai : May I know whether he is aware of the opinion definitely expressed in this House and elsewhere that steps ought to be taken to have a better checking of the accounts submitted by the S I. R. Co ?

Mr. C. S. Krishnasvami Aiyar : Yes.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai : May I know what steps have been taken by the Travancore Government for safeguarding the monetary interest of our railway ?

Mr. C. S. Krishnasvami Aiyar : The Travancore Government cannot interefere in such matters.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai : May I know whether interference is closed for ever against Travancore even in respect of railways within the State ?

Mr. C. S. Krishnasvami Aiyar: Under the present agreement, Government cannot interfere in the internal administration of the railway by the Company.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: May I know whether there is any scope for control over the income from railways?

Mr. C. S. Krishnasvami Aiyar: What control, Sir?

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: It is stated that under the agreement we are not in a position to interfere with the accounts submitted by the company. My question is whether there is any scope for us to have control over the railway?

President: He asks whether the Government are contemplating any change in the agreement.

Mr. C. S. Krishnasvami Aiyar: The present agreement will be in force till 1945. Nothing can be done before its expiry.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: May I know whether it is the agreement of 1901 that is in force even now?

Mr. C. S. Krishnasvami Aiyar: Yes, together with a supplemental agreement.

Registry of lands bordering the Neriamangalam-Pallivasal road.

43. ***Mr. K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the lands bordering the Neriamangalam—Pallivasal road have been made available for registry to private individuals, and if not, the reason for the same;

(*b*) if the registry of lands has been sanctioned, whether the lands are to be sold in public auction; and

(*c*) whether Government are aware that there are now many unauthorised occupations of these lands?

Mr. K. George: (*a*) The lands bordering the Neriamangalam—Pallivasal road within the jurisdiction of the Kottayam Division and known as Mannan Kandom have been surveyed into 4 blocks covering an area of 2776·86 acres. This area is available for registry. The lands bordering the said road within the Devicolam Division have not yet become available for registry as they have not yet been surveyed.

(*b*) Of the above 2776·86 acres in the Kottayam Division an extent of 300 acres of wet land has been auctioned and the auction sale confirmed.

(*c*) There are some unauthorised occupations of these lands within the Devicolam Division. They are in the majority of cases made by Muduvans and steps are in progress for the registry of the

occupied lands in their favour, subject to a maximum limit of 3 acres to each single Muduvan family on concessional terms. The lands in the Kottayam Division are all unoccupied.

Mr. K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad: May I know the sum realised by auction?

Mr. K. George: About Rs. 84,000.

Newspapers, periodicals, &c., subscribed for by Government.

44. ***Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai**: Will the Government be pleased to state what are the newspapers (daily, tri-weekly, bi-weekly, weekly, monthly, &c.,) periodicals, journals, magazines, etc., subscribed for by Government during 1108 and 1109, how many copies of each and at what cost?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: * A statement containing the information is laid on the table.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: What will be the cost incurred by Government for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: The number of copies subscribed for and the rates of subscription are given in the statement laid on the table. I have not worked out the total cost.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know for whose use those papers are subscribed for?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: For the use of the Government, the Press Room, the Dewan and other officers. Some copies are sent to the Sections in the Secretariat and some to the Chief Secretary.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether important matters mentioned in the papers are brought to the notice of Government by anybody?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: Yes.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: By whom?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: By the Publicity Officer.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: May I know whether, in subscribing to the papers, Government follow any principle in making distinction between one paper and another?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: In the case of certain papers Government subscribe for more copies than in the case of others.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: May I know whether the copies are subscribed for on the basis of the number of years of standing of the papers?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: There is no such rule.

Vide Appendix iv—pages 152 to 155.

Sanctioning of New Moon days as holidays for schools.

45. ***Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar** (*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to state when the New Moon days were sanctioned as holidays for schools in the State?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: There are no records to show when the New Moon days were declared as holidays for schools in the State.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know from the member how long it is since those New Moon holidays were sanctioned?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: The oldest teachers in the schools say that they have had the holidays from the time they could remember.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Am I to take it that the New Moon holidays were being given during the last fifty years?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: Probably.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Even after the abolition of the New Moon holidays, are the schools utilising them as holidays and working on other days?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: Yes. When numerous teachers take casual leave the schools cannot work. So these days are given as holidays in those schools.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Is it not a fact that a number of New Moon days fall on recognised holidays?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: That depends upon the particular year.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know from the member whether Government have any objection to restore the New Moon holidays if the requisite number of working days can be made otherwise?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: Government have no objection to explore the matter.

Minimum number of working days required in schools.

46. ***Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the minimum number of working days required in departmental Vernacular and English Schools; and

(*b*) the minimum number of working days required in aided Vernacular and English Schools.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan:

(*a*) and (*b*) Vernacular Schools ... 170 days.
English Schools ... 175 days.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Is it not a fact that the schools in Trivandrum enjoy a greater number of local holidays than other schools in the State?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: I do not think so, Sir. In particular years they may enjoy more local holidays. Mofussil schools also have a number of local holidays.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Is it not a fact that in the year 1109 the number of working days was 192 and above?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: On a point of order, Sir. The member is supplying information.

President: You may thank him for it.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Since it was said that the number of working days required under the rules is only 170, is it not advisable to restore the New Moon days as holidays?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: Sir, does this question arise? The question of New Moon holidays was the previous one.

Dr. G. D. Nokes' report on the charges against Mr. Ramasubrahmanya Aiyar, Assistant Conservator of Forests.

47. ***Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether Dr. G. D. Nokes has submitted his report after the completion of the enquiry into the cases against Mr. S. Ramasubrahmanya Aiyar, Assistant Conservator of Forests;

(*b*) if so, when; and

(*c*) what action they have taken on the report?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) 6-3-1935.

(*c*) The report is under the consideration of Government.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know, Sir, why there is so much delay in passing orders on this report?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: I do not think that there has been extraordinary delay. Government received the report only on the 6th March, *i. e.*, 2½ months ago.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know the date on which Mr. Ramasubrahmanya Aiyar was reduced as a Ranger?

President: How does it arise out of Dr. Nokes' report? The only question here is on what date the report was received and what has become of it. We are not entering into details of the report.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: If the case goes in favour of Mr. Ramasubramonia Aiyar, Government will have to incur a great loss by paying him his salary during the period.

President: Ifs and buts are hypothetical questions.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know whether Mr. Ramasubrahmanya Aiyar applied for copies of the report?

Rao Sahib Dr. N Kunjan Pillai : He did not apply.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : May I know whether his vakil applied for copies ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: Yes.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: When ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : I do not remember the date.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : Was copy given ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : No.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : Why was it not given ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : Because Government thought that it was not necessary to give a copy.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : Is there any Government order to the effect that copies of reports of enquiries conducted in public should not be given ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : There is no such order. But in this particular case Government decided that a copy of the report need not be given.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : May I know whether the enquiry was conducted in public?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: Yes.

Fruit farm at the Cape.

48. ***Mr P. Padmanabhan Tampi** (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether there is sufficient supply of water for the fruit farm at the Cape ; and

(*b*) from where water is taken for that garden during the hot season ?

M. K. Paramesvaran Pillai (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): (*a*) At present the water available in the wells attached to the farm is not sufficient to meet the requirements.

(*b*) Whenever the supply available in the farm is found to be inadequate water will be taken from wells or tanks outside the farm area

Mr P. Padmanabhan Tampi : May I know whether action will be taken to deepen the well for the supply of sufficient water ?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai : Government have sanctioned my proposal to deepen the well and have also issued instructions to the Chief Engineer to include provision for the same in the next year's budget.

Mr P. Padmanabhan Tampi : May I know whethe a windmill, as we find in the Residency, cannot be installed there

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai : That will be considered.

Sale of flags for the Karthikathirunal Theatre Fund.

49. ***Mr. J. John Kattakayam** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the amount collected from the Heads of Departments by sale of flags for the Karthigathirunal Theatre Fund ;

(*b*) the amounts collected and sent from Muvattupuzha and Todupuzha Taluks ;

(*c*) the persons through whom these collections were made and the amount collected by each ; and

(*d*) whether the people have co-operated in the collection work and the amount collected from them?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*). Government have no information.

(The answer was given also in Malayalam.)

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : May I know whether Government officers have co-operated in the collection of funds ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai ; Yes.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : What is the amount of total collections made ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : Government have no information.

Mr. M. N. Parameswaran Pillai ; What has happened to this fund ? May I know whether any enquiry has been made by Government ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : Government have not made any enquiry.

Promotion of Mr. K. T. Thomas in the Anchal Department.

50. ***Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai** : (*Neyyattinkara cum Nedumangad*) : Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Anchal Superintendent has promoted one Mr. K. T. Thomas in the vacancy that arose by the degradation of one Mr. Krishnan Achari, Anchal Master, Kaduturutti, and if so, whether he was the seniormost claimant ; and, if not, whether there was any special reason for such promotion ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : Yes. He was not the seniormost claimant but was preferred on account of his efficiency.

Eviction of certain Muthuvans of their occupation of lands in Pallivasal.

51. ***Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai**: Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether it is a fact that as per Government order of eviction, several Muthuvans have been evicted from their occupation over lands at Pallivasal and the encroached lands put to auction ; and

[Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai.]

(*b*) whether lands encroached upon by non-Travancoreans have been similarly dealt with?

Mr. K. George: (*a*) Yes. The lands were leased on Kuthagapattom for 1110.

(*b*) Non-Travancoreans who made encroachments in the Pallivasal pakuthi were also evicted.

Tragic death of a Nayar woman in Manjoor karai.

52. ***Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai**: With reference to the tragic death recently of a Nayar woman at Manjoor karai, Kuruppamtara, in Ettumanoor, alleged to have been caused by some Christians a few months ago, will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the culprits have been arrested;

(*b*) when the Commissioner of Police went to the spot; and

(*c*) what are the steps taken by the authorities so far to bring the offenders to book?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar: (*a*) Five out of six accused have been arrested.

(*b*) 4-1-1935.

(*c*) A thorough investigation culminating in a charge sheet.

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: With reference to part (*b*), may I know whether it is a fact that the father of the woman died after the day the Commissioner went to the spot?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar: Yes.

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: May I know whether the Commissioner got the statement of the old man?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar: I examined the old man but I did not record a statement.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know how many persons were arrested in connection with this case?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar: Six.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether the F. I. R. was prepared in this case?

Mr. E. P. Varghese: On a point of order. Can a matter under sub-judice be brought in for discussion?

President: Yes, the details should not be asked.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: From the answer given by the Police Commissioner I think my question is in order.

President: But I do not find scope for that from the answer supplied by the Commissioner of Police.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : May I know whether all the persons implicated in the F. I. R. have been arrested ?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar : Yes.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : Am I to understand then that only six persons were implicated ?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar Yes, so far as I know.

G. O. prohibiting registry of lands in Devicolam.

53. ***Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai :** Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether a G. O. was issued in 1096, prohibiting further registry of lands in Devicolam for cardamom cultivation ; and

(*b*) whether, when members representing Devicolam urged in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly that the G. O. be cancelled, the Dewan-President was repeatedly pleased to announce that the lands were reserved for Travancoreans and that the G. O. would be cancelled when Devicolam became accessible to Travancoreans by the opening of the Neriamangalam-Pallivasal road ?

Mr. K. George : (*a*) A G. O. was issued in 1096 prohibiting further registry in Devicolam for cardamom cultivation.

(*b*) In the 27th Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, the Dewan announced thus :

"I take it that your representation raised three points. The first point is the registry of lands within the Cardamom Reserve. As regards that, I might say that Government passed the order reserving that land for the benefit of the people of the State and the question of relaxing the strictness of that rule is being considered by Government" (*vide* Proceedings of the 27th Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, page 26).

Scarcity of drinking water in Perumpavur.

54. ***Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar :** Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether there is scarcity of drinking water in the summer season in the town of Perumpavur ;

(*b*) whether there are public wells in Perumpavur town ;

(*c*) if so, their number and location ;

(*d*) whether the wells (if any) existing are able to meet the demand for water for drinking purposes in the summer season for the inhabitants ; and

(*e*) whether there will be water in the well in the campshed at Perumpavur during the major part of the summer season ?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) 3—one to the south of the Perumpavur Pakuthy Cutcherry, another near the vegetable market and the third near the Munsiff's Court.

(*d*) No.

(*e*) No.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know from the member how those who go to the campshed manage for drinking water?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: From the neighbouring wells where there is water.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Are there neighbouring wells which are available for those who go to the campshed?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: I should think so.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Does the member know the locality where such water is available?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: I do not know in which well there is water.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: May I know, when there is no water in the public well, whether there will be water in the neighbouring well?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: May be.

Appointment of Mr. A. Averah as Assistant Examiner in Malayalam for the V. S. L. C. Examination held in March 1935.

55. ***Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether it is a fact that Mr. A. Averah was an Assistant Examiner in Malayalam Texts for the V. S. L. C. Examination held in March 1935;

(*b*) whether it is also a fact that Mr. Averah is employed as a Munshi in one of the aided schools in Cochin State; and

(*c*) whether it is a fact that under the rules in force a teacher in Cochin service is not competent to be an Examiner for the V. S. L. C. Examination in this State?

(*d*) if the answer to part (*c*) is in the affirmative, what were the circumstances that induced the Government to act against the rules in his case; and

(*e*) who appointed him as the Assistant Examiner?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) and (*d*). This does not arise in view of the answer to part (*b*).

(*e*) The Director of Public Instruction.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: In regard to answer to part (*b*), may I know whether the Government ascertained that Mr. Averah was not a Munishi in an Aided School in Cochin?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: As a matter of fact Mr. Averah was a Munshi in the St. Aloysious English High School for Girls, N. Parur.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know whether he was acting as a Munshi in any of the High Schools of the State when he was appointed as an examiner?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: The only information available is that he was an employee in one of the aided High Schools in Travancore.

Fever dispensary at Vellarada.

56. ***Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have entrusted the fever dispensary at Vellarada to Mission authorities;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that medicines are very often dispensed to patients only on receipt of value thereof and that the poor patients are suffering consequently; and

(*c*) whether it is true that the hospital time has been fixed by the Mission between 11 o'clock and 3 o'clock, and, if so, whether the Medical Department has approved of it?

Mr. James Simpson (*Darbar Physician*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Yes.

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: With reference to the answer to part (*a*), may I know whether the hospital was opened only for five months during the year?

Mr. James Simpson: Yes.

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai May I know whether there were repeated representations in the Assembly and elsewhere requesting Government to convert the hospital into a daily one?

Mr. James Simpson: Yes, but no decision has been arrived at.

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: May I know from the member why the Dispensary is entrusted to private authorities?

Mr. James Simpson: The Mission authorities agreed to take up the management of the institution and run it on the lines of Government institutions. For a number of years the control of the hospital was with Government but when the mission authorities suggested that they would run the institution for an agreed grant of Rs. 870, the cost to Government last year, Government agreed to try the experiment this year.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvarn Pillai: May I know from the member who styled it as a fever dispensary?

Mr. James Simpson: Government.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether any other treatment is conducted in that hospital other than fever?

Mr. James Simpson: Yes.

Statement, by caste, of the Officers of the Secretariat.

57. ***Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of officers in the Secretariat drawing a pay of over rupees seventy-five.

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: The* statement is laid on the table.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: May I know whether there is any Latin Catholic in that list?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: No.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: May I know whether there is any Ezhava in that?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: No.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know what is the percentage of literacy in the Latin Christian community.

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: I claim notice.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: May I know whether there is any Hindu Pandaram in that list?

Rao Sahib Dr. N Kunjan Pillai: Hindu Pandaram is not recognised as a separate community for recruitment to the Public Service.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: വെള്ളാളസമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നും എത്രപേർ ഉണ്ടെന്നു അറിയാമോ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

Mr. S. Adam Sait: May I know the number of Muslims in that list?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: Two.

Statement, by communities, of the officers in the Agricultural Department.

58. ***Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman:** Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of Syrian Catholics, Latin Catholics and members of other communities in the appointments in the Agricultural Department carrying a pay of Rs. 20 and over?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: The statement† is laid on the table.

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* *Vide* Appendix V—Page 155.

† *Vide* Appendix VI. page 156.

Mr. E. P. Varughese: May I know how many Nayars are there in that list?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: 71.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: May I know how many Ezhavas are there in that list?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: 5.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: How many Brahmins, please?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: 16.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: May I know the total number of appointments in the list?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: 122.

Report of the Co-operative Enquiry Committee.

59. ***Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon** (*Kottayam*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether any action has been taken on the Report of the Co-operative Enquiry Committee:

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: The report is under the consideration of Government.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether the Report will be placed before this House for consideration?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: So far Government have not decided that question. It may be considered.

Principles followed in the nomination of Assistant Examiners.

60. ***Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether it is a fact that caste-war and sex-war principles are followed in the nomination of Assistant Examiners;

(*b*) if so, whether the principle was followd in the selection of Assistant Examiners nominated for the E. S. L. C. Examination held in March 1935;

(*c*) whether they will lay on the table a caste-war statement showing the number of Examiners and Assistant Examiners nominated for each subject in the examination;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that no Brahmin teacher was selected either as Examiner or Assistant Examiner for the Elementary Science II paper (Nature Study) for the examination held in March 1935;

(*e*) whether they will lay on the table a statement showing the number of Brahmin teachers who are qualified to be assistant Examiners for the above subject; and

(*f*) if no Brahmin teachers were selected, what were the reasons for the same?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan : (a) No.

(b) This does not arise in view of answer to part (a).

(c) A Caste-war *statement of Examiners and Assistant Examiners for the E. S. L. C. Examination of 1935 is laid on the table.

(d) Yes.

(e) The time and labour involved in the preparation of this statement would be out of proportion to its utility.

(f) A good number of Brahmin teachers were selected as Assistant Examiners in several subjects.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai : May I know whether in the matter of appointing Examiners, communal considerations prevail in the department ?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan : I said "No" in answer to part (a).

Transfer of Sub-Registrar Mr. K. M. Uthup.

61. ***Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar :** Will the Government be pleased to state ;

(a) when was Mr. K. M. Uthup last transferred ;

(b) how long was he in Kottayam ; and

(c) is it a fact that the previous Director has ordered that he should not be transferred to Kottayam ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : (a) In Edavom 1109.

(b) For about 7 years.

(c) No.

Trespass made upon lands proposed to be assigned to encroachers.

62. ***Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai :** With reference to the press communique, dated 30-10-1934, will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) how the 3,000 acres of land proposed to be assigned away to encroachers came to be trespassed upon (in spite of Revenue and Forest Officers appointed to carry out the orders of the Government);

(b) the names of the officers responsible for conniving at such violation of rules ;

(c) whether orders have been issued for the eviction of trespassers ;

(d) the number of cases in which the encroachers have been evicted ;

(e) the names of the encroachers who have occupied 400 and more acres of land and whether these persons hold already huge extent of cardamom lands ;

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*Vide Appendix VII A. and B.—pages 156 and 157

(*f*) whether they are aware that, notwithstanding the admission of the encroachers that occupation is not more than two years old, lands have been assigned away on the ground that the encroachments were made prior to 1096;

(*g*) whether it is a fact that, subsequent to the conference held at Bhakthivilas to discuss the advisability or otherwise of evicting the encroachers, hundreds of acres have been newly encroached upon;

(*h*) the authority of the Commissioner, Devicolam, for stating that 50,000 acres of land are still available of which 25,000 are first class;

(*i*) whether the Government are aware that many applications from Travancoreans for plots of land in the encroached area have been received, but rejected on the ground that they were included in the prohibited area; and

(*j*) whether it is a fact that the registry of the encroached area has been ordered with the sole object of getting some revenue?

Mr. K. George: (*a*) and (*b*) The area of Cardamom Hills Reserve is so extensive that the revenue staff stationed at the head-quarters of the pakuthies could not cope with the increasing volume of detection work.

(*c*) Orders have been passed for eviction of trespassers in 582 cases.

(*d*) The encroachers have been evicted in 289 cases.

(*e*) There are no such persons.

(*f*) There are no cases in which assignments were made on the ground that the occupations began prior to 1096 notwithstanding the parties' admission that their encroachments were made only 2 years previously.

(*g*) Government are not aware of any new encroachments.

(*h*) The Commissioner reports that his statement is based on facts.

(*i*) Each application was dealt with on its merits.

(*j*) The encroachers escaped during the past several years without making any payments to Government. The realisation of capital revenue as well as tax from such people is one of the considerations which weighed with the Government.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: May I know in what year such unlawful encroachments were noticed by the Department?

Mr. K. George: Ever since 1096 there have been encroachments and unlawful encroachments have been detected during the two years.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: May I know why the department has not been able to detect encroachments?

Mr. K. George: That question has been answered.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: May I know the answer?

Mr. K. George: The area is so extensive and so much separated from one another that it is extremely difficult for a small Revenue staff to cope with the increasing volume of detection work.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: Has it been brought to the notice of either Government or the Legislature that more staff is required for the department in view of the increasing volume of work?

Mr. K. George: I claim notice.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: In answer to part (*a*), may I know whether any survey was conducted at all? If so, who surveyed it and ascertained it as 3,000?

Mr. K. George: I have stated already that the area comes to about 4,000 acres of land and that it has not been possible with the existing staff to do the necessary work.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: With reference to the answer to part (*d*), may I know whether there are any instances where the trespassers have not been evicted?

Mr. K. George: Yes, there are such instances.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know why?

Mr. K. George: Steps are in progress.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: For how long?

Mr. K. George: I cannot say.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether any registry has been made in favour of any applicant who has admitted before the Commissioner of Devicolam that his occupation was within two years?

Mr. K. George: I cannot answer that at this moment.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether the Commissioner of Devicolam has recommended registry in favour of anybody whose occupation was only within the last two years?

Mr. K. George: I cannot say.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether such instances have come to the notice of Government or the Revenue department?

Mr. K. George: I am unable to say at present.

Departmental Primary Schools abolished in 1108, 1109 and 1110.

63. ***Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of departmental primary schools abolished during the years 1108, 1109 and 1110;

(*b*) the number of students studying in the schools that were abolished; and

(*c*) whether they have given any facilities for such students for their studies?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: (*a*) 3, 13 and 7 in the years 1108, 1109 and 1110, respectively.

(*b*) The approximate totals of the strength in the schools abolished were 431, 1146 and 866, respectively, during the years 1108, 1109 and 1110.

(*c*) Yes.

President: The time allowed for interpellations having expired, the remaining questions will be included in the printed proceedings of the day as usual.

Recognised Primary Schools.

64. ***Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of recognised primary schools, to which grants are not provided for;

(*b*) the total number of students studying in such schools;

(*c*) why grants are not given to such schools;

(*d*) whether managers are allowed to levy fees in the primary classes; and

(*e*) the number of such schools in the years 1109 and 1110?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: (*a*) 128.

(*b*) 7,928.

(*c*) Due to financial stringency.

(*d*) The member is referred to the first paragraph of rule 119 of the Education Code.

(*e*) 112 in 1109 and 128 in 1110.

Ag. Inspectors of Police.

65. ***Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the principles on which the acting list has been prepared;

(*b*) whether in the matter of the ranking of the acting Inspectors, the period of an officer merely holding charge of a Police Station is taken into consideration for awarding him higher rank in the acting list;

[Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai.]

(c) whether fresh men have been appointed as acting Inspectors of Police towards the latter half of 1109 and 1110 while there have been several persons in the acting list awaiting appointment; and

(d) what, if any, are the reasons which weighed with the Commissioner of Police in recommending such persons for appointments as acting Inspectors of Police and the Government in sanctioning the same?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar: (a) Total period of previous acting service etc.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) 1. Educational qualifications.

2. Recommendations of superiors.

3. Nature and quality of work turned out.

4. Commissioner's judgment on merits.

Representation of the Krishnavagai community in the Police Department.

66. ***Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Krishnavagakars in the Police Department holding places above the rank of constables; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) is nil, whether it is for want of qualified applicants from that community?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar: (a) None.

(b) No.

List of Head Constables and Clerks who have acted and are acting as Inspectors of Police.

67. ***Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is in force any list of head constables and clerks in the Police Department who have acted and are still acting as Inspectors of Police, arranged according to their respective rank;

(b) if so, whether they will place on the table a copy of that list, showing also the substantive pay of each;

(c) whether that list has been formally approved by Government, and if so, when;

(d) whether that list has been made available for perusal by the officers concerned so that, if aggrieved, they may prefer their individual claims, if any, in regard to the ranking adopted; and, if not, why; and

(e) what is the rank assigned in the list to the clerks in the department who had acted as Inspectors of Police, and the principle adopted in such ranking?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar: (a) Yes.

*(b) A statement furnishing the information is laid on the table.

(c) No.

(d) Not being done as there was no need felt for it

(e) The member is referred to the answer to part (b). The rank of the several persons in the list is fixed according to the length of their total acting service.

Statement, by communities, of clerks in the offices of the Commissioner and the District Superintendents of Police.

68 ***Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman**: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of Syrian Catholics, Latin Catholics and members of other communities among clerks in the office of the Commissioner of Police and in the offices of District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Ayangar: A * statement furnishing the information is laid on the table.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Steps taken to prevent filaria in Shertallai.

1. **Mr. E. P. Varghese**: Will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken for the prevention of filaria in Shertallai taluk?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: A filariasis survey of the taluk was conducted in 1107. A field observation station for carrying out observations on the factors relating to transmission of filaria was also started at Pattanacad in Shertallai. Based on the researches carried out, experimental filariasis control measures were begun in the taluk in 1933. This scheme attempts at the removal, from the mosquito breeding places, of pistia, a water plant on which the larvae of the mosquitoes which transmit the disease thrive. Up to the end of 1934, an area of 12sq. miles was cleared of pistia.

Documents registered in the Nedumangad and Vamanapuram Sub Registrars' Offices.

2. **Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai**: Will the Government be pleased to state the number of documents registered in the Sub-Registrars' Offices at Nedumangad and Vamanapuram in 1108 and 1109?

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*Vide Appendix viii—pages 158 and 159.

*Vide Appendix ix—pages 160.

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai :

		1108.	*1109.*
Nedumangad	...	3,482	4,263
Additional Sub-Registry Office (Vamanapuram)	..	3,748	4,720

Documents registered in the Poovachal Sub-Registrar's Office.

3. **Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai :** Will the Government be pleased to state the number of documents registered in the Sub-Registrar's Office at Poovachal, Nedumangad taluk, in the years 1108 and 1109?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : 2,737 in 1108 and 3,037 in 1109.

Maranalloor Sub-Registrar's Office.

4. **Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai :** With regard to the working of the Maranalloor Sub-Registrar's Office in Neyyattinkara taluk, will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) the distance to the Maranalloor Sub-Registrar's Office from the pakuthies of (1) Perumkulam (2) Kulattummal (3) Veeranakavu and (4) Manoorkara ;

(*b*) the distance to Kattakkada from the following pakuthies of Neyyattinkara taluk (1) Marukil (2) Maranalloor and (3) Ottasekharamangalam ; and

(*c*) the total number of documents registered in Maranalloor Sub-Registrar's Office from (1) Marukil (2) Maranalloor and (3) Ottasekharamangalam pakuthies during 1108 and 1109?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai :

		Shortest distance in miles.	*Longest distance in miles.*
(*a*)			
(1) Perumkulam	...	4	13
(2) Kulattummal	..	3	7
(3) Veeranakavu	...	4	8
(4) Manoorkara	...	8	12
(*b*) The distance to Kattakkda from the pakuthies of			
(1) Marukil	...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	5
(2) Maranalloor	...	3	5
(3) Ottasekharamangalam		4	7

(*c*) The total number of documents registered in the sub-Registry Office, Maranalloor, from the pakuthies of :—

		Year 1108.	*Year. 1109.*
(1) Marukil	...	516	658
(2) Maranalloor	...	1,143	1,098
(3) Ottasekharamangalam	...	381	416

Extent of jurisdiction of a Sub.Registrar's Office in Nedumangad and Neyyattinkara taluks.

5. **Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai:** Will the Government be pleased to state the area in square miles for which there is one Sub-Registrar's Office in (1) Nedumangad and (2) Neyyattinkara taluks?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: (1) Nedumangad taluk—101 square miles. (2) Neyyattinkara taluk—32 square miles.

Average distance between two Sub-Registrars' Offices in Nedumangad and Neyyattinkara taluks.

6. **Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai:** Will the Government be pleased to state the average distance between the Sub-Registry Offices in (1) Nedumangad and (2) Neyyattinkara taluks ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: (1) Nedumangad taluk—13 miles. (2) Neyyattinkara taluk—5 miles.

Reasons for the abolition of the Poovachal Sub-Registrar's Office.

7. **Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai:** Will the Government be pleased to state the main reasons which weighed with them for abolishing the Sub-Registrar's Office at Poovachal ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: Because the Temporary Sub-Registry Office at Vellanad (Poovachal) was depriving the neighbouring permanent offices of Nedumangad and Maranallur of the work necessary for a full time Sub-Registrar.

Shifting of Maranalloor Sub-Registrar's Office to Kattakada.

8. **Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai:** Will the Government be pleased to state whether there was any representation from the people of Kattakada (on the eve of the abolition of the Poovachal Sub-Registry Office) for shifting the Maranalloor Sub-Registry office to Kattakada, and, if so, what were the reasons which weighed with them for not granting the prayer in the representation ?

Rao Shib Dr. N. Kunjn Pillai: There were representations for and against the shifting of the Sub Registry office from Maranalloor to Kattakada The decision of Government not to shift the office was based mainly on the circumstance that the pakuthies near the site of the Maranalloor office contributed more work to the Sub-Registry office than all the other pakuthies put together.

Tobacco cultivation in the State.

9. **Mr. K. Sankaralingam Pillai**: (*Kottarakara and Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Will the Governmenet be pleased to state whether they have come to any conclusion on the possibility of tobacco cultivation in the State ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : The question is under the consideration of Government.

Confirmation of Ag. clerks in the Director of Public Instruction's Office.

10. **Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai** : Will the Government be pleased to state whether confirmation of acting clerks in the office of the Director of Public Instruction is made in accordance with the seniority of acting clerks, and, if not, the reasons for the deviation ?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan : Confirmations of acting clerks are made in accordance with their seniority without detriment to efficiency.

Appendix I.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 34 [a & b.]**

Statement showing the qualification, pay and travelling allowance of each of the Traffic Inspectors of the State.

Name.	Qualification.	Pay per mensem	P. T. A. per mensem.
		Rs	Rs
1. Mr. K. Narayanan Nayar	Vellore Training for Inspectors of Police. Passed a test regarding his proficiency in motor mechanism held by the Travancore P. W. D. in 1927.	125	40
2. Mr. Herman Lopez	S. S. L. C., Diploma for passing in the 2nd class, the Higher Grade Mechanical Engineering Examination held by the Government of Mysore in 1924 and the P. W. D. Test in Travancore held in 1927.	110	40
3. Mr. L. Sankaran Nayar	Passed in the 2nd class in the Technical Board Examination in Electrical Engineering of Bangalore	70	40
4. Mr. K. T. Thomas	L. M. E. (Hons.) 4 years academic course in Mechanical Engineering; 11 years practical experience in the line; certificates from Firms and Companies as to his being a qualified Engineer holding Bombay Government Diploma in Engineering with honours in mechanical Engineering.	70	40

Appendix I.—(*contd*).

Name.	Qualification.	Pay per mensem.	P. T. A. per mensem.
		Rs.	
5. Mr. G. Gopalan	Diploma in Electrical Engineering of Bangalore Government School of Engineering. Practical Training in Auto-Firms in Travancore and Madras. Certificate of Proficiency in Electrical Engineering.	70	40
6. Mr. N. B. Moreira	Certificate as to his having trained in Mechanical Engineering at Bangalore. Was employed in the Mill Wright Shop of the S. I.R.	70	40
7. Mr. B. M. Varghese	Madras Government Trades School Examination. Certificate of competency (2nd class) under Bombay Boiler Act: P. W. D. Engineering. Engineering experience in steamers.	70	40

Appendix II.

TO *Vide* **Answer to Question No. 37.**

New markets sanctioned in Quilon Division during 1108 and 1109.

New markets sanctioned.				Existing markets.		
Year.	Taluk	Place.	Name of licensee.	Place.	Name of licensee.	Distance between the new market and the existing markets.
1108	Quilon	Paravoor	Neelampi Mathevan	Paravoor	Padmanabha Pillai Narayana Pillai.	3 miles.
	Kottarakara	Vettikavala	Kochukunju Yohannan	..	..	..
	Do.	Nilamel	Aiyappen Raman	..	..	..
	Do.	Ezhukone	Raman Pillai Padmanabha Pillai	..	..	..
	Do.	Oommannoor	Aiyappan Pillai Govinda Pillai	Neelikunnam (evening market)	Pitcha Rowther Sultanpillai Rowther.	$3\frac{1}{4}$ miles.
	Patanapuram	Eroor	Mathevan Krishnan	Agasthiakode	Narayana Pillai Krishna Pillai.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
				Thazhamel	Kunjan Nanu	3 miles.
				Karuvon	Oommini Pillai Chellappan Pillai.	4 miles.
	Karunagapalli	Prayar North	Velumpan Kunjukunju	Aloompeedika	Kesavan Kunju Paniken	$1\frac{3}{4}$ miles
				Puthupalli	Krishna Paniker Nilacanta Panicker.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ milec.
				Devakalangasa	Secretary, Nayar Samajam. Co-operative Society, Puthupalli.	$1\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Appendix II (contd.)

	New markets sanctioned.			Existing markets.		
Year.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of licensee.	Place.	Name of licensee.	Distance between the new markets and the existing markets.
1108	..	Kannettil	Chanda Pillai Chanda Pillai	Karunagapalli	Public market.	2 miles.
				Thevalakara	Ahammed Marakaa Kunju.	3 miles.
				Al omkadavu	Itty Neelacandan.	do.
	Ambalapuzha	Aryad South	Vavi Oommal	Mararikulam South	Fr. Joseph Makkey.	Between 2 and 3 miles.
				Aryad North	Narayani Amma Kartiyani Amma.	do. 4 and 5,
				Do.	Ahammed Mytheen Kunju.	do. 5 and 6.
	Mavelikara	Palamel	Krishna Pillai Raman Pillai	Palamel	Katharu Nainaru.	2 furlongs.
				Payyanalloor	Public market	2½ miles.
	Patanamtitta	Kottayam	Public	Elauthoor	Madampi Kandan Raman.	10 miles.
				Do.	Kozhi.	8 miles.
		Kumbazha	Thema Mathai	Kun palampoika	Mathai Thoma.	4 miles.
		Do. Estate	Mr. A. J. White	Vadasserikara	Thomas Mathew.	5 miles.
				Angadi Muri (Ranni)	Kattuvava Rowther.	12 miles.
				Manga apuram	Mathai athose.	15 miles.
				Kattoor	Vava Lebba Meera Sahib.	11 miles.
				Nariapuram	Mathevan Sankaran	16 miles.
				Mannarkulanji	Yohannan Thomas.	6 miles.
	Tiruvalla	Puthenkavu	Nilacandaru Damodararu	Aranmula	Neelacandan Kesavan.	3 miles.
				Sasthamnpuram	Public.	4 miles.
				Kulanada	Do.	5 miles.

Appendix II—(contd.)

New markets sanctioned.				Existing markets.		
Year.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of licensee.	Place.	Name of licensee.	Distance between the new markets and the existing markets.
1109	..	Eraviperoor	Mathulla Mathulla	Sasthampuram	Public.	5 miles.
		Venmony	Idycheria Nainan	Kulanada	Do.	3 miles.
				Alaramapuram	Do.	4 miles.
	Kartikapalli	..	Nilakanta Pillai Velayudhan Pillai	Karthigapalli	Velumpan Krishnan.	2 miles.
	Quilon	Kottarakara	Raman Pillai Raman Pillai	Perinad	Raman Unnithan	4 miles.
	Do.	Eravipuram	Kochukunju Mahammad Kunju	Vadakkevila	Aliyaru Kunju.	1 mile.
				Eravipuram	Peter George Fernandez.	2¼ mile.
	Kottarakara	Veliyam	Korathu Mathan Tharakan	...	..	Do.
	Karunagapalli	Krishnapuram	N. Madhavan Panicker	Kappi East	Mathunni Mathew.	2 miles.
				Oachira	Public market.	Do.
				Alum Peedika	Kesavan Kunju Panikan.	8½ miles.
				Devakulangara	Secretary, Nayar Samajam Co-operative Society, Pudupalli.	2½ miles.
				Perinad	Mahammad Mytheen Kunju.	4½ miles.
	Do.	Mynagapalli	Sankaran Unnithan Narayanan Unnithan	Karunagapalli	Public market.	4 miles.
				Thevalakara	Ahammad Marakar.	3¼ miles.
				Arinalloor	Govinda Pillai Velayudhan Pillai.	4 miles.
				Pulikamaku	Padmanabhan Nair.	Do.

Appendix II—(contd.)

New markets sanctioned. | Existing markets.

Year.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of licensee	Place.	Name of licensee.	Distance between the new markets and the existing markets.
1109	Ambalapuzha	Mararikulam (South) (Meat)	Pakku Joseph	Mararikulam South	Fr. Joseph Makkey.	1 mile.
				Aryad South	Vevi Oommal.	Between 2 and 3 miles.
				Aryad North	Karthiyani Amma.	Do. 3 & 4 ,,
				Aryad North	Khammad Mytheen Kunju.	Do. 4 & 5 ,,
		Aryad South	Kesava Reddiyar	Do. South	Vevi Oommal.	Do. 1 & 2 ,,
				Mararikulam South	Pakku Joseph.	Do. 2 & 3 ,,
				Aryad North	Ahammad Mytheen Kunju.	Do. 3 & 4 ,,
				Do.	Karthiyani Amma	Do. 4 & 5 ,,
	Do.	Ambalapuzha	Chellamma	Ambalapuzha	A. Gopala Panickar.	Do. 4 & 5 ,,
				Do.	Kesava Reddiyar.	Do. 6 & 7 ,,
	Kunnattur	Mannadi	Narayanan Unnithan	Enathu	Public market.	3 miles.
				Manakala	Krishnan Unnithan.	4 miles.
				Kadambanad	Public market	Do.
				Aivarukala	Padmanabha Pillai.	3¼ miles.
	Mavelikara	Pandalam Thekkekara	Vasudeva Kurup	Pandalam South	Kochukoshi Idicheriya.	1½ miles.
				Thumpamon	Public market.	2½ miles.
		Do.	Narayana Kurup	Kuramthottathu	Do.	3 miles.
				Kadakattu	Do.	Do.

Appendix II—(contd.)

New markets sanctioned. | Existing markets.

Year.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of licensee.	Place.	Name of licensee.	Distance between the new market and the existing markets.
1109	..	..	..	Pandalam South	Kochukoshi Idicheriya.	3 miles.
	..	Vallikunnam	Narayana Pillai Parameswaran Pillai	Vallikunnam	Abdul Rahiman Lebba.	1 mile.
				Do.	Krishna Pillai Nilacanta Pillai	2 miles
				Do.	Krishna Pillai Krishna Pillai.	$2\frac{3}{4}$ miles.
	Pattanamtitta	Omalloor	Idicula Eappen	Elanthoor	Koshi Thoma.	6 miles
				Kumbalampoika	Mathai Thoma.	5 miles.
				Vadasserikara	Thoma Mathew	13 miles.
				Angadi Muri	Kattuvava Rowther.	18 miles
				Ramapuram	Chako Idicula	Do.
				Mangalapuram	Mathai Duthose.	21 miles.
				Ka toor	Vava Lebba Meera Sayu.	14 miles.
				Nariapuram	Sankara Pillai Kesava Pillai.	2 miles.
				Kumbazha	Mr. [illegible] J White.	12 miles.
	Kartikapalli	Keerikad	Govinda Pillai Gopala Pillai	Pathiyoor	Mytheenkunju Abdurrahiman Kunju.	$1\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Appendix III.

Vide Answer to Question No. 41.

Places inspected with a brief note of works done.

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1. 14-8-1109 / 27-3-1934 *Edathua.* Drainage arrangements for Mannunni padom. The Land Revenue Commissioner has been asked in No. 1270 of 8-11-34 to enquire if the ryots are willing to pay compensation on the probable cost of Rs. 4,000.

   Aree thodu To make a deviation at Chakkolam. An estimate is being prepared.

2. 15-9-1109 / 27-4-1934 & 7-11-1109 / 21-6-1934 *Chalakal canal.* To see whether the canal can be fully opened for making it fit for irrigation purposes.

3. 12-10-1109 / 25-5-1934 Tottapally, Purakad etc., to fix up sites for erecting gauges to measure flood waters so as to make suitable out-let into the sea

4. 4-11-1109 / 18-6-1934 Inspected Kayencolam bar and also Thottapally Karumady, Purakad and Aryad and the gauge erected for taking observations of flood discharge.

5. 6-11-1109 / 20-6-1934 Inspected "R" Block in Vembanad Reclamation. An estimate for Rs. 59,200 sent up for protecting the bunds with dry rubble walls.

6. 9-11-1109 / 23-6-1934 Inspected maintenance works at Kavanar, Pennar thodu, Kaipuzha bunds and putting up of Anathakarazhi Bar.

7. 3-12-1109 / 18-7-1934 Inspected at Tottapally the site proposed for making a cut into the sea at Purakad.

8. 5-12-1109 / 20-7-1934 Haripad in connection with the inspection at Thottapally Veeyapuram-Karachal, the site proposed for making a cut into the sea at Purakad.

9. 6-12-1109 / 21-7-1934 Mundathinkara canal.

10. 20-12-1109 / 4-8-1934 Oothrapally Aur—south-west of Chengannoor.

11. 30-12-1109 / 14-8-1934 Thottapally.

12. 13-1-1110 / 29-8-1934 The survey of the line of the channel (Tottapally bar) has been finished.

Appendix III—(contd.)

13.	27-1-1110 / 12-9-1934	Pulikeel, Talavady, Mepral. Examined proposal for providing two groynes at Vattakal Valavu, the Thalavady branch of the Manimala. Inspected Valakam thodu and irrigation channels between Mepral and Muttar.
14.	11-2-1110 / 27-9-1934	Inspected Mulakanchira canal and gave instructions to complete the investigations for opening the balance portion.
15.	29-2-1110 / 15-10-1934	Haripad inspecting Kudunthar canal connecting Achencoil river and Pamba.
16.	14-4-1110 / 29-11-1934	The proposed site for opening a bar near 40th mile Quilon-Alleppey road and instructed the Sub Division Officer to modify the estimate in course of preparation on certain lines.
17.	16-4-1110 / 1-12-1934	Inspection of Jedamani thodu at Alleppey to make it fit for irrigation purposes. Proposals are sent up to maintain it properly.
18.	11-5-1110 / 6-12-1934	Veeyapuram, Mankotta yelah near Veeyapuram to investigate the provision of a new sluice.
19.	12-5-1110 / 27-12-1934	Talavady, Neerattupuram, Mannar etc., inspecting Aree thodu, Talavady river in Muttar branch of Manimala river.
20	13-5-1110 / 28-12-1934	Karipadom fields.

Appendix--IV.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 44.**

List of Newspapers, Periodicals, Journals, Magazines &c., subscribed for by Government during 1108 and 1109.

Serial No.	Name.	No. of copies.	Rate of subscription. Rs.	as	p.	Remarks.
	Dailies.					
1	Trivandrum Daily News ...	5	20	0	0	
2	Evening News of India ..	2	18	0	0	
3	Madras Mail ...	4	35	0	0	
4	Hindu ...	6	28	8	0	
5	Times of India ...	5	20	0	0	
6	Pioneer ...	2	39	0	0	
7	Western Star ...	3	12	0	0	
8	Statesman ...	2	30	0	0	
9	Malayala Manorama ...	3	15	0	0	
10	Swadesamitran ...	1	19	8	0	
11	Swarajya ...	2	22	0	0	
12	Malayala Rajyam ...	4	12	0	0	
13	Indian Express ...	2	15	0	0	
14	London Times (with Literary Supplement) £. 6-1-4, ...	1	...	...	...	
15	Justice ...	2	40	8	0	
16	Hindustan Times ...	1	22	8	0	
	Tri-Weeklies.					
17	Navabharathi ...	3	6	0	0	
18	Malayali ...	3	9	0	0	
19	Kerala Kesari ...	3	6	0	0	
	Bi-Weeklies.					
20	Samadersi ...	3	6	0	0	
21	Kottayam Patrika ..	3	6	0	0	
22	Sandesom ...	1	4	0	0	Ordered in 1109.
23	Travancore ...	3	5	0	0	Do.
24	Evening Mail ...	2	7	8	0	Do.

Appendix IV—(*contd.*)

***Vide* Answer to question No 44.**

List of newspapers, periodicals, journals, magazines &c., subscribed for by Government during 1108 and 1109.

Serial No.	Name.	No. of copies.	Rate of subscription. Rs.	as	p.	Remarks
	Weeklies.					
25	Service ...	2	4	0	0	Ordered in 1109.
26	Capital ...	2	54	0	0	
27	Federated India ...	2	5	0	0	
28	Gazette of India ...	1	48	0	0	
29	Indian Trade Journal ...	1	15	0	0	
30	Fort St. George Gazette (Full) ...	3	32	0	0	
31	Do. (Part) ...	3	10	0	0	
32	Tamil and Malayalam Supplement to the Fort St. George Gazette ...	1	12	0	0	
33	Hindu Weekly ...	1	12	0	0	
34	Times of India Illustrated Weekly ...	1	22	0	0	
35	Travancore Times ...	3	7	0	0	
36	United India & Indian States ...	5	12	0	0	
37	Cochin Argus ...	2	12	13	0	
38	Malabar Herald ...	1	4	13	0	
39	Madras Weekly Notes ...	1	10	0	0	
40	Dekshina Bharathi ...	3	5	0	0	
41	Malayala Patrika ...	3	5	0	0	
42	Navasakthi ...	3	4	0	0	
43	Vellala Mithram ...	3	4	0	0	
44	Link ...	3	6	0	0	
45	Guardian ...	3	5	0	0	
46	Nazrani Deepika ...	3	4	8	0	
47	Travancore Law Times ...	1	10	0	0	
48	Malabar Advocate ...	3	5	0	0	
49	Muslim Mitram ...	3	3	0	0	
50	Keralasevakan ...	2	5	0	0	Ordered in 1109.
51	Roy's Weekly ...	24	5	0	0	20 Copies for Palace.
52	Rajasthan ...	1	6	4	0	
53	Navakeralan ...	3	4	0	0	
54	Thozhilali ...	1	2	8	0	

Appendix IV—(*contd*.)

Vide Answer to Question No. 44.

List of newspapers. periodicals, journals, magazines &c., subscribed for by Government during 1108 and 1109.

Serial No.	Name.	No. of copies	Rate of subscription. Rs.	as.	p.	Remarks.
	Weeklies—(contd.)					
55	Modern Transport ...	1	15	12	0	Ordered in 1109.
56	Yuvabharathi ...	2	4	0	0	Do.
57	Travancore Law Journal ...	1	10	0	0	
58	Tit-Bits (Sh. 13-0) ...	1	...	0	0	
59	Dharma Rajyam ...	1	4	0	0	
60	Illustrated London News (£3-11-4) ...	1	...	0	0	
61	Critic ...	3	2	0	0	
62	Latin Christian ..	2	3	0	0	Ordered in 1109.
63	Kerala Koumudi ...	2	4	0	0	
64	Tamilian ...	1	3	0	0	Do.
65	Malayala Rajyam Chitravarika ...	1	6	0	0	Do.
	Bi-monthlies.					
66	Prince ...	2	100	0	0	Ordered in 1109.
	Monthlies.					
67	Mahila ..	1	3	0	0	
68	Indian Review ...	4	5	0	0	
69	Feudatory & Zemindari India ...	6	30	0	0	
70	Health Magazine ...	1	1	8	0	
71	Travancore Co-operative Journal ...	1	0	0	0	
72	Rasikan ...	2	1	0	0	
73	Indian States & Zamindaries ...	3	12	0	0	
74	Current Science ...	1	6	0	0	
75	Modern Review ...	1	8	8	0	
76	Advance India ...	2	5	0	0	Ordered in 1109.
77	Indian Literary Review ...	1	3	8	0	
78	Malayalam ..	2	2	0	0	
79	Reports of Municipal and Elections cases ...	1	12	0	0	Do.

Appendix IV—(*contd.*)

***Vide* Answer to question No. 44.**

List of newspapers, periodicals, journals, magazines etc, subscribed for by Government during 1108 and 1109.

Serial No.	Name.	No. of copies.	Rate of subscription. Rs.	as.	p.	Remarks.
	Quarterlies.					
80	Indian Quarterly Register...	3	12	2	0	
81	Political Quarterly ...	1	13	12	9	
82	Foreign & Political Quarterly ...	2	9	4	0	
83	Local Self-Government Quarterly ..	1	4	2	0	
84	Asiatic Review - (£1-0-0) ...	4	...	...	..	
85	Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation (£1-1-0) ...	1	..	...		
86	Empire Survey Review (Sh 12-0) ..	6	...	...		
87	India Army List ...	1	10	12	0	
88	Editors' Table Papers (Mis.) Sets ...	2	100	0	0	

Appendix V.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 57.**

Statement showing by caste of Officers in the Secretariat drawing a pay of over Rs. 75.

Caste.		*No.*
1. Brahmin	...	18
2. Nair	...	17
3 Other Caste Hindu	...	7
4. Christians :—		
Marthoma	...	2
C. M. S. Protestant	.	1
Syrian Jacobite	...	1
L. M. S. Christian	...	1
5. Muslim	...	2
Total	..	49

Appendix VI.

Vide Answer to question No 58

Statement showing the number of Syrian Catholics, Latin Catholics and members of other communities in the appointments in the Agricultural Department carrying a pay of Rs. 20 and over.

1	Brahmins	16
2.	Nairs	71
3.	Vellalas	7
4.	Other Hindus	3
5.	Ezhavas	5
6.	Depressed Class :—	
	Arayas	3
	Valan	1
7.	Christians —	
	Protestants	6
	Latin Catholic	1
	Jacobite Syrian	4
	Marthoma	5
	Total	122

Appendix VII A.

Vide Answer to Question No. 60 (C).

Castewar statement of Chief Examiners for the E. S. L. C. Examination, 1935.

	Subject.	*Caste of the Chief Examiner.*
1	English I Paper	Christian
2	Do. II Paper	Do.
3	English Composition I and II Papers	Do.
4	Malayalam I Paper	Ambalavasi
5	Do. II Paper	Nair
6	Tamil I Paper	Mudaliar (Hindu)
7	Do. II Paper	Brahmin
8	Sanskrit I and II Papers	Kshatrya
9	Arabic I Paper	Muhammadan
10	Do. II Paper	Do.
11	Elementary Mathematics I Paper	Konganastha Brahmin
12	Do. II Paper	Nair
13	Elementary Science I Paper	Christian
14	Do. II Paper	Nair
15	History	Christian
16	Geography	Ambalavasi
17	Latin	Christian
18	French	Do.

Appendix VII B.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 60 (C.)**

Castewar statement of Assistant Examiners for the E. S. L. C. Examination, 1935.

Subjects.	Brahmins.	Nairs.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Ezhavas	Other caste Hindus.
English I paper ...	2	2	7	...	...	1
Do. II paper ...	1	4	6	...	...	..
Malayalam I paper ...	1	4	1	...	1	2
Do. II paper ...	1	4	2	1	1	...
Elementary Mathematics I paper ..	...	3	3	...	1	2
Do. Do. II paper...	4	3	4	...	...	...
Do. Science I paper ...	2	2	5	...	1	...
Do. Do. II paper ..	...	5	5	...	..	...
History ...	2	2	6	1	1	...
Geography ...	3	1	6	...	1	1
Total ...	16	29	45	2	6	6

Appendix VIII.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 67.**

List of men who have acted as 3rd Grade Inspectors of Police showing the period of acting service.

Serial Number.	Name.	Substantive appointment.	Total period of acting service on 15-9-1110. Year	M.	D.
1	K. Nainan ...	1st Grade Head Constable. 104 Rs. 25	12	2	0
2	K. Raman Pillai ...	1st Grade Head Constable 166 Rs. 25	9	4	8
3	K. Rama Rao ...	2nd Grade Head Constable. 73 Rs. 22	8	1	19
4	T. I. Oommen Tarakan ...	Clerk on Rs. 25-40 Rs. 40	6	2	1
5	K. V. Sreenivasa Aiyangar ...	Head Accountant, Head Quarters office. Rs. 100	5	8	24
6	P. Velayudhan Pillai.	1st Grade Head Constable. 375 Rs. 25	5	8	21
7	G. Paramesvaran Pillai ...	1st Grade Head Constable. 940 Rs. 25	5	8	0
8	S. Nuha Khan	Clerk on Rs. 25—40 Rs. 40	4	11	10
9	S. Padmanabha Aiyangar ...	1st Grade Head Constable. 119 Rs. 25	4	5	0
10	W. V. Thomas ...	Head Accountant Rs. 40—50. Rs. 45	3	10	10
11	P. N. Govindan Nayar ...	Clerk on Rs. 25—40 Rs. 35	3	9	4
12	F. J. Fernando ...	1st Grade Head Constable. 80 Rs. 25	2	10	22
13	Kesava Pillai ...	1st Grade Head Constable. 76 Rs. 25	2	7	22
14	Raman Pillai ...	1st Grade Head Constable. 360 Rs. 25	2	...	7
15	M. Govinda Pillai ...	2nd Grade Head Constable. 149 Rs. 22	1	7	26
16	Ramakrishna Pillai...	1st Grade Head Constable. 226 Rs. 25	1	3	20
17	Kunjuperumal Pillai.	2nd Grade Head Constable. 462 Rs. 22	...	9	26
18	P. Krishna Pillai ...	Clerk on Rs. 25—40 Rs 40	...	9	29
19	Thanuvan Tampi	2nd Grade Head Constable. 201 Rs. 22	...	9	3
20	Sivarama Pillai ...	2nd Grade Head Constable. 410 Rs 22	...	7	26

APPENDIX VIII—(*contd.*)

Serial Number.	Name.	Substantive appointment.	Total period of acting service on 15-9-1110.		
			Year	M.	D.
21	Madhava Panickar...	1st Grade Head Constable. 1007 Rs. 25	...	7	11
22	M. G. Krishna Pillai.	1st Grade Head Constable. 180 Rs. 25	...	6	21
23	Gopala Pillai ...	1st Grade Head Constable. 396 Rs. 25	...	6	7
24	S. Subrahmanya Pillai ...	Clerk on Rs. 20—30. Rs. 22	...	6	6
25	Palpu Pillai ...	1st Grade Head Constable. 87 Rs 25	...	0	1
26	P. R. Subramonia Aiyar ...	1st Grade Head Constable. 52 Rs. 25		6	...
27	Sankara Pillai ...	1st Grade Head Constable. 46 Rs. 25	...	4	29
28	Paramesvaran Pillai.	2nd Grade Head Constable. 1726 Rs. 22	...	4	13
29	Chellappan Pillai ...	1st Grade Head Constable. 885 Rs. 25	...	3	28
30	Nilakanta Pillai ...	1st Grade Head Constable. 843 Rs. 25	...	3	26
31	Varkey	2nd Grade Head Constable. 100 Rs. 22	...	3	22
32	Narayana Pillai ...	1st Grade Head Constable. 199 Rs. 25	...	3	21
33	Achuthan Pillai	1st Grade Head Constable. 193 Rs. 25	...	3	...
34	Padmanabha Pillai...	1st Grade Head Constable. 315 Rs 25	..	2	13
35	Palpu Pillai ...	2nd Grade Head Constable. 604 Rs. 22	..	2	2
36	Gopala Pillai ...	2nd Grade Head Constable. 1254 Rs. 25	...	2	1
37	Kesava Pillai ...	2nd Grade Head Constable. 161 Rs. 22	...	2	1
38	Soman Pillai ...	2nd Grade Head Constable. 168 Rs. 22	..	1	25
39	Kesava Pillai ...	2nd Grade Head Constable. 1219 Rs. 22	...	1	14
40	George ...	2nd Grade Head Constable. 596 Rs. 22	...	1	2
41	Narayana Pillai ...	3rd Grade Head Constable. 534 Rs. 18	...	..	27
42	Padmanabha Pillai ..	3rd Grade Head Constable 1435 Rs. 18	...	..	

Appendix IX.

Vide Answer to Question No. 68.

Office of the Commissioner of Police.

Brahmin	...	8	
Nayar	...	4	
Vellala	...	2	
Ezhava	...	1	
Muslim	...	2	
Jacobite Syrian Christian	...	1	
Mar-Thomma Do.	...	1	
		19	includes one S. P. T. the rest being permanent.

Offices of the District Superintendents of Police.

Brahmin	...	6	
Nayar	...	19	
Vellala	...	4	
Kammala	...	2	
Ezhava	...	1	
Other Hindu.			
Kurukkal	...	1	
Chetty	...	1	
Raju	...	1	
Samantha	...	1	
Muslim	...	2	
Jacobite Syrian Christian	...	2	
Mar-Thomma Do.	...	2	
Roman Catholic Latin Do.	...	1	
		43	includes one S. P. T. the rest being permanent.

Supernumerary.

Nayar	...	1

Office of the Assistant Superintendents of Police.

Brahmin	...	1	
Nayar	...	2	
Vellala	...	1	
Marathi Kshatriya	...	1	
Roman Catholic Syrian Christian	...	1	
Vacancy	...	1	
Total	...	6	includes one S.P. T. and the rest being permanent.

Legislative Business.

THE TRAVANCORE CHRISTIAN SUCCESSION REGULATION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ക്രിസ്ത്യൻ റഗുലേഷൻ അമൻഡ്മെൻറ് ബിൽ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് അനുവാദം നൽകിയ ഈ സഭയോടു ഞാൻ ആദ്യമായി എൻെറ കൃതജ്ഞതയെ പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ റഗുലേഷൻ അനുസരിച്ച് അച്ഛനോ അമ്മയോ നൽകിയിട്ടുള്ള ധനമല്ലാതെ മറ്റാരാലും നൽകപ്പെടുന്ന സ്ത്രീധനം സ്ത്രീധനമായി ഗണിക്കപ്പെടുന്നില്ല.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: I request the permission of the President to move that the introduction of this Bill may be postponed to the next session for the following reasons. I am also asking leave to introduce another Christian Succession Amendment Bill. It would be better if these two Bills are considered by the House together. As it now stands the Bill introduced by the Honourable Member for Todupuzha is one step in advance. So I would request the permission of the House to move that the introduction of this Bill may be postponed so that if leave to introduce is granted to my Bill also, the two Bills may be considered by the House together and it may go to the same Select Committe.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: May I know what is the objection of the member to take this Bill alone to the Select Committee?

Mr. E. P. Varghese: Since the two Bills cover more or less the same subject and in some respects conflict with each other it would be better if the House considers both the Bills together. That will facilitate the work also.

President: Now what the President has to know is whether the motion is permitted to be made. That, I suppose, is the usual procedure. You will have ample time to make your own observations when the motion is before the House. In the first place I should like to hear Mr. John Kattakayam.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: കഴിഞ്ഞപ്രാവശ്യം ഞാൻ ഈ ബില്ല് കൊണ്ടുവന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന ക്രിസ്ത്യൻ റഗുലേഷന് യാതൊരു ഭേദഗതിയും ചെയ്യേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല എന്നുള്ള മുഖവുരയോടുകൂടി മിസ്റ്റർ ഇ. പി. വർഗ്ഗീസ് എതിർക്കുകയാണു ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളത്. സ്ത്രീധനത്തെ ശാശ്വതമായി സുരക്ഷിതമാക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് ഞാൻ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ള ബില്ലിൽ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നത്.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: I rise to a point of order, can the member refer to personalities ?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: സ്ത്രീധനമെന്നുള്ള പേർപോലും മാററണമെന്നാണ് മിസ്റ്റർ വർഗ്ഗീസിൻെറ ബില്ലിൽ നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്. അതിൽ സ്ത്രീധനത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ചില പ്രത്യേകവ്യവസ്ഥകളാണ് അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഇപ്പോൾ നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന ബില്ലിൽ സ്ത്രീധനം നാലിലൊന്ന് എന്നു വ്യവസ്ഥചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതിനെ പാടെ തകിടംമറിക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ മൂന്നിലൊന്നു സ്ത്രീധനം എന്നാണ് ആ ബില്ലിൽ വ്യവസ്ഥചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഈ സ്ഥിതിക്ക് ഈ രണ്ടുബില്ലുംകൂടി ഒരുമിച്ച് ആലോചിക്കുന്നത് ഗുണപ്രദമായിരിക്കുമോ എന്നു ഞാൻ ബലമായി സംശയിക്കുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ത്രീധനത്തിൽ യാതൊരു വ്യത്യാസവും വരുത്താൻ പാടില്ലെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായമുള്ളവരും സമുദായത്തിൽ ഇല്ലാതില്ല. വ്യത്യാസം വരുത്തണമെന്ന് മറേറബില്ലിൽ പറയുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ രണ്ടുബില്ലുംകൂടി ഒരുമിച്ച് ആലോചിക്കാൻപാടില്ല.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: കൊച്ചിയിൽ നിയമം എങ്ങിനെയാണെന്നറിയാമോ?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: കൊച്ചിയിൽപോയി അന്വേഷിച്ച് അടുത്തതവണവരുമ്പോൾ പറയാം.

Mr Komilezhathu Sankaran: ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒരു നിയമം എവിടെയെങ്കിലും ഉണ്ടോ?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: കൊച്ചിയിലും കോട്ടയത്തിലും കോഴിക്കോട്ടും കൊല്ലത്തും ഇങ്ങിനെ നിയമം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കാം.

President: Now the motion before the House is that the introduction of the Travancore Christian Succession Regulation (Amendment) Bill of Mr. John Kattakayam be adjourned for further consideration. That motion has either to be accepted or rejected by the House.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: Mr. Varghese's motion has not been seconded by anybody.

President: Is that so ?

Mr. E. P. Varghese: I ask the permission of the President to move my motion.

President: Permission is granted.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: I wish to add a few words on Mr. Varghese's motion. I second the motion.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: I sought the permission of the President to move the motion because it is required under the Rules.

President: Permission has been granted.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: I move that the introduction of the Christian Succession Regulation (Amendment) Bill may be adjourned to the next session.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: (*Mavelikara and Karthikapalli cum Kunnathur*): I second it.

President: Moved and seconded that the introduction of the Travancore Christian Succession Regulation (Amendment) Bill be adjourned.

Permission being granted members have got the right to speak.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: I wish to offer a few words in connection with this motion.

President: Merely on the motion?

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: Yes. Mr. John Kattakayam has been permitted to introduce his Bill.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: Is the member supporting Mr. John Kattakayam's Bill or Mr. Varghese's motion?

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: I am supporting Mr. Varghese's motion and opposing the introduction of Mr. John Kattakayam's Bill at this stage. Mr. Kattakayam was given leave to introduce his bill to amend the Christian Succession Regulation, II of 1092. His Bill aims to include within the definition of "Streedhanom" properties conveyed not only by parents of a woman, but also those given by her other relations, for instance, the grand-father, grand-mother, uncle and such others. It also aims to give "Streedhanom" sufficient statutory protection by making it a charge on property. But from to day's agenda we find that another lawyer member of the Christian Community wants the leave of this House for introducing another (amendment) Bill. By that Bill the Honourable Member wants to completely abolish the system of dowry or streedhanom now obtaining among the Christian community and raise the status of daughter to that of a sharer in the inheritance. We are now really placed in a serious dilemma. Honourable Members of this House who belong to other communities do not know how far these Bills have the support of the Christian community for which they are meant and which of the two is more conducive to the happiness and well-being of that community. There is no doubt that these Bills are going to affect the domestic happiness and social well-being of one of the most

[Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai]

important communities in the State. It would, therefore, be better that the consideration of Mr. John Kattakayam's Bill is postponed till the fate of Mr. Varghese's Bill is known.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: May I know from the member whether there is any other Bill before the House except that of Mr. John Kattakayam?

Mr M. N. Paramesvarn Pillai: I sumbit that question does not arise in view of the permission granted by the President to Mr. Varghese to make the present motion.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: I am asking whether there is any other Bill before the House except that of Mr. John Kattakayam?

Mr M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: Sir, I said from to-day's agenda it could be seen that another member is also going to seek permission to introduce a Bill to amend the Christian Succession Regulation. What I wish to state in this connection is that in case if leave is also granted to Mr. Varghese to introduce his Bill there will be two Bills before the House, each diametrically opposed to the other in its principle and ambit. Such being the case it would be better to take up the consideration of these Bills simultaneously. These being also important measures affecting the happiness and social progress of a big community it would be advantageous to refer them to a joint select committee of both the Chambers so that there various provisions may be minutely and carefully examined and considered before this House is again given the opportunity to discuss the merits of the Bills in detail. It may also become necessary for such a committee to take evidence so as to ascertain the sense of the community.

Mr. S Piraviperumal Pillai: Is that not a point to be considered only if permission is given to Mr. Varghese to introduce his Bill?

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: True. Nevertheless it is a point which we have to bear in mind.

For these reasons, Sir, I support the motion of Mr. Varghese.

President: The motion before the House is that the introduction of the Travancore Christian succession Regulation (Amendment) Bill by Mr. John Kattakayam be adjourned.

The motion is carried.

THE TRAVANCORE CHRISTIAN SUCCESSION REGULATION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

Mr E. P. Varghese: Sir, I ask the leave of the House to introduce the Christian Succession Regulation (Amendment) Bill. The Bill proposes amendments to Sections 5, 13, and 28 of the

existing Regulation. Of these, the chief amendment is to Section 28 which refers to the succession to the intestate's properties. As the law now stands the daughter is entitled only to Streedhanam which shall not be a charge on the property if it is not promised before the father dies.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai : May I know whether at this stage the member is entitled to have a speech ?

President : I was just going to point out that. He can briefly explain the object of the Bill only if there is objection raised. Now the member may merely ask the leave of the House to introduce.

Mr. E. P. Varghese. I ask the leave of the House to introduce the Christian Succession Regulation (Amendment) Bill.

Mr. A.N. Visvanatha Pillai : (*Quilon cum Karunagapalli*) : I second it.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : രണ്ടുമാസത്തിനുമുമ്പ് ഞാൻ ഈ ബിൽ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച അവസരത്തിൽ നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന ബില്ലിന് യാതൊരു ഭേദഗതിയും ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നു അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ട മിസ്റ്റർ ഇ. പി. വർഗ്ഗീസ് ഉടൻതന്നെ ഈ തരത്തിൽ അതിനു നേരെ വിപരീതമായ ഒരു ബില്ല് ഈ സഭമുമ്പാകെ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു് നോക്കുമ്പോൾ എന്റെ ബിൽ പ്രയോഗത്തിൽ വരരുത് എന്നുള്ള മനഃസ്ഥിതിയോടുകൂടിയല്ലെ എന്നു എനിക്ക് ബലമായ സംശയം ഉണ്ട്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഗണനീയരും മാനസികസംസ്കാരംകൊണ്ടു അഭിജാതീയരുമായ നായർസമുദായം ആളോഹരിഭാഗമാണ് സ്വീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇതുപോലെതന്നെ മറെറാരു പ്രബലസമുദായമായ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഈഴവസമുദായവും ആളോഹരിഭാഗത്തെ ആശ്ലേഷിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. സ്ത്രീധനം ആർക്കുവേണ്ടി നല്കപ്പെടുന്നോ അവർക്ക് ആ സ്വത്ത് ശാശ്വതമായി ഉപയോഗിക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ നിയമം നിർമ്മിക്കണമെന്നുമാത്രമെ ഞാൻ ഈ ബില്ലുകൊണ്ടുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നുള്ളു. ഇപ്പോൾ നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന റെഗുലേഷൻ സ്ത്രീധനം വാങ്ങുന്നതിന് വ്യവസ്ഥചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലാതെ വാങ്ങുന്നആൾ ആ ധനത്തെ ന്യായമായി വിനിയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള രക്ഷാവ്യവസ്ഥകൾ അതിൽകാണുന്നില്ല. മിസ്റ്റർ വർഗ്ഗീസിന്റെ ബില്ലിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ പ്രബലസമുദായങ്ങളായ നായർസമുദായവും ഈഴവസമുദായവും സ്വീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന നടപടികൾക്ക് വിപരീതമായി സങ്കുചിതമായ മനഃസ്ഥിതിയോടുകൂടിയാണ് കൊണ്ടുവന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു്.

Mr. E. P. Varghese : സ്ത്രീകൾക്ക് ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള അവകാശം പോരെന്നാണൊ മെമ്പർ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നതു്?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: അതെ. മെമ്പർ ഇപ്പോൾ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ സഭയുടെ അനുവാദം ചോദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ബിൽ വാസ്തവത്തിൽ സ്ത്രീകളുടെ അവകാശത്തിന് ഹാനികരമാണ്. ഈ വിവരം എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതന്റെ ഭാര്യ അറിഞ്ഞാൽ വൈകിട്ടു വീട്ടിൽചെന്നാൽ കാപ്പികൂടി കിട്ടുമൊ എന്നു സംശയമാണ്. (ചിരി) അടുക്കളയിലുള്ളവർ പിണങ്ങിയാൽ ആ വീടു ഒരു നരകംതന്നെ. എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതനു പ്രത്യേകമായും സ്ത്രീസമുദായത്തിനു മൊത്തത്തിലും അവശതയും അസമത്വവും അനുഭവിക്കുവാൻ ഇടവരരുതെന്നു കണ്ടുകൂടിയാണ് ഞാനിങ്ങിനെ പറയുന്നതു്. കഴിഞ്ഞപ്രാവശ്യം ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒരു ബിൽ ആവശ്യമില്ല എന്നു പറഞ്ഞ സംഗതി പ്രസിഡന്റുതന്നെ ഒന്നു ആലോചിച്ചുനോക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. സ്ത്രീധനം ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നുപറയുന്ന മിസ്റ്റർ ഇ. പി. വർഗ്ഗീസിന്റെ ബില്ലിന് ഇപ്പോൾ യാതൊരാവശ്യവും കാണുന്നില്ല. ലാറ്റിൻ കത്തോലിക്ക്, സിറിയൻ കാത്തലിക്ക്, ജാക്കൊബയിറ്റ്, ആംഗ്ലിക്കൻ ആദിയായ ക്രൈസ്തവസമുദായക്കാർ ആരുംതന്നെ സ്ത്രീധനം വേണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. സ്ത്രീകൾക്കു പുരുഷന്മാരോടൊപ്പമുള്ള അവകാശങ്ങൾ വേണമെന്നു വാദിക്കുന്ന കാലഘട്ടമാണ് ഇതു്.

Mr. E. P. Varghese : എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ അവതരിപ്പിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ബില്ലുമാതിരി ഒരു ബില്ല് വേണമെന്നു എവിടെയെങ്കിലും ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: മെംബർ കൊണ്ടുവന്നമാതിരി ഒരു ബില്ലു വേണമെന്ന് ആരെങ്കിലും ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ? ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള അവകാശത്തെ സുരക്ഷിതമാക്കാനാണ് ഞാൻ ഈ ബില്ലുകൊണ്ടുവേരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ക്രിസ്ത്യൻ റഗുലേഷനിൽ കൊടുക്കുന്ന സ്ത്രീധനത്തിന് സുരക്ഷിതമാകാത്ത ഭാഗങ്ങളുണ്ടു്.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman : മെമ്പർഅവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നബില്ലുമാതിരി ഒരു ബില്ലു വേണമെന്ന് ഏതെങ്കിലുംസമുദായമൊ പത്രങ്ങളൊ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : ഇതുമാതിരി ഒരു ബിൽ വേണ്ടെന്നു ഏതെങ്കിലും സമുദായമൊ പത്രങ്ങളൊ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ? അങ്ങിനെ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടേണ്ട ആവശ്യം കാണുന്നില്ല. സ്ത്രീകൾക്ക് കൊടുക്കുന്ന സ്വത്തു് അവർ തന്നെ ഉപയോഗിക്കണം. മററുള്ളവർ ആ സ്വത്തിൽ കൈകാര്യം ചെയ്യാൻ പാടില്ല. ആ ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടിയാണ് ഞാൻ ബിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: സമുദായത്തെ ബാധിക്കുന്ന ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു നിയമം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതു് സമുദായത്തിലെ പൊതുജനാഭിപ്രായത്തിനനുരൂപമായി കൊണ്ടുവരേണ്ടതല്ലെ. അങ്ങിനെ പൊതുജനാഭിപ്രായത്തിന്നനുരൂപമായിട്ടാണൊ പ്രതികൂലമായിട്ടാണൊ ഈ ബിൽകൊണ്ടു വന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു്.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ഞാൻ കൊണ്ടു വന്നിരിക്കുന്ന ബിൽ പൊതുജനാഭിപ്രായത്തിനു് അനുകൂലം തന്നെ.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: മെമ്പർ കൊണ്ടുവന്ന ബില്ലിനെപ്പററിയാണു് പറയുന്നതു്.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: അതിനെപ്പററി തന്നെയാണു് ഞാൻ ഇപ്പോഴും സംസാരിക്കുന്നതു്.

ഈ അടുത്ത കാലത്താണു് സ്ത്രീകൾ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ ഉയൎന്നു വന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്. മുമ്പു് നിയമസമിതികളിൽതന്നെ വനിതാപ്രതിനിധികൾ ഇല്ലാതിരുന്നു. പരിഷ്കരിച്ച നിയമസഭയിൽ വനിതാപ്രതിനിധികളും കൂടി ഉണ്ടു. പുരുഷന്മാൎക്കു് തുല്യം ഉദ്യോഗം വേണമെന്നു അവർ വാദിക്കുന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെ സ്ത്രീകൾക്കു് വേണ്ട രക്ഷാമാൎഗ്ഗംവേണമെന്നു അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന കാലമാണു് ഇതു്.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: പണ്ഡിതകളായ സ്ത്രീകൾ നിയമസഭയിൽ വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു് എന്നു് പറഞ്ഞു. അവരിൽ ആരെങ്കിലും ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒരു ബിൽ കൊണ്ടു വരാതിരുന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു് വിരോധം കൊണ്ടാണോ?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: അതവരോടു പോയി മെമ്പർ ചോദിക്കുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കും. നീ നിന്നെപ്പോലെ അവളേയും വിചാരിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതു ക്രൈസ്തവസഭയിലെ സകല വിഭാഗക്കാരും സൎവസമ്മതമായി സ്വീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു തത്വമാണു് (ചിരി). അതുകൊണ്ടു യഥാൎത്ഥമായ ഒരു ക്രിസ്ത്യാനിയുടെ കടമ സ്ത്രീകളുടെ അവകാശത്തെ രക്ഷിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണു്. അതിനെ അവഗണിച്ചു ഇപ്പോൾ നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന നാലിലൊന്നു് എന്നുള്ളതിനെ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തി മൂന്നിലൊന്നു് എന്നു ഭേദഗതിചെയ്തു കൊണ്ടു വന്നിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ ബില്ലിനെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നതിനു് നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: മൂന്നിലൊന്നു് എന്നു പറയുന്നതു് നാലിലൊന്നിനെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ അല്ലെ. കുറവാണെന്നു പിന്നെ എങ്ങിനെ പറയുന്നു

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : കൂടുതലാണെന്നു നിങ്ങൾ പറയാതെ തന്നെ കൊച്ചുകുട്ടികൾക്കും എനിക്കും അറിയാം. നായർ സമുദായവും ഈഴവസമുദായവും ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ രണ്ടു പ്രബലസമുദായങ്ങളാണെന്ന് ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞു കഴിഞ്ഞു. അവരുടെ സ്ത്രീകൾക്കു കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന അവകാശങ്ങൾ ക്രിസ്ത്യൻ സ്ത്രീകൾക്കും കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായക്കാരനാണ് ഞാൻ. ഇത്രയും സംഗതികളെ പ്രകാശിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു തൽക്കാലം വിരമിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

President : The motion having been seconded, you can now briefly explain the main principles of the Bill.

Mr. E. P. Varghese : The object of the Bill briefly is to make clear certain provisions which are left rather vague in the existing Christian Succession Regulation and also to alter the law of inheritance as far as the daughters are concerned. The main point is that under the law as it stands now Streedhanam can be claimed as a charge on the intestate's property only if the father has promised it before his death. In case a father dies intestate leaving unmarried daughters and the properties are squandered away by the sons, the daughters will not get anything under the existing Regulation. Streedhanam, as it is now, has been condemned in no unmistakable terms by almost every educated section of the Christian Community. Just to draw the attention of the House to show how Streedhanam has been condemned, I would, with the permission of the President, refer to a small passage from the Presidential speech of the last Kerala Catholic Congress, presided by no less a person than Mr. C. V. Antony B. A., B.L., the retired Chief Justice of Cochin.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒരു നിയമം വേണമെന്ന് ആരെങ്കിലും ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. E. P. Varghese: ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒരു നിയമം വേണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. എന്നാൽ സ്ത്രീധനം ഇല്ലാതാക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. സ്ത്രീധനം ഇല്ലാതാക്കണമെന്നു പറയുമ്പോൾ സ്ത്രീകൾക്ക് ന്യായമായ അവകാശം കൊടുക്കേണ്ട എന്നല്ല മനസ്സിലാക്കേണ്ടത്.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman : മെമ്പറിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായമല്ലാതെ ഏതെങ്കിലും ക്രിസ്ത്യൻ യോഗങ്ങളിൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നിയമത്തെ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തി വേറൊരു ബിൽ അവതരിപ്പിക്കണമെന്ന് അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. E. P. Varghese : അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: സ്ത്രീകളുടെ പ്രത്യേക സമാജങ്ങൾ നടന്നിട്ടില്ലേ? അതിൽ ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒരു ഭേദഗതി ബിൽ വേണമെന്ന് അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. E. P. Varghese: സ്ത്രീകളുടെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ അവകാശക്രമത്തെ മാററണമെന്നു അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു ബിൽ അവതരിപ്പിക്കണമെന്ന് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. E. P. Varghese: ബിൽ അവതരിപ്പിക്കേണമെന്നു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ലാ.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒരു ബിൽ വേണമെന്ന് വിവരിക്കുന്ന പ്രമേയങ്ങളൊ പ്രസംഗങ്ങളൊ ഏതെങ്കിലും യോഗത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. E. P. Varghese: സ്ത്രീകളുടെ അവകാശം സ്ഥാപിച്ചു കിട്ടേണമെന്നും സ്ത്രീധന ഏർപ്പാട ഉപേക്ഷിക്കേണമെന്നും സ്ത്രീസമാജങ്ങളിൽ അനവധി പ്രസംഗങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: ഏതു് ക്രൈസ്തവസ്ത്രീ സമാജത്തിലാണെന്ന് പറയാമൊ?

Mr. E. P. Varghese: കത്തോലിക്കാ കാൺഗ്രസിൻെറ ആഭിമുഖ്യത്തിൽ നടത്തപ്പെട്ട സ്ത്രീസമാജത്തിൽ ഇതിനെപ്പററി പ്രസംഗിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: ഇപ്പോൾ നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന ബില്ലിന് എതിരായിട്ട് ഒരു ബിൽ വേണമെന്നാണൊ ആ യോഗത്തിൽ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതു്?

Mr. E. P. Varghese: സ്ത്രീധനത്തെമാററി സ്ത്രീകളുടെ അവകാശത്തെ സ്ഥാപിക്കണമെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: സ്ത്രീകളുടെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ അവകാശത്തെ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിന് ഒരു ബിൽ അവതരിപ്പിക്കണമെന്ന് മെമ്പരോടല്ലാതെ വേറെ വല്ലവരോടും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. E. P. Varghese: പ്രത്യക്ഷത്തിൽ ഏവനോടും മററാരോടും അങ്ങിനെ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ലാ. എങ്കിലും സ്ത്രീധനാവകാശത്തെ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നു പറയുമ്പോൾ അതിൽനിന്നും പരോക്ഷമായി മനസ്സിലാക്കേണ്ടതു് ഇപ്പോൾ ഇരിക്കുന്ന നിയമത്തെ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നാണു്.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: Sir, I rise to a point of order. The member is cross-examining the speaker.

President: Order, order. Mr. Varghese will go on with his speech.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: With the permission of the President I will just read a few lines from the presidential address I have referred to:—

> "In my opinion there are still several customs amongst us, which call for speedy reform. One of them is the dowry-system, which has developed into monstrous dimensions as to cause terrible havoc on the financial stabili y of our people, especially in these days of depression. I am not for depriving the daughter of her legitimate share in her paternal property. My complaint is only about the way in which the father is now compelled to shell out money, often a very big sum, at the point of the bayonet as it were, at the time of his daughter's marriage and thus in many cases to ruin his own family. I do feel that it is high time that we put an end to this destructive custom or at least devise some method of mitigating its evil".

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: May I know from the member whether there are instances in which, instead of money, properties are given as Streedhanam?

Mr. E. P. Varghese: Very seldom.

Since the daughter is not in a position to claim her dowry as a charge on the properties after the death of the father, those who marry insist on the dowry, as has been said, at the point of the bayonet, and the dowry has become a sort of great anxiety to the parent at the time of the daughter's marriage. This evil can be mitigated by making the daughter a share-holder. The other Bill which the honourable member for Thodupuzha has placed before this House makes a provision to secure the daughter's dowry already paid by making it a charge on the property of the husband or of the husband's parents who receive it. That purpose also can be served by making the daughter a shareholder. Since the dowry is now paid in the shape of money they are able to meddle with it, and later on when the daughter happens to become a widow she is left without anything. Further, I would also bring to the notice of this House that in our neighbouring State of Cochin, where more or less the same communities exist and with whom the Christian communities of Travancore generally intermarry, the same provision is made *i. e.*, the daughter is made a share-holder to one-third of the share of a son. Also it is more in consonance with the advancing ideas of the times to make the daughter a share-holder to the property than leave her in this unsettled condition. I think it is not

necessary to appeal specially to this House which is composed mostly of members who follow a system of inheritance which not only allows equal shares to both males and females but even considers the female as the nucleus of the family to allow me to introduce this Bill which gives the Christian ladies also a definite share in their ancestral properties. I would also submit, that when I opposed the Bill of the Honourable Member for Thodupuzha I never said that no alteration was necessary in the existing law but that the amendment proposed was rather retrogressive instead of being progressive. That is, it confined the scope of the Streedhanam which a daughter was entitled to get instead of enlarging it. It was on that principle that I opposed the Bill. What I submit to this House is to allow me to introduce this Bill which would more or less be in consonance with the advancing ideas of the times,

Mr. K. George: Have many instances of hardship been brought to the notice of the member as far as the claim of the daughters about Streedhanam is concerned?

Mr. E. P. Varghese: Personally I have not come across any instance but it is quite a possible thing under the existing provisions of the law As long as it is no charge on the intestate's property it is quite possible that the daughter will not be able to get anything if the sons squander away the properties.

Mr. M. Govindan (*Nominated*): May I know whether there is any reason for making a distinction between the rights of a son and the rights of a daughter to the ancestral property?

Mr. E. P. Varghese: I do not think there is.

Mr. M. Govindan: Then why does the member confine the daughter's share to one-third of what the son gets?

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: A point of order, Sir. They are going into the merits of the case.

President: The question before the House is that leave be granted to introduce the Travancore Christian Succession Regulation (Amendment) Bill.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

Leave to introduce the Bill was granted.

THE TRAVANCORE LIMITATION REGULATION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : Sir, I beg leave of the House to allow me to introduce the Travancore Limitation Regulation (Amendment) Bill.

Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja (*Edavagai*): I second the motion.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

Leave to introduce the Bill was granted.

AMENDMENT OF STANDING ORDER No. 12.

President : The next item is the Amendment of Standing Order No. 12 of the Sri Chitra State Council Standing Orders. The Amendment is as follows :—

> " For Standing Order No. 12, substitute the following :
>
> Questions which have not been disallowed shall be numbered and printed copies thereof made available to every member as early as may be. Printed copies of the questions included in the list of business for each day and their answers shall be given to every member not later than half an hour before the sitting commences each day. These questions shall be called, if the time made available for questions permits, in the order in which they stand in the list, before any other business is entered upon at the meeting."

The question now is whether the Honourable Member has the leave of the House for moving that amendment ?

No objection was raised and leave was granted.

Mr. E. P. Varghese : Sir, I move that the draft amendment of the Standing Order be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai : I second it.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

Mr. E. P. Varghese : Under Standing Order 69, I move that the amendment be referred to a Select Committee consisting of

a Chairman to be nominated by the President and the following members:—

1. Mr. E. P. Vargese.
2. „ N. Ramakrishna Pillai.
3. „ K. Ramavarma Raja.
4. „ C. M Joseph.
5. „ Komilezhathu Sankaran.
6. „ S. Adam Sait.
7. „ M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai, and
8. „ Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai. (The Law Member).

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: I suggest that the name of Mr. M Govindan also be included to be nominated as the Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: I agree.

President: Please read out your list of the members of the Select Committee.

The following names were read out—

Mr. E. P. Varghese:

1. Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai.
2. „ E. P. Varghese.
3. „ N. Ramakrishna Pillai.
4. „ K. Ramavarma Raja.
5. „ C. M. Joseph.
6. „ Komilezhathu Sankaran.
7. „ S. Adam Sait.
8. „ M. N Paramesvaran Pillai, and
9. „ M. Govindan.

Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai: I second it.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

President: The next business before the House is the resolutions on matters of general public interest.

RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

Sanatorium in Devicolam.

This Council recommends to the Government that a Sanatorium be established as early as practicable, in the Devicolam taluk at an elevation of not less than 5000 ft. from the sea level.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman : നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തെ അധികം ജനങ്ങളും അധിവസിക്കുന്നതു സമുദ്രതീരത്തിനടുത്ത താഴ്ന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും ഇടനാട്ടുകളിലുമാണ്. ഈ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ അധിക ചൂടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു വേനൽക്കാലത്തു ജനങ്ങൾ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നു. കൊഡൈക്കനാൽ, ഊട്ടി മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ പോയി വേനൽക്കാലം കഴിച്ചുകൂട്ടുന്നതിനു ദൂരവും അധികച്ചിലവും നിമിത്തം സാദ്ധ്യമല്ല. എന്നാൽ വിവിധ ഭൂപ്രകൃതിയോടും ശീതോഷ്ണസ്ഥിതിയോടുംകൂടിയ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തെ പർവതോപരി ഭാഗങ്ങൾ സുഖവാസത്തിനു ഏററം പററിയവയാണ്. അധിക ചിലവു കൂടാതെ അവിടെ സാധാരണക്കാൎക്കും ചെന്നു ചേരാൻ തക്കവണ്ണം റോഡുകളും തീൎത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. റിസർവുവനങ്ങൾക്കപ്പുറമുള്ള പ്രസ്തുത സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ അധികവും ദേവികുളം ഡിവിഷനിലാണ്.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : Sir, the member has not moved any resolution nor has it been seconded.

President : It is left to the discretion of the Chair to see to it.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman : അതിനാൽ ദേവികുളം ഡിവിഷനിൽ ൫൦൦൦ അടിയിൽ കുറയാത്ത ഉയരമുള്ള പ്രദേശത്തു ഒരു സാനട്ടോറിയം കഴിവുള്ളിടത്തോളം വേഗത്തിൽ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്ന് ഈ കൌൺസിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിനോടു റക്കമെൻറു ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഈ പ്രമേയം ജനങ്ങളുടെ ജീവിതസുഖത്തെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചുള്ളതാകയാൽ എല്ലാവരും അനുകൂലിക്കുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. ഉഷ്ണാധിക്യംകൊണ്ടു മനഃശരീരങ്ങൾക്കു വല്ലതായ അസ്വാസ്ഥ്യതയും തുടരെ ഉള്ള ജോലി കൊണ്ടു വളരെ ക്ഷീണവും സംഭവിക്കുമ്പോൾ സുഖവാസത്തിനായി ഒരു സാനട്ടോറിയം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ അവിടെ പോയി താമസിച്ചു ക്ഷീണപരിഹാരം നേടാൻ സാധാരണക്കാൎക്കും കഴിയും. നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തു അതിനു അനുയോജ്യമായ സ്ഥലമില്ലെങ്കിൽ പിന്നെ ഗത്യന്തരമില്ലെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചു സമാധാനപ്പെടാമായിരുന്നു. ധാരാളം പണമുള്ളവർ ആയിരുന്നാൽ കൊഡൈക്കനാലിലൊ ഊട്ടിയിലൊ പോയി സുഖമെടുക്കാമായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ സാധാരണക്കാൎക്കു അങ്ങിനെ പോയി താമസിക്കുന്നതിനു സാധിക്കുകയില്ലല്ലൊ. അയ്യായിരം അടി ഉയരത്തിൽ ദേവികുളം താലൂക്കിൽ ഇതിനു പററിയ സ്ഥലം ധാരാളമുണ്ട്. ഈ പ്രദേശത്തേക്കു അനവധി പണം ചിലവുചെയ്തു റോഡും പാലവും ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ബസ്സുകൾ ഈ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ധാരാളമായി സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ തലസ്ഥാനനഗരിയിൽ നിന്നോ ഈ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ തെക്കേ അററത്തു നിന്നോ അവിടെ പോകുന്നതിനു ഏഴോ എട്ടോ മ

ണിക്കുർ സമയം മാത്രമെ ആവശ്യമുള്ളു. ഇത്രമാത്രം സൌകൎയ്യപ്രദമായിരുന്നിട്ടും ആ സ്ഥലങ്ങളുടെ ഉപയോഗം നമുക്ക അനുഭവപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ആ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഭൂരിഭാഗവും യൂറോപ്യൻപ്ലാന്റേർസിനു കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾ ആരെങ്കിലും അവിടെ പോയാൽ ഒരു ദിവസംപോലും കഴിച്ചുകൂട്ടാൻ അവരുടെ സഹായം കൂടാതെ സാദ്ധ്യമല്ലാ. മൂന്നാററിലും ദേവികളത്തും ഉള്ള റി. ബി. കളിൽ വേനൽക്കാലത്തു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ മാറിമാറിവന്നു താമസിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ഒഴിവില്ല. അതിനാൽ നാട്ടുകാർ തോട്ടക്കാരുടെ വക വല്ല കെട്ടിടങ്ങളിലാണ് ചെന്നാൽ താമസിക്കുന്നതു അതിനു അവരുടെ കരുണവേണം. അവിടെയും സൌകൎയ്യമായി അധികസമയം താമസിക്കാൻ പാടില്ല. തോട്ടക്കാൎക്കു കൊടുക്കാത്തതായ അനവധി സ്ഥലം ഇനിയും അവിടെ കാടുംമേടുമായുണ്ട്. അതിൽനിന്ന് ൨൦൦ ഏക്കർസ്ഥലം തെരഞ്ഞെടുത്ത് ഒരു സാനട്ടോറിയം ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറു ഉടനെ വേണ്ടതു ചെയ്യണം. ആളൊന്നിനു മുപ്പതോ മുപ്പത്തഞ്ചോ സെൻറു വീതം സ്ഥലം ബ്ളാക്കായി തിരിച്ചു കൊടുത്ത് ഇന്നയിന്ന പ്ലാനിൽ ഭവനം നിൎമ്മിച്ച് താമസിക്കണമെന്ന് വ്യവസ്ഥ ചെയ്താൽ ജനങ്ങൾ വേണ്ടതു ചെയ്തു കൊള്ളും. ഗവൺമെൻറനു അതിൽനിന്നും ആദായവും കിട്ടുന്നതാണ്. മേൽനോട്ടം മാത്രം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണം.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ഇതനുസരിച്ച് ഗവൺമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ചില വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നു എന്ന് അറിയാമോ?

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: അറിഞ്ഞു കൂടാ. ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും അങ്ങിനെ മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞാൽ അറിയാം.

അയ്യായിരം അടിയിൽ കുറയാത്ത പൊക്കമുള്ള സ്ഥലത്തു വേണം സാനട്ടോറിയം സ്ഥാപിക്കുവാൻ. അതിൽ താഴ്ന്ന സ്ഥലത്തു പാടില്ല. പള്ളിവാസൽ മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ കൊതുകിൻേറയും മലമ്പനിയുടേയും ഉപദ്രവം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ട്. അവിടെ പ്രതിവത്സരം മൂന്നം വർദ്ധിച്ചു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: സുഖവാസസ്ഥലത്ത് രോഗികളുംകൂടി താമസിക്കണമെന്നാണൊ പറയുന്നത്?

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: രോഗികൾക്കും രോഗികളല്ലാത്തവൎക്കും താമസിക്കണമെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നത്. സുഖമെടുക്കുന്നതിനായി ഇപ്പോൾ ഊട്ടിയിലും മററും പോയി താമസിക്കുന്നവൎക്ക ഈ സ്ഥലത്ത് താമസിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ആരോഗ്യമാണല്ലൊഏററവും പ്രധാനമായി കരുതേണ്ടത്. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഒരു സാനട്ടോറിയം സ്ഥാ

[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.]

പിക്കേണ്ടതു് ഒഴിച്ചുകൂടാൻ പാടില്ലാത്ത ഒരു ആവശ്യമാണു് രോഗശാന്തിക്കും രോഗം വരാതെ തടുക്കാനും ക്ഷീണപരിഹാരത്തിനും ഇതു ഉപയോഗപ്പെടും.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: ഭരണകേന്ദ്രമായ ഹജൂർ കച്ചേരിയും അവിടെ മാററണമെന്നു അഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടോ?

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: വേനൽ കാലത്തു കുറേക്കാലം അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും തരക്കേടില്ല. മഹാരാജാ തിരുമനസ്സിലേക്കു് ഒരു കൊട്ടാരംകൂടി അവിടെ സ്ഥാപിക്കണമെന്നാണു് എന്റെ വിനീതമായ അഭിപ്രായം.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: It should be done as early as practicable.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: അതിനാൽ ദേവികുളംതാലൂക്കിൽ അയ്യായിരം അടിയിൽ കുറയാത്ത ഉയരം ഉള്ള സ്ഥലത്തു് ഒരു സാനട്ടോറിയം കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗത്തിൽ സ്ഥാപിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള പ്രമേയത്തെ ഈ കൌൺസിലിന്റെ സ്വീകരണത്തിനായി സമർപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. (ചിരി) നല്ല സംഗതികളെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ ശത്രുമിത്രഭാവം നോക്കാറില്ലല്ലൊ.

Mr E. P. Varghese: ഇതുവരെ നല്ല സംഗതികളൊന്നുംതന്നെ വന്നിട്ടില്ലെന്നാണൊ മെമ്പർ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നതു്?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam.: എന്നു പറഞ്ഞില്ല. മെമ്പർ ഇങ്ങനെ മനസ്സിലാക്കിയതിൽ അതിശയിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: മെമ്പർക്കു് ദേവികുളംതാലൂക്കിൽ ഭൂമി ഉണ്ടോ?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: പകുതിക്കച്ചേരിയിൽ നോക്കിയാൽ അറിയാം. എന്നാലും ഇപ്പോൾ ഇല്ലെന്നു തീർത്തുപറയാം.

സുഖവാസസ്ഥലത്തിനു് പററിയസ്ഥലങ്ങളെല്ലാം നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു് വിദേശികൾക്കു നേരത്തെ പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തു കഴിഞ്ഞു. ഇപ്പോൾ ഇടവപ്പാതികാലം ആയിട്ടും ഇവിടെ ഉഷ്ണംകൊണ്ടു് കഴിച്ചുകൂട്ടാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നു. ദേവികുളത്തൊ മൂന്നാററിലൊപോയി താമസിക്കാമെന്നു് വിചാരിച്ചാൽ അതു് വളരെ വിഷമമാണു്. കഴിഞ്ഞകൊ

ല്ലത്തിനുമുമ്പ് ഞാൻ അവിടെ പോയി താമസിച്ചപ്പോൾ അവിടത്തെ താമസത്തിന് എന്തുമാത്രം വിഷമം ഉണ്ടെന്ന് എനിക്ക് മനസ്സിലായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവിടത്തെ ഭൂവിഭാഗങ്ങളെല്ലാം യൂറോപ്യന്മാർക്കായിരിക്കുന്നു. അവിടെ സൂചികുത്താൻപോലും സ്ഥലം നാട്ടുകാർക്ക് കിട്ടാൻ വിഷമമാണ്. യൂറോപ്യന്മാരുടെ പ്രാബല്യം അവിടെ കൂടിവരികയാണ്. മുൻകാലത്ത് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർപോലും യൂറോപ്യന്മാരുടെ അടിമകളായി മാത്രമെ അവിടെ ജീവിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുമായിരുന്നുള്ളു. താലൂക്ക് മേധാവികൾക്കും മററും യൂറോപ്യന്മാരിൽനിന്നും പലവിധത്തിലുള്ള കായക്ലേശങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. നേരിയമംഗലംറോഡ് തീർന്നതോടുകൂടി ചുണയും തന്റേടവും ഉള്ള കുറെ ആളുകൾ മോട്ടാർ ബസ്സുകളും മോട്ടാർ കാറുകളും മററുമായി കൂടെക്കൂടെ അവിടെ പോകുകയും തൽഫലമായി നാട്ടുകാരുടെ ഓജസ്സ് എത്രയുണ്ടെന്ന് അവർക്കു മനസ്സിലാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. സുഖവാസത്തിനനുരൂപമായി പ്രകൃതിദത്തമായ സ്ഥലം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അത് ദേവികുളം ഡിവിഷനില്ലാതെ വേറെ ഉണ്ടോ എന്ന് സംശയമാണ്. ഇത്രമാത്രം വിപുലമായ സ്ഥലത്തെ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് വിദേശികൾക്ക് അട്ടിപ്പേറായി പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തിരിക്കുകയാണ് ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നത്.

Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai : അവിടെ മലമ്പനിയുണ്ടോ?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : അവിടെ പനി ഇല്ല. പോകുന്നവഴിക്ക് ഉണ്ട്. ദേവികുളം നിവാസികൾക്കു പനി എന്താണെന്ന് തന്നെ അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. ൯൯ കൊല്ലത്തേക്കാണ് ഈ സ്ഥലം ഗവണ്മെൻറു പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഇതിനുശേഷവും നമുക്കു പ്രസ്തുതപ്രദേശം തിരിയെ ലഭിക്കുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിച്ചുകൂടാ. ഞാൻ അവിടെ പോയി താമസിച്ച അവസരത്തിൽ എന്തുമാത്രം വിഷമം ഉണ്ടെന്ന് അനുഭവിച്ചറിഞ്ഞു കഴിഞ്ഞു. ഈ വിഷമം നാട്ടുകാർക്കു ഏവക്കും ഉണ്ട്. ഇനിയും അങ്ങനെ സംഭവിക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ വേണ്ടി അന്നവിടെ താമസിച്ചിരുന്ന റവന്യൂക്കമ്മീഷണരെക്കണ്ട് ഈ വിഷമങ്ങളെപ്പററി അറിയിച്ചതിൽ അതിലേക്കു ഒരു സ്കീം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്നു അദ്ദേഹം പ്രസ്താവിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. പള്ളിവാസൽ, മൂന്നാർ, ദേവികുളം ഈ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും നൂറുനൂറു ഏക്കർവീതംസ്ഥലം നീക്കിവച്ച് കുടികൾക്കു കെട്ടിടം വയ്ക്കാൻമാത്രം ചെറിയഖണ്ഡാഖണ്ഡങ്ങളായി പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിന് കാലെക്കൂട്ടി പ്രവത്തിക്കണമെന്ന് ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ഞാൻ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. വീണ്ടും പ്രമേയരൂപത്തിലും പ്രശ്നരൂപത്തി

[Mr. J. John Kattakayam.]

ലും ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ അറിയിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടും അതുസംബന്ധിച്ചയാതൊരുനടപടികളും ഏതൽപര്യന്തം വെളിയിൽ വരാതിരിക്കുകയാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നത്. ഈ പ്രവർത്തികൾ ഒരു വർഷത്തിനുമുമ്പ് ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. അങ്ങനെ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിനു എന്താണുവിഷമം ഉള്ളത്. വലിയ സ്വാധീനം ഉള്ളവർക്ക്മാത്രമെ അവിടെ കഴിച്ചുകൂട്ടാൻ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളു. ധ്വരമാർ നാട്ടുകാരെ അടിമകളായികരുതുന്നു. അതിന് ഒരു ഉദാഹരണം പറയാം. മി. വി. പി. മാധവറാവു അവിടെ സർക്യൂട്ടുപോയ അവസരത്തിൽ അവിടത്തെ ധ്വരമാർ ചേർന്ന് അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു ഒരു അഡ്രസ്കൊടുത്തു. അഡ്രസുവായിച്ചശേഷം കസേരയിൽ ഇരുന്നു കാലിന്മേൽ കാലുംവച്ചുകൊണ്ടാണ് സ്വകൃത്യനിർവഹണംചെയ്തത്; അതുകണ്ടു മി. മാധവറാവുവും അതിനെ അനുകരിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിച്ചു. അദ്ദേഹമല്ലാതെ വേറെ ആരെങ്കിലും ആയിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ അന്ന് അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യുമെന്ന് തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഗവൺമെൻറിനോടുള്ള ഒരപേക്ഷ ദേവികുളംഡിവിഷനിൽ മേലാൽ ധ്വരമാരെ അവിടത്തെ മേധാവിയായി നിയമിക്കരുതെന്നാണ്. അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്താൽ അത് നാട്ടുകാരോടുകാണിക്കുന്ന ഒരു വലിയ അപരാധമായിരിക്കും. അനേകകാലമായി അവിടെ കമ്മീഷണർ ആയിരിക്കുന്നത് യൂറോപ്യന്മാരാണ്. ആ നയംമാററണമെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. അങ്ങനെ ഒരു പ്രമേയംഞാൻ അയച്ചിരുന്നു. അതിനെ പുറത്ത് കണ്ടില്ല.

President: The Honourable Member must confine himself to the desirability of establishing a sanatorium at Devicolm.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ഞാൻ അതിലേക്കു വരികയാണ്. പ്രമേയാവതാരകൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചതുപോലുള്ള സ്ഥലം കിട്ടണമെങ്കിൽ ഇങ്ങനെ ചെയ്താൽ മാത്രമെ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളു. ദേവികുളത്തേയും പള്ളിവാസലിനേയും മൂന്നാററിനേയും തൊട്ടുകിടക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലം ഗവൺമെൻറുവകയാണ്. അവിടെ ഉപയോഗമില്ലാതെ ധാരാളം സ്ഥലം കിടപ്പുണ്ട്. പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തതിൽതന്നെ കൃഷിചെയ്യാതെ അനവധി സ്ഥലംകിടപ്പുണ്ട്. അവയെ ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും എടുത്ത് ബ്ലോക്കുകളായി പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണം. അവിടെയുള്ള മാർക്കററു ഇപ്പോൾ യൂറോപ്യൻെറ കയ്യിലാണ്. അതിനെ പബ്ലിക്ക് മാർക്കററാക്കിത്തീർക്കണം.

President: I am afraid the Honourable Member is straying away into various matters unconnected with the question of a sanato-

rium at Devicolam. Questions of public markets and registry of land do not arise on the resolution.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ഏതായാലും ഞാൻ മുമ്പ് പറഞ്ഞ മൂന്നസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും സ്ഥലമെടുത്ത് സുഖവാസാർത്ഥം നാട്ടുകാക്ക് കൊടുക്കണമെന്ന് ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് പ്രസംഗം അവസാനിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

President: Moved and seconded that *this Council recommends to the Government that a sanatorium be established as early as practicable in the Devicolam taluk at an elevation of not less than 5000 feet from the sea level.*

Mr. James Simpson: From what I have managed to gather from the mover and the seconder of the resolution, myself not being proficient in Malayalam, I may say, Sir, that the resolution before the House meets with the definite approval of Government. From a medical point of view and from what experience I have had of the Devicolam Division, and from the statistics available, Devicolam is an ideal place for a sanatorium. But there is one great point that we have to consider in this connection. There is very heavy rainfall in the Devicolam taluk; and we get only about 2 or 3 months in the year which are healthy enough for purposes of a sanatorium. That question will have to be well worked out before we make headway with any scheme on a large scale. Also, public health measures will have to be undertaken in the Devicolam Division. That must necessarily take some time. From what the Honourable Members have stated, I am sure that their views will meet with the approval of Government; and as funds become available.........

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: What will be the total cost, approximately, for the opening of a sanatorium in a place like Devicolam?

Mr. James Simpson: I am afraid I cannot give even an approximate idea of the total cost.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know from the member whether Ponmudi and Muthukuzhi Vayal are suitable for sanatorium?

Mr. James Simpson: There are two things against Ponmudi. One is scarcity of water; and secondly it is an endemically malarial region.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether there was a proposal to open a tuberculosis sanatorium in South Travancore?

Mr. James Simpson : We are now dealing Sir, as far as I can make cut with a sanatorium in the general sense of the word, a health resort, and not a tuberculosis sanatorium.

President : A sanatorium to which all of us can go and improve our h al h, and not get malaria.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : From what I understood, Sir, the resolution speaks of a sanatorium even for sick people.

President : Yes, for the improvement of health.

Mr G. B. E. Truscott : Sir, the question of a sanatorium in the Devicolam taluk has been before Government for two years past. Several sites have been investigated and Government have decided to reserve 5?0 acres between Pallivasal and Munnar, about 6 miles from Munnar ; and instructions have been issued to the Land Revenue Commissioner that the area should be completely reserved until such time as financial conditions make it possible for us to construct a sanatorium there.

President : In view of the answers given by the two Government representatives, what does Mr. Kunjitomman propose to do? Does he press his resolution or withdraw it?

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: സാനട്ടോറിയത്തെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ച് പള്ളിവാസലിനും മൂന്നാററിനും മദ്ധ്യേയുള്ള സ്ഥലം എടുക്കുന്നതിനു പ്രാരംഭഅന്വേഷണം ചെയ്തതായി ഗവണ്മെന്റുഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും ചീഫ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയർ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുകയുണ്ടായല്ലോ. ആ സ്ഥലം നല്ലതല്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ദേവികുളത്തിനടുത്തുള്ള താലൂക്കുനിവാസികളാണ് ഞങ്ങൾ. അതുകൊണ്ടു മററുള്ളവരെക്കാൾ ഞങ്ങൾക്ക് ആ സ്ഥലത്തെപ്പററി കൂടുതൽ അറിയാം. ഞാൻ അതിലേക്കു ഒരു എക്സ്പെർട്ട് അല്ലെങ്കിലും സ്വന്ത അനുഭവംമാത്രംകൊണ്ടു പറയുന്നതാണ്. ആ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ ധാരാളം പനിയുണ്ട്. ൫000 അടിപോലും ഉയരമില്ല. അയ്യായിരം അടി ഉയരത്തിൽ സാനട്ടോറിയം സ്ഥാപിക്കണം.

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott : I think the member is referring to the Pallivasal Power House. I am referring to Pallivasal itself, the top of the hill.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman : പള്ളിവാസൽ പൗവർഹൗസ് ഇരിക്കുന്നള് വളരെ താഴെയാണ്.

President: My question is whether, in view of the replies given by the Government, the Honourable Member presses his resolution to division or whether he has prepared to withdraw it. That is the only question.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjittomman: ഈ വിഷയത്തെപ്പററി ഗവണ്മെൻറു ആലോചിച്ചുവരുന്നതായി പറയുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ പ്രമേയം പിൻവലിക്കുന്നു.

The resolution was, by leave withdrawn.

The Council adjourned for lunch at 1 P. M.

The Council reassembled after lunch at 2 P. M., with Mr. M. Govindan, B. A. B. L., one of the panel of Chairmen in the Chair.

RESOLUTIONS.

Assignment of Mannankandam lands.

This Council recommends to the Government tha the Mannankandam lands which have been surveyed and dis-afforested for assi nment to ryots be assigned in auc.ion as early as practicable.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: സർ, "പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനായി റിസർവിൽനിന്നും ഒഴിച്ചു സർവെ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള മന്നാൻകണ്ടം പ്രദേശത്തെ കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗത്തിൽ കൃഷിക്കായി ലേലംചെയ്തു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ഈ യോഗം ഗവണ്മെൻറിനോടു ശുപാർശ ചെയ്യുന്നു." ഇതാണു് എൻെറ പ്രമേയം.

വളരെ വർഷങ്ങൾക്കുമുമ്പുതന്നെ റിസർവിൽനിന്നും കൃഷിക്കുപയുക്തങ്ങളായ ഭൂമികൾ ഒഴിച്ചു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ശ്രീമൂലം പ്രജാസഭായോഗങ്ങളിലും, പഴയ നിയമസഭായോഗങ്ങളിലും ഞാനും മററു ജനപ്രതിനിധികളും വാദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണു്. മന്നാങ്കണ്ടം പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനായി ൧൨ വർഷംമുമ്പേ സർവെ ചെയ്തതാണു്. പിന്നീടു് ഒരു കമ്മിററി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി അന്വേഷണം നടത്തിയപ്പോൾ ആ പ്രദേശത്തുകൂടി ഒരു പുതിയ റോഡു വരുന്നുണ്ടെന്നും അതു തീർന്നതിനുശേഷം ലേലംചെയ്താൽ കൂടുതൽ വില കിട്ടുമെന്നും അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടതനുസരിച്ചു നടപടികൾ നിർത്തിവച്ചു. ഇപ്പോൾ മേൽപ്രസ്താവിച്ച റോഡു വന്നതിനുശേഷം വീണ്ടും സർവെചെയ്കയും കുറെ സ്ഥലം ലേലം ചെയ്കയുംചെയ്തു; ബാക്കി സ്ഥലം വെറുതെ ഇട്ടിരിക്കയാണു്. അതു വലിയ സംഖ്യക്കുപോയി. ആ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾകൂടി വേഗത്തിൽ ലേലം ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്താൽ കുടിയേററവും കൃഷിയും വർദ്ധിക്കയും ഭക്ഷണസാധ

[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.]

നങ്ങൾ കൂടുതലായി ഉണ്ടാവുകയും ജനങ്ങളുടെ കഷ്ടതകൾ നീങ്ങുകയും ചെയ്യുമെന്നുള്ളതിനു യാതൊരു സംശയവുമില്ല.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: ഇപ്പോൾ എത്ര സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തു?

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: ൩൦൦ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം ലേലംചെയ്തു; ഇനിയും വളരെ സ്ഥലം സർവേചെയ്തു ഇട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു. സർവേചെയ്തു വളരെക്കാലമായാൽ വീണ്ടും കാടുപിടിച്ചു മൂടിപ്പോകയും രണ്ടാമതു സർവേ ചെയ്കയും വേണ്ടിവന്നേക്കാം. അങ്ങനെ മുമ്പു സംഭവിച്ചിട്ടുമാണ്.

Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon: മന്നാൻകണ്ടം എത്ര ഏക്കർവരും?

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: ൩൦൦൦ ഏക്കറോളം വരും. ഈ സ്ഥലം റോഡിനു വളരെ അടുത്തുമാണ്.

Mr. M. P. Madhavan Pillai (*Tiruvalla* cum *Pattanamtitta*): എത്രപേർക്കായിട്ടാണ് ൩൦൦ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തത്?

Mr Tariatu Kunjitomman: നാല്പതോ നാല്പത്തഞ്ചോ പേർക്കാണെന്നാണു തോന്നുന്നതു. ആ ഭാഗം ഗവൺമെന്റിനോടു ചോദിച്ചു മറുപടി വരുത്തേണ്ടതാണ്.

Mr. M. P. Madhavan Pillai: ൫൦൦ ഏക്കറോളം ഒരാളിനുതന്നെ പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തതായി അറിയാമോ?

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: അങ്ങനെ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ലെന്നറിയാം. കൂടുതൽ ൨൫—൩൦ ഏക്കർവരെ ചില ലേലങ്ങളിൽ പിടിച്ചിരിക്കാം. അതിൽ കൂടുതലായി ആരും പിടിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ശേഷമുള്ള സ്ഥലംകൂടി ഉടനടി ലേലംചെയ്തുകൊടുത്താൽ കൃഷിയുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയും പുറമേ ഗവൺമെന്റിനു വലിയ തറവിലയും സ്ഥിരകരവും കിട്ടുന്നതാണ്. വെറുതെ ഇട്ടാൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കും ഗവൺമെന്റിനും നഷ്ടമേയുള്ളു. മുമ്പു സർവേചെയ്തിട്ടു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാതിരുന്നതുനിമിത്തം രണ്ടാമതു സർവേ ചെയ്യേണ്ടിവന്നതുപോലെ ദീർഘനാളിട്ടാൽ മൂന്നാമതും സർവേ വേണ്ടിവരും. ഓരോ തവണയും ഇരുപത്തയ്യായിരം രൂപായിൽ കുറയാത്ത ചിലവാണു വരുന്നതു. ഈവിധനഷ്ടത്തിനിടയാക്കാതെ ഈ സ്ഥലം ഉടനടി ലേലംചെയ്തു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: ഇപ്പോൾ ആരെങ്കിലും ഈ സ്ഥലത്തു പ്രവേശനം നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: ഇല്ല. ലേലംചെയ്ത സ്ഥലത്തുതന്നെയും പ്രവേശിച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

ഈ സംഗതിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഒരു വലിയ പ്രസംഗം ചെയ്യേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. അതിനാൽ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ സഭയുടെ അംഗീകരണത്തിനായി സമർപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon. സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സിദ്ധിച്ചു തൊഴിലില്ലാത്തതായ അനവധിയാളുകൾ ഈ രാജ്യത്തുണ്ട്. ൩൦൦൦ ഏക്കറോളം സ്ഥലം ഇനിയും പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാനായി മന്നാംകണ്ടത്തിൽനിന്നും സർവെ ചെയ്തു ഇനത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടെന്നാണ് പ്രമേയാവതാരകൻെറ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽനിന്നും മനസ്സിലാകുന്നത്. അത് അഞ്ചേക്കർവീതമുള്ള ഓരോ ബ്ലാക്കുകളായി തിരിച്ചു ഒരു നൂറു കുടുംബത്തിനു താമസിക്കത്തക്ക സൌകര്യത്തിൽ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയ്ക്കു് അതു സ്വല്പമായ ഒരു പരിഹാരമായി തീരുന്നതാണ്.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: ലേലംചെയ്യുന്നതു കൊള്ളാമോ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതു കൊള്ളാമോ?

Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon: പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതാണു നല്ലതു്.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: ലേലം ചെയ്യുന്ന ഭൂമികളും പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുകയാണെന്നല്ലേ മെമ്പർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നത്?

Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon: ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ലാഭത്തെമാത്രം ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ മുൻനിറുത്തി പ്രവൃത്തിക്കരുത്. തൊഴിലില്ലാത്തവരുടെ സംഖ്യ ദിനംപ്രതി വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരികയാണ്. അവർക്കു ശരിയായ ഒരുപജീവനമാർഗ്ഗത്തിനായി ഇതു പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്താൽ രാജ്യത്തിനു ശ്രേയസ്സും, ഐശ്വര്യവും സമുദായങ്ങൾ തമ്മിൽ ഐകമത്യവും, ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നുള്ളതു് തർക്കമററ ഒരു സംഗതിയാകുന്നു.

ഇതിനുംപുറമെ ഈ സ്ഥലം അഭ്യസ്തവിദ്യരും തൊഴിലില്ലാത്തവരുമായ യുവാക്കന്മാർക്കു പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തു് അതിൽ കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നതിനായി വേണ്ട ധനസഹായവും അവർക്കു ഗവണ്മെൻറു ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണം. ഇങ്ങിനെ ഈവിധത്തിൽ അഞ്ചേക്കർവീതമോ അതിനു വലിയ വ്യത്യാസംകൂടാതെയോ ഭൂമി പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തും ആവശ്യമുള്ള പണവും വിദഗ്ദ്ധോപദേശവും നൽകി കൃഷി ചെയ്യുത്തക്കതായ ഒരു പദ്ധതി വളരെ അത്യാവശ്യംതന്നെ. തൊഴിലില്ലാത്തവരുടെ സംഖ്യ കുറയ്ക്കേണ്ടതും

[Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon.]

എല്ലാവക്കും ഉപജീവനമാർഗ്ഗം നൾകേണ്ടതും ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ചുമതലയാകുന്നു.

Mr J. John Kattakayam: ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെയും എതിക്കുന്നില്ല. (ചിരി) മന്നാൻകണ്ടം ചെറിയ ചെറിയ ബ്ലാക്കുകളായിട്ടു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണ് ഗവൺമെൻറ് ആദ്യമേ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചതു്; അതായതു് അയ്യഞ്ചു ഏക്കറായി തിരിച്ചു സാധുജനങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രയോജകീഭവിക്കത്തക്കവിധം പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചതു ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ സന്മനസ്സാണെന്നു അനുമാനിക്കുന്നതിൽ അബദ്ധമില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഗവൺമെൻറാകട്ടെ സാധുജനങ്ങളുടെ സൗകര്യത്തെ കേവലം വിഗണിച്ചു ധനാഢ്യന്മാർക്കു ഭൂമികളെ വിപുലപ്പെടുത്താനുള്ള ഒരു പ്രവൃത്തിയാണു ചെയ്തതു്. ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ആദ്യത്തെ നയം ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തിയതെന്തിനാണെന്നാണു ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇതു തുലോം സാഹസമായിപ്പോയി എന്നല്ലാതെ മറെറാന്നും പറയുവാൻ കാണുന്നില്ല. ഇനിയും ഗവൺമെൻറു ധനാഢ്യന്മാർക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനായി ആലോചിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നു എനിക്കു സംശയമല്ലാതെയില്ല. തൊഴിലില്ലാതെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥവൃന്ദങ്ങളുടെ പടിവാതിൽ കാത്തുനിൽക്കുന്ന അഭ്യസ്തവിദ്യരായ ആളുകളെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിച്ചാൽ ഇന്നു കാണുന്ന അസ്വസ്ഥതകൾ മേലും ഉണ്ടാകുമോ എന്നു എനിക്കു സംശയമാണ്. പത്രങ്ങളിലും പ്രസംഗമണ്ഡപങ്ങളിലും ഗവൺമെൻറിനേയും ജനപ്രതിനിധിവേഷം കെട്ടി നടക്കുന്ന ഞങ്ങളേയും അടിക്കടി വിഷമിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിൻെറ കാരണം എന്താണ്? തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മ: സാധുക്കൾക്കു ഭൂമി ലഭിക്കാൻ സൌകര്യംകിട്ടാത്തവിധത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറു തറവില കൂടുതൽ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഔൽസുക്യം പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ചുവരുന്നതു് ശോചനീയമാണ്. അതിനാൽ തുഛമായ തരവില നിശ്ചയിച്ചു താദൃശന്മാർക്കു പ്രയോജകീഭവിക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണം. നേര്യമംഗലം മുതൽ പള്ളിവാശൽവരെയുള്ള റോഡിൻെറ രണ്ടു വശങ്ങളിലും കിടക്കുന്ന വിസ്തൃതമായ ഭൂവിഭാഗം മുഴുവനും ബിററ് ബിററായി തിരിച്ചു തൊഴിലില്ലാത്തവക്കു പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തു് അതു നന്നാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ധനസഹായവും അവർക്കു നൽകണമെന്നാണ് ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ എനിക്കു ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിക്കാനുള്ളതു്. അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്താൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിനു സ്വൈരം; ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥവൃന്ദങ്ങൾക്കു സ്വൈരം; ഞങ്ങൾക്കും സ്വൈരം. ഇപ്പോൾ സ്വൈരമല്ലാത്തവിധത്തിൽ വർഗ്ഗീയമായും

മററു പ്രകാരത്തിലുമുള്ള വിഷമതകളുണ്ട്. ആകപ്പാടെ ജനങ്ങൾ പരിഭ്രാന്തചിത്തരായിത്തീർന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. അന്തരീക്ഷം കലങ്ങിമറിഞ്ഞു കാണപ്പെടുന്നു.

രാജ്യത്തെ മൂന്നിലൊന്നു ഭാഗവും റിസർവായിട്ടുതന്നെ സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നു. ഈ റിസർവ്വവനത്തിൽനിന്നും ഗവൺമെൻറിനു എന്താദായമാണു കിട്ടുന്നതു്? വനങ്ങളുടെ സംരക്ഷണച്ചിലവു നീക്കിയാൽ വാസ്തവത്തിൽ കിട്ടുന്ന ആദായം തുലോം തുഛമാണ്. നേരെമറിച്ച് ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്താൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിനു ആണ്ടുതോറും സ്ഥിരമായ ഒരാദായം കിട്ടുകയുംചെയ്യും. ഇങ്ങനെ ചെയ്തു് ഒരു പ്രവൃത്തിപദ്ധതി നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തിയാൽ ഇന്നു കാണുന്ന സാമുദായികമായ വിപ്ളവങ്ങൾക്കു കുറച്ചൊരു ശമനമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നുള്ള ഒരു പ്രതീക്ഷ അസ്ഥാനത്തിലാകുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല.

മന്നാൻകണ്ടം ൩൦൦ ഏക്കർ കഴിഞ്ഞതവണ ലേലംചെയ്തപ്പോൾ ഗവൺമെൻറു നസ്സുവച്ചിരുന്നാൽ ഇതിലും വലിയ കൂടുതൽ തറവില കിട്ടുമായിരുന്നു. ഈ സ്ഥലം എൻെറ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിൽപെട്ട സ്ഥലമാകകൊണ്ടു എനിക്കു ഇതിൻെറ വിവരങ്ങൾ പൂർണ്ണമായിട്ടറിയാം. പേഷ്കാർതന്നെ സ്ഥലത്തുചെന്നു ലേലംചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ തറവില ക്രമാതീതമായി വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നതുകണ്ടു് അവിടെ കനകമിട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നുംമററും ചോദിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. വീണ്ടും ലേലം കൂട്ടണമെന്നുള്ള മനസ്ഥിതിയോടുകൂടി അദ്ദേഹം പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ നിശ്ചയമായും ഇന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറിനു കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ ഒരു രണ്ടുമടങ്കു ധനംകൂടി കിട്ടുമായിരുന്നു. മഹാശയനായ അദ്ദേഹം ഗവൺമെൻറുത്തരവിനോടു പരിപൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിച്ചു ലേലത്തുക വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കാത്തതു് അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ വിശാലമനസ്ഥിതിയുടെ ഫലമല്ലാതെ മറെറാന്നുമല്ല.

Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon: അന്നത്തെ തറവിലതന്നെ ക്രമമായിട്ടു ഈടാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: തറവില കെട്ടിവയ്ക്കുന്നതിനു ശക്തിയില്ലാത്ത ആളുകളല്ല ലേലത്തിൽ പിടിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ അവർ ധനാഢ്യന്മാരാണ്. ഗവൺമെൻറിൽ കെട്ടേണ്ട പണം വേറെ വല്ല സ്ഥലത്തുമിട്ടിരുന്നാൽ ആ ധനത്തെ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കാമല്ലോ എന്നു വിചാരിച്ചാണ് തവണവച്ചു തറവിലയടയ്ക്കുന്നതിനു അനുവാദം ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടതു്. ഈ പ്രമേയപ്രയോക്താവിൻെറ മകൻ തന്നെ ഇതിൽ കുറെ സ്ഥലം ലേലത്തിൽ പിടിച്ചു. (ചിരി)

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: അതു എത്ര സ്ഥലമാണെന്നു മെമ്പര്‍ക്കറിയാമോ?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: തുച്ഛമായ ഒരു ഭാഗമെയുള്ളു എന്നു ഞാന്‍ സമ്മതിക്കാം. പക്ഷെ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നിലയല്ലായിരുന്നു എന്നുവരുകില്‍ ഇപ്പോള്‍ ലേലംചെയ്തു കൊടുത്ത സ്ഥലം മുഴുവനും തന്നെ അദ്ദേഹം വിഴുങ്ങുമായിരുന്നു. (ചിരി)

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നിലയെന്താണ്?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: എനിക്കിപ്പോള്‍ എന്തു നിലയോ അതുതന്നെ ഭവാനും മററുള്ളയാളുകള്‍ക്കും തഥൈവ. (ചിരി)

അതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാന്‍ പറയുന്നതു രാജ്യത്തുള്ള വിശാലമായ വനങ്ങള്‍ തരിശായിട്ടിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു സാധുക്കള്‍ക്കു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണം എന്നാണ്. കണ്‍സര്‍വേറററെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയുകയാണെങ്കില്‍ അദ്ദേഹത്തെ വയ്ക്കോലില്‍ കിടക്കുന്ന പട്ടിയെപ്പോലെ അനുമാനിക്കുന്നതില്‍ അബദ്ധമില്ല. താന്‍ തിന്നുകയുമില്ല അതുപയോഗിക്കാന്‍ ചെല്ലുന്ന സാധുക്കളായ കന്നുകാലികളെ—അതേ കര്‍ഷകജനത്തിനെ അനുഭവിക്കുവാന്‍ അനുവദിക്കുകയുമില്ല. ഈ തരത്തിലാണ് കണ്‍സര്‍വേറററുടെ നില. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ഈ നയം അബദ്ധമാണ്. അതു മാററണം. കഴിയുന്നതും കൃഷിക്കുപയുക്തങ്ങളായ സ്ഥലങ്ങള്‍ പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു ചതുപ്പുനിലങ്ങള്‍ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണം. ഇത്രയും പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു എന്റെ വാക്കുകളെ ഇവിടെ അവസാനിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. K. George: Sir, I have to say at the very outset that the Government are in complete agreement with the mover of this resolution.

This Mannankandam Valley was surveyed in the years 1108 and 1109. It was found to have a total area of 2,776 acres. For convenience of survey, this was divided into four blocks, A, B, C & D. The total area of wet land in these four blocks is roughly 900 acres, and the balance, which is dry land, is about 1,800 acres. In block A, the wet lands, to the extent of 300 acres, have been sold in public auction. About 108 persons competed in the auction and 21 persons were successful.

The total amount that is realised by way of tharavila at the auction is Rs. 83,750. It comes to an average of about Rs. 277 per acre. Now there remains somewhere about 500 and odd acres of wet lands in the four blocks and the rest are dry lands. It has

been decided to auction the remaining lands as soon as possible. The delay is due to the fact that there are one or two matters that have to be decided before final sanction is given to auction. In the first place the dry lands contain a large quantity of timber. The Forest Department has been engaged in marking trees which have to be sold. Before the sale the land has to be cleared by the Forest Department and it is handed over to the Revenue Department. As it is the Forest Department has already finished the marking of trees in blocks A, B & C. The marking of trees in Block D is in progress and that is expected to be finished shortly.

There is another reason for a short postponement of the auction. The persons who have bid for the last auction have been given only wet lands and it has been brought to the notice of Government by some of the bidders in the auction sales as well as by the Peishkar that these people will require dry lands adjacent to their wet lands so that they might have cooly lines, the sheds for cattle and labourers, &c. The Peishkar has recommended that lands to the extent of two acres of dry lands may be given to each holder of wet lands. If that is to be done we have to survey an area of two acres on the margin of wet lands already sold. My friend Mr. Kunjitommen will agree with this view, for he is one of those who have brought the matter to the attention of Government.

My friend, Mr. Kattakayam, has been saying that the lands ought to be split up into smaller plots of five acres each. According to the present survey the blocks range from 5 to 30 acres in area. The question whether the larger blocks should not be subdivided into smaller blocks of 5 acres of wet lands and 10 acres of dry lands has now to be considered. The Peishkar has also said that it is a very desirable thing to do in view of the fact that poor people will get an opportunity of bidding such blocks. If that proposition is accepted we will have again to proceed with the further survey of the larger blocks. So the point is that we may have to subdivide these larger blocks already surveyed into blocks of five acres of wet lands and 10 acres of dry lands.

Another point which requires immediate attention is this. This tract in course of time would develop into a settlement. Then the Government would feel the necessity of public institutions. For instance, it is well known that the tract is a malarial place and a Dispensary would be an absolute necessity. Then there will be necessity for a Police out-post, a village school and similar public institutions. Possibly the Revenue Officers who go there to collect taxes will require a camp-shed to live in when on circuit. For that purpose the Peishkar has suggested that somewhere about 11

[Mr. K. George.]

acres may be set apart. Then another area of about 10 acres will have to be ear-marked for a village. This will be divided into small blocks of 20 to 30 cents each and used for the purpose of forming a settlement for poor people. There are suitable spots for that. That also is a matter which requires decision. From all that I have said it will be seen that before these preliminary steps are taken the lands cannot be auctioned. The Government are considering these various questions and a decision may be expected very soon.

I may also state here that we are on the verge of the monsoon so that it will not be possible for us to take up the subdivision work immediately. After the monsoon is over in Chingam, we will be in a position to take up the further survey of the lands. After that Government will be able to sanction the auction of these lands.

It has been suggested that some parts of the lands may be split up into small blocks and given to the educated unemployed. That again is a question which requires consideration of Government. The Government are at one with the member in regard to this Resolution. All that they require is time.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: What is the maximum acreage that has been bid by a particular individual ?

Mr K. George: Somewhere about 25 acres.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: What is the number of persons who have bid about 300 acres in auction ?

Mr. K. George: 21 persons.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: Sir, I beg to oppose the Resolution not because that all available lands for profitable cultivation either at Mannankandom or else-where should not be registered in the name of the people of Travancore but because the procedure adopted by Government in the matter of auctioning the available lands is against many of the pronouncements that have been made, from time to time, in this House. Whether in the matter of auctioning lands publicly or in the matter of registering lands otherwise, whatever may be, we can trace that no definite policy has been pursued by Government. When we find that poor people, really needy people, who cannot even find three or four cents of land to put up a small hut and when they encroach upon the available Government lands, all sorts of coercive measures are taken against them. The poor people are evicted and Government refuse to effect registry in their names. On the other hand large areas unknown to any body happens to be registered in the names of

influential persons. So whatever may be the very commendable object with which Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman has tabled the Resolution, it does not go beyond the proposal that all available lands in those areas should be auctioned as early as possible, so that half a dozen capitalists may be able to bid the whole lands for their own use. Here we will do well to recall the observations made by one of our previous Dewans who remarked that it was the main vocation of some of the influential people in Travancore to get by fair or foul means extensive areas on the Hilly tracts registered in their names for a nominal payment and to part with them, subsequently when they got a considerable amount as profit. If the present resolution is adopted that will enable these gamblers to get extensive acreage of lands registered in their names which they may not be able to cultivate. But subsequently they will lease them or sell them. Therefore this is again attempting to create a set of absentee landlords as it were who live by unearned increments. Therefore the very proposal of auctioning the lands though it may bring money into the coffers of Government, does not seem to me to be acceptable at all. From a question I put to the Revenue Commissioner the answer was that, three hundred acres were bid by 21 persons for about Rs. 83,000. Therefore these three hundred acres of registered lands have now been owned by 21 people. If the Peishkar has suggested that the available lands should be subdivided into small plots, that proposal has to be accepted. The further proposal ought to be that no land ought to be auctioned. From what has been done Government are in a position to understand what an average acre of land will fetch there. Taking that as the basis, the poor people must have a chance of getting some of these lands. After all, the region is malarial. The rich men are not expected to go there for purposes of cultivating their lands. Therefore my point is that poor people must be enabled to get the lands at least in small plots. That is the only procedure that ought to be accepted in this matter.

Further if the lands are again to be put to public auction nothing prevents these 21 bidders from bidding in the next open auction. That also has to be avoided.

Again on the merits, even though not quite relevant for the pupose of supporting or opposing the resolutton, I regret to say that I do not understand the necessity or urgency of such a resolution being discussed in the House. Government have already decided to auction all available cultivable lands in Mannankantam and as a result of definite steps taken in that direction about 300 acres of lands have already been auctioned. So what is the purpose the member had in view by sending such a resolution? The

[Mr, K. P. Nilakanta Pillai.]

Rules and the Regulations enable us to send a resolution on a very important matter of general public interest which cannot otherwise be properly and thoroughly discussed in order to make the Government understand the people's view on the subject. Here in this House two resolutions were discussed to-day and some members take it into their head that some resolution should be forwarded. Whether it is important or unimportant is none of their concern. They do not understand the object or the purpose to be served by a resolution. These things could have been served even by an interpellation or by sending a letter to Government. Resolutions are sent on silly matters, they are balloted, discussed and the valuable time of the House is wasted. When the Government has definitely accepted the principle that lands should be auctioned the member who tabled that resolution wanted that principle to be discussed in the House.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : Can it not be due to the anxiety of the member ?

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai : Yes it may be so. Again the member was given to understand from some quarters that there is some proposal before the Government to make a sanatorium in some place in the High Ranges and he has taken the trouble to bring it in the form of a resolution. Now what is the purpose to be served by that ? We are here to make Government do certain things which have not come to their notice or which they do not propose to do and not to make them do things they are already doing whether for good or bad. You look at the list of resolutions balloted for today. All are of no use. I am not blaming anybody. I am only blaming the scope of the Rules which permit a member to send any number of such resolutions. We people who have sent important resolutions did not get them balloted. My only point is that my colleagues here should understand what actually the subject matter of a resolution must be that should find a place for a proper discussion in this House and what could be made the subject matter of an interpellation.

Chairman : So you are not opposing the resolution?

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai : Yes, I am opposing the resolution. The main principle is about the action. I suppose a man with big capital can bid the whole of Mannankandom. Mr. Kunjitommen wanted Mannankandom to be converted into a taluk so that a a man can bid the whole of it and become the king there.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: In that case is it not possible for that member to represent that constituency in the Council ?

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: Yes that will be possible.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: Does the member know that the author of this resolution is a man who has got the longest service in the Council?

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: More regrettable, Sir. On these various grounds I vehemently object to the proposal that all available lands should be put to public auction. That will not serve anybody's purpose especially that of the needy people.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: ലേലംചെയ്തു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ പ്രമേയം.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: The resolution is that it should be auctioned. Nothing is said about the registry.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: Does not the member think that if he had made his speech in Malayalam the Honourable Member who moved the resolution would not have allowed him to proceed one minute further?

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai Mr. Kunjitomman is a man of great capacity.

Chairman: You need not answer that question.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: On these various grounds I oppose the resolution.

Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon: ആർക്കാണു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു്?

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: യാതൊരു വസ്തുവുമില്ലാതെ വൃക്ഷങ്ങളുടെ ചുവട്ടിലും മററും കിടക്കുന്നയാളുകളുണ്ടു്. അവർക്കു ഭൂമി പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാമെന്നും കൊടുക്കണമെന്നും ഗവമെന്റു തീരുമാനിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai. അവർക്കു പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തശേഷം പണമുള്ളവർ അവരുടെ കയ്യിൽ നിന്നും വാങ്ങിച്ചാലൊ?

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: അങ്ങിനെ വിചാരിക്കാൻ കാരണമില്ല.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: അങ്ങിനെയും ചിലസ്ഥലത്തു നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തു നടക്കുന്നതു ഒരു കാരണമായിട്ടെടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ല. ഗവമെണ്ടിൽനിന്നും വസ്തുവില്ലാത്തവർക്കു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നുംപറഞ്ഞു സ്ഥലങ്ങളും കൂടുതൽ തുകക്കു ലേലംചെയ്തു കൊടുക്കയല്ലവേണ്ടതു്.

There are many promises made by Government that the poor people will be supplied with properties. There is even now a proposal that a colony should be formed for them. So, I oppose this resloution.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: സർ, എന്റെ പ്രമേയത്തെ ഗവൺമെണ്ടുഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും അനുകൂലിച്ചു, ഞാൻ പ്രമേയം കൊണ്ടുദ്ദേശിച്ച സംഗതി നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്താമെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടു പ്രമേയത്തെ പിൻവലിക്കാൻ ഞാൻ തയ്യാറാണ്.

Mr K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിൽ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ നടപ്പിൽവരുത്താമെന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറുഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും പ്രസ്താപിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ഗവൺമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ഈ സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാനായി നടപടികൾ നടത്തിവരുന്നു എന്നാണുപറഞ്ഞതു.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: ഇതുസംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള പല സംഗതികളും ഗവൺമെണ്ടിന്റെ ആലോചനയിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നു എന്നാണു റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർ പറഞ്ഞതെന്നു മെമ്പർ ഓർക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: മുമ്പു ലേലം ചെയ്തതിനെതുടൎന്നു ലേലം ചെയ്യുവാൻ തുടങ്ങുമെന്നു പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ഈ റസലൂഷൻ അയച്ചശേഷം എ ബ്ളാക്കിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു നടപടി നടക്കുന്നു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. ഇനി എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതന്മാരുടെ ചില എതിരഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾക്കു കൂടി അല്പമായി മറുപടി പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ സംഗതി ഗവൺമെണ്ടിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുവാനുള്ള കാരണം ഗവൺമെണ്ടിന്റെ ആദായവും ജനങ്ങളുടെ ക്ഷേമവും വർദ്ധിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ആഗ്രഹമാണ്. നടപടി നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു പ്രമേയത്തിന്റെ ആവശ്യമേയില്ലായിരുന്നു എന്നു മി. കെ. പി. നീലകണ്ഠപ്പിള്ള പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ഒരു പതിനെട്ടു ഇരുപതുകൊല്ലത്തിനുമുമ്പു വനത്തിനകത്തുള്ള കൃഷിക്കുപയുക്തമായ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പ്രജാസഭയിൽ നിവേദനങ്ങൾ സമർപ്പിച്ചതിന്റെ ഫലമായി ഗവൺമെൻറു കൺസർവേറററുമായിട്ടു ആലോചിച്ചു ആ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുവാൻ തീർച്ചയാക്കി സർവ്വെ ചെയ്തു. അതിനുശേഷം ആ ഉദ്ദേശം ഗവൺമെൻറു വിട്ടുകളഞ്ഞു. സർവ്വെചെയ്ത സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ അളന്നതിന്റെ കാണാത്തവണ്ണം കാടുകയറുകയും സർവ്വെക്കു ചെയ്ത ചിലവു വ്യർത്ഥ

മായിത്തീരുകയും ചെയ്യു. അടുത്തകാലത്തു വീണ്ടും വലിയ ചിലവു ചെയ്തു സർവ്വേനടത്തി കാലംനീട്ടിയാൽ ആ ചിലവും വ്യർത്ഥമാകുകയുംഗവൺമെൻറിനു ജനങ്ങൾ കുടികയറി പാർത്തു കൃഷിചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ള ആഗ്രഹം സാധിക്കാതെ വരികയും ചെയ്യും. ഈ സ്ഥിതിക്കു സംഗതികളെ ഗവൺമെണ്ടിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരേണ്ടതു് ഓരോ ജനപ്രതിനിധികളുടെയും ഒഴിച്ചുകൂടാത്ത കടമയാകുന്നു. റോഡരികിലാകയാൽ ഈ സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതു കൃഷിക്കും കുടിപാർപ്പിനും സൌകര്യമാണു്, ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കൃഷിക്കും കുടിപാർപ്പിനും സ്ഥലംവേണമെന്ന ആഗ്രഹം വെളിപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതാണു്.

ഭൂമി ലേലംചെയ്തു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതു ധനാഢ്യന്മാരുടെ ആദായത്തെ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു ഒരു മാർഗ്ഗമായിരിക്കുമെന്നു എൻെറ ചില സ്നേഹിതന്മാർ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ഞാൻ ഈ സ്ഥലത്തിനടുത്തു കോതമംഗലത്തു താമസക്കാരനാണു്. ഞാൻ മൂന്നേക്കർസ്ഥലം ലേലത്തിൽ പിടിച്ചതല്ലാതെ അവിടെയുള്ള മററാരുംതന്നെ ഒരേക്കർപോലും പിടിച്ചിട്ടില്ല; ൩ ഏക്കർ ആയിരം രൂപയ്ക്കാണു ഞാൻ പിടിച്ചതു്.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള ആർക്കും പണമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവിടെ ചെന്നു ലേലത്തിൽ പിടിക്കരുതോ?

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: ആകാം, എന്നാൽ അങ്ങിനെ പിടിച്ചാൽ ആ സ്ഥലത്തു കൃഷിഇറക്കും. ഈ പുത്തൻറോഡിൽകൂടി വന്യജന്തുക്കളുടെ ഉപദ്രവംനിമിത്തം ഇപ്പോൾ സഞ്ചരിക്കാൻ വിഷമമുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ റോഡിൻെറ ഇരുവശങ്ങളിലുമുള്ള ഭൂമികൾ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങൾ കുടികയറി പാർത്തു കൃഷിചെയ്യുകയും തന്നിമിത്തം വന്യജന്തുക്കളുടെ ഭയമെന്യെ റോഡിൽകൂടി സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്നതിനു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു സാധിക്കയും ചെയ്യും. ഇതിനുപുറമെ അവിടെ ഒരു വലിയ ഗ്രാമമുണ്ടാകാനും എളുപ്പമുണ്ടു്. പക്ഷെ ഇതു ചെറിയചെറിയ അംശങ്ങളായി മാത്രം തിരിച്ചുകൊടുത്താൽ പൂർണ്ണമായി സാധിക്കുമൊ എന്നു സംശയമാണു്. ധനവാന്മാരും ദരിദ്രന്മാരും ഇടകലർന്നു പ്രവേശിച്ചാലെ ആ സ്ഥലത്തു രക്ഷയുള്ളു. ദരിദ്രർ മാത്രമായാൽ കാട്ടുജന്തുക്കളോടും മലേറിയായോടും പോരാടിനിൽക്കാൻ പ്രയാസം.

Chairman: മെമ്പർ പ്രമേയത്തെ വോട്ടിനിടണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ഒരു പ്രസംഗത്തിൻെറ ആവശ്യമില്ല.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: എതിർഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള ന്യായങ്ങൾ പൂർണ്ണമായിട്ടു അംഗീകരിച്ചാൽ അതിൽ ചിലദോഷങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകും. അതുകൊണ്ടു അതിനെ ഒന്നു ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കണമെന്നുമാത്രമെ ഞാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നുള്ളു. ജനവാസസ്ഥലത്തുനിന്നു മുപ്പതു മയിലോളം ദൂരമുള്ള ഈ വനമദ്ധ്യത്തിൽ പുലയർ പറയർ തുടങ്ങിയുള്ള അധഃകൃതർക്കുമാത്രം ഭൂമി പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്താൽ അവർ കുടിയേറിപാർക്കുമെന്നും വിചാരിക്കാൻ മാർഗ്ഗമില്ല. ധനവാന്മാരും ചിലർവേണം. കുറെ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ചെറിയ അംശമായി അധഃകൃതർക്കും ദരിദ്രർക്കും പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണം. അതിനുതക്കവണ്ണം രണ്ടും മൂന്നും അഞ്ചും ഏക്കറുള്ള പല ബ്ലോക്കുകളും ഉണ്ട്.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ധനവാൻ ദരിദ്രനെ വിഴുങ്ങുകയില്ലെ?

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: മെമ്പറുടെ സ്വദേശമായ തൊടുപുഴയിലെ അറക്കുളത്തും മററും അങ്ങിനെ ദരിദ്രരെ വിഴുങ്ങുന്നുണ്ടായിരിക്കാം. ഈ മഹാരണ്യത്തിൽ ദരിദ്രന്മാരെ കടുവാ വിഴുങ്ങാതെ സൂക്ഷിച്ചാൽ മതി. അതിനു ചില ധനവാന്മാരും കൂടിയില്ലാതെ സാധിക്കയില്ല.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: തൊടുപുഴനിന്നും മൂവാററുപുഴക്കു എന്തുദൂരമുണ്ട്?

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: ൧൨ മയിൽ.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ഈ സ്ഥലം രണ്ടുമൂന്നു പ്രാവശ്യം തൊടുപുഴത്താലൂക്കിൻെറ അധികാരസീമയിലായിരുന്നു എന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: മുമ്പു ദേവികുളം താലൂക്കിലായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ മൂവാററുപുഴതാലൂക്കിൻെറ അധികാരസീമയിലാണു. പഴയ കാര്യങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞതുകൊണ്ടു പ്രയോജനമില്ല. ഇത്രയും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ പ്രമേയത്തെ പിൻവലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Chairman: Does the House grant leave to Mr. Kunjitomman to withdraw his resolution?

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

***Resolution re* Appointment of Typists in Munsiffs' Courts.**

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: I beg to move the following resolution :—

> *"This Council recommends to the Government that duly qualified typists be appointed in all the Munsiffs' Courts in the State for remedying the inordinate delay in the preparation of office copies of judgments, orders, etc."*

That there is a good deal of delay in the preparation of office copies of judgments, orders etc., cannot be denied. Although under Rule 662 of the Civil Court Guide only 7 days time is given to the office copy clerk to prepare copies, yet it has become impossible for the clerks to prepare them within the time, so much so, that even months are taken for their preparation instead of days. This delay is giving very much trouble to the litigant public. To avoid that delay this resolution is brought.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: May I know whether the High Court had occasion to consider this question?

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: None of the recommendations by the High Court have been acted upon by the Government.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: May I know from the member whether the Law's Delays Commissioner has made such a recommendation?

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Yes, I think he has recommended.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: I question it.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: May I know whether the appointment of the typists has been recommended by the Law's Delays Commissioner?

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: I think he has recommended it.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: I question the statement that the Law's Delays Commissioner has recommended the appointment of typists.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: I think there is a recommendation like that.

Mr. S Piraviperumal Pillai: Apart from those recommendations may I know from the member whether it will or will not minimise delay?

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: It will minimise delay.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: If this recommendation is accepted will it not necessitate the relieving of a number of copyists now in the department.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Need not necessarily. Now there is complaint that the number of clerks in the department is very few. By the appointment of typists that complaint may be removed.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: Similarly will it not increase the staff by the appointment of a number of typists?

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Certainly it will increase.

So, as a means of relieving the delay in courts the employment of typists is necessary. In Cochin, typists are employed in Munsiffs' Courts and they minimise the work of the presiding officers also. As such I submit that the resolution be accepted by the House.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the resolution moved by Mr. Narayana Aiyar. The point that has to be considered is whether by the appointment of typists in Munsiffs' Courts, the law's delays could be minimised or not. My friend Mr. Nilakanta Pillai asked a question as to whether the High Court has made any such recommendation or not, or whether the Law's Delays Committee made such a recommendation or not. The question is if typists are employed for copying out judgments in Munsiffs' Courts, can delay be minimised? I consider Sir, that a great deal of delay could be minimised by the appointment of typists. For instance, a judgment consisting of 40 pages will take the time of a copyist for 2 or 3 days to be copied but if a typist attends to it, it will be done in one day. The question was then raised by my friend Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai whether it will not put many copyists out of employment. But it must be answered that many typists may also be employed. These copyists can have work in copying out the Malayalam portion of the work in Munsiffs' Courts.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: May I know from the member how many copies of judgments have to be issued on a day in the Munsiff's Court to the parties?

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: I do not know exactly how many copies are issued in a day.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: May I know whether the member is aware that to prefer appeals from the decrees or judgments of the Munsiff's Court, the judgments have got to be printed?

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: Yes, judgments have to be printed for purposes of appeal and they have to be issued from the court for printing. If they are typed, it will only facilitate printing.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: Even in the matter of typing the judgment, is it not possible to do it only after the fair-copy or court copy has been prepared?

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: That is exactly what I said. One copy of the judgment has to be written first and it will take more time for further copies to be written. But by typing, more copies can be taken at the same time. That is the very reason I say why typists should be employed in these courts.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: What is the necessity of preparing more copies than are required? If only one copy is used for office, what is the necessity for preparing more copies?

Chairman: The member has sat down.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai : Sir, I oppose the resolution. My humble submission is there is no substance in the resolution and the grievance ventilated in the House is nothing but imaginary. From my experience, Sir, I find that as soon as a judgment is pronounced, the party against whom or in favour of whom the judgment has been passed has to apply for a copy in case he wants a copy. After the pronouncement of the judgment the fair copy is usually prepared and approved by the court. If a copy is applied for, for purposes of appeal, the fair copy of the judgment is sent to the press direct where it is proposed to be printed at the expense of the party concerned.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : May I know from the member in how many contested cases a Munsiff writes judgment in a month barring *exparte* judgments ?

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai : There will be at the most 10 or 12 judgments. That is again another argument against appointing these typists.

Therefore, if the aggrieved party wants to prefer an appeal, he has got to get the judgment printed and several copies taken at his own cost. A printed copy of the judgment is given to the respondent also free of cost. Now, even if typists are employed, I do not think the client population will be benefited by it. For getting copies of judgments written by copyists we have to pay 2 annas per page. If instead of written copies, typed copies are given, I do not think any substantial gain would be resulting to the clients in general. Moreover I find this practice of getting judgments printed at the expense of the parties saves a lot of work and delay in the Munsiffs' Courts. The parties themselves will see that the judgments are printed and taken back to the Court and are made available for distribution. The mistakes, if any, in the copies could also be avoided. But if the judgments are typed again, it will give room for several kinds of vexatious arguments before courts. We generally find different words in different copies of the typed judgments. But if they are printed, this would not happen From all these points of view I do not think there is much benefit to accrue by accepting this resolution.

Lastly, you will have to see the other side of the question also. If the resolution is accepted, at least one or two typists wil have to be appointed in every Munsiff's Court. That will make the number very large for the whole State together and Govern ment will have to meet additional expenditure without any sub·stantial or proportionate benefit arising thereform. On all these grounds, I oppose the resolution.

Mr. J. John KattaKayam: സർ, പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയുള്ള ടൈപ്പിസ്റ്റന്മാരെ മുനിസിപ്പുകോടതികളിൽ നിയമിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു കൂടുതൽചിലവല്ലാതെ വേറെ വിശേഷം ഒന്നും ഇല്ലായെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല കാര്യസാദ്ധ്യത്തിനു ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു ഹാനികരവും ആയിരിക്കും. ഇന്നത്തെ കാലതാമസത്തിനു പരിഹാരം ജഡ്ജിമെൻറു വേഗം തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിനു ഒരുത്തരവയയ്ക്കുയെന്നുള്ളതാകുന്നു. അതിനു വിപരീതമായി പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നവരെമാത്രകായോഗ്യമായ നിലയിൽ ശിക്ഷിക്കണം. ഇങ്ങനെചെയ്താൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിനു ചിലവുകൂടാതെ പ്രമേയാവതാരകൻെറ ഉദ്ദേശം സഫലമാകും. അതിനാൽ ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ എതിർത്തു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: Sir, I oppose this resolution. I am prepared however to have this matter considered if the House so desires. At the very outset let me point out that perhaps the scope of the resolution has not been fully understood. The question of copyists in general and the copying of records in general does not arise on this resolution. The resolution is;

> "This Council recommends to the Government that duly qualified typists be appointed in all the Munsiff's Courts in the State for remedying the inordinate delay in the preparation of office copies of judgments, orders, etc."

The resolution recommends that typists should be appointed for the preparation of office copy of judgments, orders, etc., and not for the copying of records in general; and it would seem to follow that what the mover of the resolution wants is that an additional hand should be appointed in all the courts for preparation of typed copies of judgments and orders and that means additional expenditure. Then the question will be whether there is any justification for this additional staff and additional expenditure. Mr. Narayana Aiyar says that there is inordinate delay in the preparation of the office copies of judgments orders, etc, Without going to the length of denying it flatly, I must say it has not been brought to the notice of Government that there has been such inordinate delay, at any rate, such delay as would justify the appointment of an additional hand to each court for typing office copies.

When Mr. Narayana Aiyar was speaking I questioned his statement that the Law's Delays Commissioner has reported on the inordinate delay in the preparation of office copies and has made a recommendation similar to that contained in the present resolution. The Law's Delays Report is a bulky volume; but so far as I can

see there is no suggestion there in that there is any delay or laxity in the preparation of office copies of judgments or orders. No doubt, there are certain paragraphs in the report which suggest that as an experimental measure a few typists may be appointed in the High Court and District Courts. But no mention is made of Munsiffs' Court nor is the suggestion made for the typing of office copies of judgments etc. Honourable Members are aware that most of the records in Munsiffs' Courts are in Malayalam, such as plaints, written statements, documents, etc. The Malayalam copying work is voluminous and English copying work must be very little. But, of course, Mr. Narayana Aiyar does not want copying work in general to be done by typists. What he wants is that office copy of judgments and orders must be type-written. There will not be much work for a typist even taking it for granted that there will be 40 pages or so to be typed as Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai suggested, in the shape of judgments and orders, and I do not think there is any justification for appointing a typist. In any event if the resolution has to be accepted it has to be made out first that there is delay in the preparation of office copy of judgments, orders etc., and secondly it must be made out that if there is delay it could not be remedied by the existing copying staff. Unless these are established it is not justifiable for the House to pass the resolution. The House is aware that there is a complaint that the expenditure on salaries of Government servants is increasing day by day. Government should think twice or even hundred times before they can support a resolution which will involve additional expenditure on account of salaries. Unless there is emergent necessity Government will not be justified in appointing additional hands for doing this work. But I can say this that I am prepared to convey this debate to the High Court, if the House so desires, so that they may investigate the matter and see.........................

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know from the member whether any request has been made by Munsiffs for the appointment of typist?

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: Not that I am aware of. All that I can say is that the High Court has not made any recommendation on this matter to Government. Whether Munsiffs have made such a recommendation to the High Court or not, I cannot say. If the Munsiffs had made any such recommendation and if the High Court thought that there was real necessity, they would certainly have communicated that to Government. It may be taken therefore that the High Court is not very anxious about the appointment of typists in Munsiffs' Courts.

[Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai-]

When I say that I am prepared to convey this debate to the High Court, I do not hold out any hope to Mr. Narayana Aiyar, as matters stand at present. If there has been any inordinate delay in the preparation of office copies of judgments, that would have come to the notice of the Law's Delays Commissioner and to the High Court and, if so, they would have made recommendations for avoiding that delay. No such proposals have been made as yet. It seems, therefore, that Government not only cannot accept this resolution but they cannot even hold out any hope that the High Court will accept it. I can only make the suggestion that this debate will be conveyed to the High Court if the House so desires.

Chairman: Having heard the Law Member, what does Mr. Narayana Aiyar say?

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: I think the learned Law Member has explained the position very clearly though there has been some misapprehension on the part of other speakers. I never said that copies supplied to clients or parties should be type-written. The resolution clearly says "to avoid the delay in the preparation of judgmegts, and orders".

Chairman: Mr. Narayana Aiyar, are you pressing the resolution or not?

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: In view of the statement given by the Law Member I am not pressing the resolution and I withdraw it.

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know, Sir, whether after the Law Member has spoken it is not open to any member to speak on the new points raised by the Law Member and then withdraw?

Chairman: In the opinion of the Chair there is nothing to explain and the member has already withdrawn his resolution.

Grant of facilities to the public to represent their grievances to Government officers while on circuit.

25. Mr. J. John Kattakayam (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): *This council recommends to the Government that, when their officers proceed on circuit, their programmes be published previously and time specially appointed for hearing the grievances of the public and that, in the case of circuits made otherwise, mileage and batta be not granted.*

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : സർ, ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ സക്കിട്ടുപ്രോഗ്രാം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തി ജനങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ അറിയുന്നതിനു സൌകര്യം നൽകുകയും അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യാത്തവക്കു ടി. ഏ., ബാററാ ആദിയായവ അനുവദിക്കാതിരിക്കയും ചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് എന്റെ പ്രമേയം.

മുൻകാലങ്ങളിൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ സക്കീട്ടുവരുമ്പോൾ പൊതുജനങ്ങളറിയുന്നതിനു വിവിധമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഒന്നാമതു ഇന്നത്തെപ്പോലെ പറന്നുപോകാവുന്ന ഒരു കാലമല്ലായിരുന്നു അന്നുണ്ടായിരുന്നതു്. പിന്നീടു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തുവന്നാൽ അവരുടെ താമസസൌകര്യത്തിനു പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ സഹായസഹകരണങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യമായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോഴാകട്ടെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ വരുന്നതെന്നെന്നോ പോകുന്നതെന്നെന്നോ ആക്കും അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : ഈ പ്രോഗ്രാം എവിടെ പരസ്യം ചെയ്യണം?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : അതു ഞാൻ പറയാം

Chairman : Mr. Kattakayam, you have to address the House and not Mr. Parameswaran Pillai.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : ഞാൻ അതിനെപ്പററി പറയുന്നതുവരെ എന്റെ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതൻ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കണം.

താലൂക്കിന്റെ തലസ്ഥാനത്തുതന്നെ താമസിച്ചാലും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ എപ്പോഴാണു സക്കീട്ടുവരുന്നതെന്നും എപ്പോഴാണു പോകുന്നതെന്നും അറിയാൻ വ . എതെങ്കിലും ഒരു പ്രോഗ്രാം നിശ്ചയിച്ചു ക്യാമ്പുഷെഡ്ഡിലൊ ..ത്രത്തിലൊ താമസിച്ചു റിക്കാർഡുകളെല്ലാം അവിടെ വരുത്തി പരിശോധിച്ച് ആരുമറിയാതെ തിരിയെ പോവുകയാണ് ഇന്നും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ചെയ്തുവരുന്നതു്. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ വന്നില്ല എന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞാൽ ശരിയായിരിക്കുമൊ? ഇല്ല.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: സർപ്രൈസ് വിസിററും. പരസ്യം ചെയ്യണോ?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : അങ്ങിനെ ഉള്ളവ ഒഴിവാക്കാം മററുള്ളവ എല്ലാം പരസ്യംചെയ്യണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

പേഷ്കാർ, തഹശീൽദാർ, ഇവരുടെ സക്കീട്ടാണു പ്രധാനമായി ജനങ്ങൾ അറിയേണ്ടതു്. താലൂക്കിനുള്ളിൽ തഹശീൽദാർ സക്കീട്ടുപോകുന്നതു് ആരും അറിയാറില്ല. പേഷ്കാരന്മാർ റോഡുള്ള, പ്രധാനസ്ഥല

[Mr. J. John Kattakayam.]

ങ്ങളിലല്ലാതെ മററു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ പോകുക സാധാരണമല്ല. ഉൾനാട്ടുകളിൽ റോഡില്ലാത്ത പല സ്ഥലങ്ങളുമുണ്ട്. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ സർക്കീട്ടു പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രയോജകീഭവിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണു ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ഉദ്ദേശമെന്നുവേണം അനുമാനിക്കാൻ.

ഈ പ്രോഗ്രാം എങ്ങിനെ പരസ്യംചെയ്യണമെന്നാണ് എൻെറ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതൻ മി: എം. എൻ. പരമേശ്വരൻപിള്ള ചോദിച്ചതു്. അതിനു മറുപടി പറയാം. പ്രധാന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ സർക്കീട്ടുപ്രോഗ്രാം ഗസററിലും, കച്ചേരിഭിത്തികളിലും, മാർക്കററുകളിലും പബ്ലിക്സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ എവിടെയെല്ലാം ഉണ്ടോ അവിടങ്ങളിലൊക്കെയും പരസ്യം ചെയ്യണം.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : മുരശടിച്ചു പരസ്യം ചെയ്യണൊ?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : അങ്ങിനെയും ചെയ്യാമെങ്കിൽ തരക്കേടില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്താൽ പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു് അവരുടെ സങ്കടങ്ങളെപ്പററി ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ ധരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും കീഴ്സിൽബന്ധികളിൽനിന്നും അവർക്കുണ്ടാകുന്ന ഉപദ്രവങ്ങളെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ അറിയിക്കുന്നതിനും സൌകര്യം സിദ്ധിക്കും. തന്നിമിത്തം പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കും ഗവണ്മെൻറിനുതന്നെയും വിവിധവിധത്തിലുള്ള പ്രയോജനങ്ങളുണ്ടാകുവാൻ ഇടയാകുന്നതുമാകുന്നു. അതിനാൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ സർക്കീട്ടുപ്രോഗ്രാം ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞപ്രകാരത്തിലും, മി: എം. എൻ. പരമേശ്വരൻപിള്ള ചോദിച്ച ചോദ്യത്തിൻെറ രൂപത്തിലും പരസ്യം ചെയ്യുന്നതു നല്ലതാകുന്നു. ഇത്രമണിമുതൽ ഇത്രമണിവരെ പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ സങ്കടം കേൾക്കാമെന്നൊരു സമയക്ലിപ്തം ചെയ്താൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ മററു ജോലികളും നിർബാധം നടക്കുകയും ചെയ്യും.

ഈ സംഗതിയെപ്പററി ദീർഘമായ ഒരു പ്രസംഗം ചെയ്യേണ്ട ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നും തോന്നുന്നില്ല. പ്രോഗ്രാം പരസ്യം ചെയ്യാതെ സർക്കീട്ടു പോകുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു ടി. ഏ., ബാററാ ആദിയായവ ഒരിക്കലും അനുവദിക്കാൻ പാടില്ല. പൊതുജനാഭിപ്രായത്തെ ആദരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥലോകം എൻെറ പ്രസ്താവനയെ എതിർക്കുമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കാൻ മാർഗ്ഗമില്ല. അങ്ങിനെയല്ലാതെയുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കാകുന്നു ഇതുകൊണ്ടു വിഷമം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതു്. അതായതു രാജവാസോചിതങ്ങളായ മണിമേ

ടകളിൽ രാജകീയാഡംബരാദികളോടുകൂടി സുഖലോലുപന്മാരായി പ്രതാപാദികളോടുകൂടി അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥലോകത്തെ അവഹേളിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്ക് ഇത്തരം പ്രസ്താവനകൾ ദുസ്സഹമായിരിക്കും.

Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai : ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്തി സർക്കീട്ടു പോയാൽ കീഴ്സിൽബന്ധികളുടെ കുററം എങ്ങിനെ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കും?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : ഇപ്പോൾ പ്രോഗ്രാം പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്താതെ പോയിട്ട് എത്ര കുററങ്ങളാണ് അവർ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചതു?

Mr Komilezhathu SanKaran : ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ സർക്കീട്ടു മോട്ടാറിൽ വേണമോ നടന്നുവേണമൊ?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : അതവരുടെ ഹിതാനുസരണം ആവാം. നടന്നാണെങ്കിൽ അങ്ങിനെയാകാം. കിടന്നു ഉരുണ്ടു വേണമെങ്കിൽ അങ്ങിനെയും പോകാം. (ചിരി)

ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒരു രീതി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ പ്രതാപത്തിന്ന് ഒരു ഹാനിയായിട്ടു വിചാരിച്ചേക്കാം. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥദുഷ്പ്രഭുക്കന്മാർക്ക് ഇതു രുചിക്കയില്ല. അങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ താദൃശർ പബ്ലിക്ക്സർവെൻറു് എന്നുള്ള നാമം ഭേസിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കരുതു്. അതു വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നിടത്തോളം കാലം പൊതുജനങ്ങളോടു അവർക്കുള്ള കടമയെ മായ്ക്കാനൊ മറക്കാനൊ സാധിക്കുന്നതല്ല. അതിനാൽ എൻെറ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതന്മാർ എല്ലാം ഇതിനെ അംഗീകരിക്കണമെന്നപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: I second the resolution.

Chairman: Members can now speak on the resolution.

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : എൻെറ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതനായ മി. കട്ടക്കയം ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച പ്രമേയത്തെ, അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ ഗൌരവമായ പ്രസംഗം ഈ സഭയിലെ മാന്യമെമ്പറന്മാർ കേട്ടിട്ടും ഒന്നിലധികം മെമ്പർമാർ പിൻതാങ്ങിയതായി കാണാത്തതിൽ ഞാൻ വളരെ മനസ്താപപ്പെടുന്നു.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥമെമ്പർമാരുടെ മറുപടി കേട്ടിട്ടു മററു മെമ്പർമാർ അനുകൂലിച്ചു സംസാരിക്കാമെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചു എന്നു വരരുതൊ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: അങ്ങിനെ വരാം. ഏതായാലും മി. കട്ടക്കയത്തിൻെറ പ്രമേയത്തോടു യോജിക്കുന്നതിന് എനിക്കു

[Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെവന്നതിൽ അതിലും അധികമായ മനഃസ്താപം എനിക്കുണ്ട് എന്നു പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളട്ടെ.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam മൌനം ദീക്ഷിച്ചതു് എന്റെ പ്രമേയത്തോടു് അവൎക്കുള്ള സമ്മതത്തെ സൂചിപ്പിച്ചതായിട്ടു വരികയില്ലേ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: വരാം. സാധാരണ മി. കട്ടക്കയത്തിന്റെ പ്രസംഗം കേൾക്കുമ്പോൾ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ചേരണമെന്നുള്ള ഒരു മനോവികാരം മററുള്ള മെമ്പൎമാരെപ്പോലെ എനിക്കും തോന്നാറുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ പ്രസ്തുതപ്രമേയത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കാൻ ഒരുമാൎഗ്ഗവും ഞാൻ കാണുന്നില്ല. അദ്ദേഹം പറയുന്നതു് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ സൎക്കീട്ടുപോകുമ്പോഴെല്ലാം മുമ്പിൽകൂട്ടി അവരുടെ സൎക്കീട്ടുപ്രോഗ്രാം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നാണു്. അതങ്ങിനെ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നു അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ പ്രമേയത്തിൽ കാണിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിലും അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ അതു വ്യക്തമാക്കീട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതാതു ഗസററിലും, കച്ചേരികളിലും, ചന്തകളിലും, ആളുകൾ കൂടുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തും കൂടാതെ സ്ഥലത്തും, മുരശടിച്ചും മററുപ്രകാരത്തിലും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ സൎക്കീട്ടുപ്രോഗ്രാം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നാണു് അദ്ദേഹം പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതു്. ഇതു സാദ്ധ്യമായ ഒരു കാൎയ്യമല്ല.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ഇപ്പോൾ സൎക്കീട്ടുചെയ്യുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ സൎക്കീട്ടുപ്രോഗ്രാം കീഴിലുള്ളവൎക്കു നേരത്തെ അയച്ചുകൊടുക്കാറില്ലേ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pilli: അതു ശരിയായിരിക്കാം. ഏതായാലും പ്രമേയത്തിന്റെ പ്രായോഗികതയിൽ എനിക്കു വളരെ സംശയമുണ്ടു്. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ സൎക്കീട്ടുചെയ്യുന്നതു ജനങ്ങളുടെ സങ്കടങ്ങളെ കേട്ടറിയുവാൻമാത്രമല്ല; കീഴിലുള്ള സിൽബന്ധികളുടെ ജോലികളെപ്പററി അന്വേഷിക്കുന്നതിനുകൂടിയാണു്.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ഇപ്പോൾ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ സൎക്കീട്ടുപോകുമ്പോൾ ഈ കാൎയ്യത്തെപ്പററി അന്വേഷിക്കാറുണ്ടോ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: അതിനെപ്പററിപറയാം.

മുന്നറിവുകൂടാതെപോയി കീഴ്സിൽബന്ധികളുടെ ജോലികൾ പരിശോധിച്ചു വല്ല തകരാറുകളുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കേണ്ട ചുമതല ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു മേധാവിക്കുണ്ടു്. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സന്ദൎഭങ്ങളിൽപോലും, മി. കട്ടക്കയത്തിന്റെ പ്രമേയം അനുസരിച്ചു്, സൎക്കീട്ടുപ്രോഗ്രാം

പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്താമെന്നാണ് കാണുന്നതു്. അതിലെങ്കിലും ഒരു വ്യത്യസ്തത (Exception) കാണിച്ചിരുന്നാൽ ഒരുപക്ഷേ മി. കട്ടക്കയത്തെ തൃപ്തിപ്പെടുത്താനായിട്ടെങ്കിലും അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ പ്രമേയത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചേക്കാമെന്നാലോചിക്കാമായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ അതിനും നിവൃത്തി കാണുന്നില്ല.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: മേലാലെങ്കിലും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ സർക്കീട്ടുചെയ്യുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ പബ്ളിക്കിന്റെ കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പററി അന്വേഷിക്കാൻ ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യാമോ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: അതിനെപ്പററിയാണ് പറയുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ പ്രമേയം അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നരീതിയിൽ ഒരിക്കലും സ്വീകാര്യമല്ല. ഇതു സ്വീകരിച്ചാൽതന്നെയും വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഗുണത്തേക്കാൾ അധികം ദോഷമാണുണ്ടാകുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ അദ്ദേഹം പറഞ്ഞതിൽ ഒരു സംഗതി ഞാൻ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്; അതായതു് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ സർക്കീട്ടുപോകുന്ന അവസരങ്ങളിൽ കീഴ്സിൽബന്ധികളുടെ ജോലികളെ മാത്രം പരിശോധിച്ചാൽ പോരാ, നേരെമറിച്ചു പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ സങ്കടങ്ങളെക്കൂടി കേട്ടു് അതിനു വേണ്ട പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കാൻകൂടി ശ്രമിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ആ തത്വത്തോടു ഞാൻ പൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിക്കുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു മേധാവികൾ സർക്കീട്ടുപോകുന്ന ചില സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിലെങ്കിലും അവരുടെ പ്രോഗ്രാം, മുരശടിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിലും, മററുപ്രകാരത്തിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധം ചെയ്തു പൊതുജനങ്ങളെ അറിയിക്കുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കും. ഇങ്ങനെ ആയാൽ പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള സങ്കടങ്ങളെ നേരിട്ടറിയുന്നതിനും അതിലേക്കു വേണ്ട പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതിനും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു സൌകര്യം കിട്ടുന്നതാണ്. അതിനാൽ ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും വേണ്ടപോലെ നിഷ്കർഷിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. അല്ലാതെ പ്രമേയം അതേരീതിയിൽതന്നെ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം കീഴ്സിൽബന്ധികളുടെ അഴിമതികൾ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ഇതു ബാധകമായിത്തീരും.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: പബ്ളിക്കിന്റെ സങ്കടങ്ങൾ കേൾക്കുവാനുള്ള സമയംകൂടി നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുമോ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: അതു സർക്കീട്ടുചെയ്യുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ സൌകര്യത്തിനു വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കയാണ് നല്ലതു്. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഓരോസ്ഥലത്തു ക്യാമ്പുചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ അവരെ കണ്ടു

[Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]
കാര്യങ്ങൾ പറയുന്നതിനുള്ള സമയം ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടാൽ അവർ അതനുസരിച്ചു ചെയ്യും; അല്ലാതെ ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ നിഷ്കർഷിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഈ ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടിതന്നെയായിരിക്കും മി. കട്ടക്കയം ഈ പ്രമേയം അയച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു് എന്നു തോന്നുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ മനഃപൂർവമായ ആശയത്തോടു നാമെല്ലാവരും യോജിക്കേണ്ടതുമാണ്. ഗവൺമെന്റിനുവേണ്ടി ഞാൻ ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ പറയുന്നതു ഞാൻ മുമ്പു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതുപോലെയുള്ള നിർദ്ദേശം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്നതാണെന്നാണ്. ഈ ഉറപ്പിന്മേൽ എന്റെ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ പിൻവലിക്കുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : എന്റെ പ്രമേയത്തോടു പൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിലും അതിൽ അന്തർല്ലീനമായ ആശയം ഉന്നതാണെന്നു ചീഫ്സെക്രട്ടറി അവർകൾ മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടും തദനുസരണം മേലാൽ വേണ്ടതരത്തിൽ പ്രവൃത്തിക്കാമെന്നു ഉറപ്പുപറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടും എന്റെ പ്രമേയത്തെ പിൻവലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

Constitution of a separate taluk consisting of Mannankandam and certain other lands.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman : *This Council recommends to the Government that the Mannankandam lands in the Muvattupuzha taluk, forty miles away from Muvattupuzha, Pooyamkutty lands, thirty miles away, and the pakuthies Kuttamangalam, Varapety, Eramalloor and Kotamangalam be organised into a separate taluk with their centre as the headquarters.*

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman(*Nominated*) : സർ, മൂവാററുപുഴ താലൂക്കിൽനിന്നും ൪൦ മയിലകലമുള്ള മന്നാൻകണ്ടം പ്രദേശവും, ൩൦ മയിലകലമുള്ള പൂയംകുട്ടി പ്രദേശവും, കുട്ടമംഗലം, വാരപ്പെട്ടി, എരമല്ലൂർ, കോതമംഗലം ഈ പകുതികളും ചേർത്തു ഇവയുടെ മദ്ധ്യം തലസ്ഥാനമാക്കി ഒരു താലൂക്കാക്കണമെന്നു ഈ സഭ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോടു ശുപാർശചെയ്യുന്നു. ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

മൂവാററുപുഴതാലൂക്കു മലയോരമായതുകൊണ്ടു പ്രതിവത്സരം അനവധി ജനങ്ങൾ അന്യതാലൂക്കുകളിൽനിന്നും ഉൾഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ കുടിപാ

ത്തും തരിശു ഭേദഖണ്ഡിച്ചും വരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ജനസംഖ്യയിലും ഭൂനികുതിയിലും വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്ന ഒരു താലൂക്കാണ് ഇതു്. കൊച്ചിഅതൃത്തിയായ പിറവം ചവുക്കമുതൽ ഏകദേശം ൫൦ മയിൽ നീളത്തിൽ കിഴക്കുപടിഞ്ഞാറായും ൪൫ മയിൽ വീതിയിൽ തെക്കുവടക്കായും കിടക്കുന്ന ഈ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ എല്ലാംതന്നെ ഇപ്പോൾ ജനങ്ങൾ കുടിപാർത്തുംവരുന്നു.

Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon: ആകപ്പാടെ എത്ര ആളുകളുണ്ടു ?

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: നേരലക്ഷത്തോളം ഉണ്ടു്. മററു താലൂക്കുകളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു മൂവാററുപുഴ, തൊടുപുഴ ഈ താലൂക്കുകളിലെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ വർദ്ധനയുടെ ശതമാനം കൂടിയിരിക്കുന്നതായി സെൻസസ്റിപ്പോർട്ടുകൊണ്ടു കാണാം. അതിനു കാരണം മററുതാലൂകളിൽ നിന്നുംകൂടി ഇവിടെ കുടികയറിപാക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. അല്ലാതെ കേവലം ജനനംകൊണ്ടുമാത്രമുള്ള വർദ്ധനയല്ല. ഒരു ൨൫ വർഷത്തിനുമുമ്പുണ്ടായിരുന്നതിൽനിന്നു മൂന്നുമടങ്ങിലധികം നികുതിയും അവിടെ വർദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഈ സ്ഥിതിക്കു തലസ്ഥാനത്തുനിന്നും വളരെ ദൂരെയുള്ള പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ തഹശിൽദാരൊ മററു താലൂക്കുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരൊ സക്കീട്ടുചെയ്തു റവന്യൂകാര്യങ്ങൾ നിർവഹിക്കയെന്നുള്ളതു അത്ര സുകരമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയല്ല. മലംപ്രദേശമാകയാൽ പുതുവൽകേസ്, പുറമ്പോക്കുകേസ് മുതലായവസംബന്ധിച്ചു ധാരാളം സക്കീട്ടു ആവശ്യമാണ്. നാല്പതും അൻപതും മയിൽ സക്കീട്ടുചെയ്തു കാര്യങ്ങൾ നടത്തുക പ്രയാസമാണ്. റവന്യൂഭരണത്തിന്റെ സൌകര്യത്തിനും കൃഷിക്കാരായ ജനങ്ങളുടെ സൌകര്യത്തിനും ഈവിധം ഒരു താലൂക്കു ഏർപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാവശ്യമാണ്. അതിനുതക്ക വിസ്തീർണ്ണതയും ജനസംഖ്യയും ഭൂനികുതിയും ഈ പ്രദേശത്തിനുണ്ടു്. ഇനിയും പലവിഷയത്തിലും ഡവലപ്പ്ചെയ്യാനുള്ള പ്രദേശമാണിവ. അതുകൊണ്ടു പ്രത്യേകതാലൂക്കാക്കേണ്ടതാവശ്യമാണ്. വളരെസ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഇനിയും ഈ പ്രദേശത്തു റിസർവിൽനിന്നും വിട്ടൊഴിഞ്ഞു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഗവണ്മെൻറു അതിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിച്ചുവരുന്നതായറിയുന്നു. മന്നാങ്കണ്ടം മാത്രമല്ല ഏതാനും വർഷങ്ങൾക്കുമുമ്പു റിസർവിൽനിന്നു വിട്ടൊഴിഞ്ഞു പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തതും മുഴുവൻ കൃഷിയും കുടിപാർപ്പുമുള്ളതും മൂവാററുപുഴനിന്നും വളരെ അകലത്തുകിടക്കുന്നതുമായ കട്ടപ്പുഴ, പൂയംകുട്ടിപ്രദേശങ്ങളും ഇതിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടു

[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.]

ന്നു. ഭരണസൌകൎയ്യത്തിനും ജനാവശ്യത്തിനും ഇതു ഒരു താലൂക്കാക്കുക തന്നെ വേണം.

Mr. Komilezhathu SanKaran: ഇസ്ഥലങ്ങളെല്ലാം ചേൎത്താൽ സാമാന്യേന ഏതായിരിക്കും മദ്ധ്യം?

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: സാമാന്യേന കുട്ടമംഗലമൊ കോതമംഗലത്തിന്റെ കിഴക്കേഅററമൊ ആയിരിക്കും. കുട്ടമംഗലമല്ല എന്റെ സ്വദേശം. എന്റെ സ്വദേശം ഈ താലൂക്കിന്റെ തലസ്ഥാനമാക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ആഗ്രഹംകൊണ്ടാണ് ഞാൻ ഇതു പറയുന്നതെന്നു ആ ചോദ്യകൎത്താവിനു ഉദ്ദേശമില്ലെങ്കിലും ചോദ്യത്തിൽ അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു ധ്വനി ഉണ്ട്. ഞാൻ അതുദ്ദേശിച്ചല്ല പറയുന്നതു്. കുട്ടമംഗലംതന്നെയായിരിക്കണം തലസ്ഥാനം. എന്നാൽ കോതമംഗലമായാൽ മററു പല സൌകൎയ്യങ്ങളുമില്ലാതെയില്ല.

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: കോതമംഗലത്തിന്റെ കിഴക്കുഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും കുട്ടമംഗലത്തേയ്ക്കു എന്തുദൂരമുണ്ട്?

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: കോമംഗലത്തിന്റെ കിഴക്കുഭാഗംതൊട്ടാണ് കുട്ടമംഗലം.

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: കോതമംഗലം കച്ചേരി, പോലീസ് സ്റ്റേഷൻ മുതലായവ സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തുനിന്നും കുട്ടമംഗലത്തേയ്ക്കു എന്തുദൂരമുണ്ട്?

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: കോതമംഗലംകുട്ടമംഗലത്തിന്റെ പടിഞ്ഞാറെ പകുതിയാണ്. തൊട്ടാണു കിടക്കുന്നതും. അതുകൊണ്ടു കോതമംഗലത്തിന്റെ പടിഞ്ഞാറെഅററത്തുനിന്നും കുട്ടമംഗലത്തേയ്ക്കു ഒരു ദൂരവുമില്ല. കോതമംഗലത്താണ് പോലീസ്സ്റ്റേഷൻ, ആശുപത്രി മുതലായ ഗവൺമെൻറു സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളുള്ളതു്. കുട്ടമംഗലത്തിന്റെ പടിഞ്ഞാററത്തുനിന്നു ൫ മയിലോളം ദൂരെയാണ്.

Mr. Komilezhathu SanKaran: ഈ താലൂക്കിനു എന്താണു പേരുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു്?

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitommn: അതു ഗവൺമെൻറിന്റെ യുക്തംപോലെയുള്ള പേരു കൊടുത്തുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു താലൂക്കുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതു ഗവൺമെൻറു ഭരണത്തിനു സൌകൎയ്യമായിരിക്കും.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: റവന്യൂ ഭരണത്തിനുവേണ്ടിയുള്ള താലൂക്കുണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതോ അതല്ല അഡ്മിനിസ്ട്രേറ്റീവ് [illegible]

സിലിൽ മെമ്പർമാരെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ഇതു പ്രത്യേകം ഒരു താലൂക്കാക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നോ?

Mr. Tariatu kunjitomman ഇതൊരു പ്രത്യേക കാൺസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂവൻസിയാക്കണമെന്നു എനിക്കഭിപ്രായമില്ല. എന്തെങ്കിലും ഒരു സംഗതി കൊണ്ടുവരുമ്പോൾ അതിൽ അകത്തു എന്തോ ഒരുദ്ദേശമുണ്ടെന്നു സംശയിക്കത്തക്കതരത്തിലാണ് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ സകലസംഗതികളും കിടക്കുന്നതു് എന്നു പലവിധത്തിലും അറിയാവുന്ന ഒരാളാണ് ഞാൻ. അതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഭരണസൌകര്യവും ജനസൌകര്യവുമാണ് ഉദ്ദേശമെന്നു ആദ്യമേ പറഞ്ഞതു്. പിന്നെ ജനസംഖ്യയും വോട്ടർമാരുടെ സംഖ്യയുംകൊണ്ടു ഒരു കാൺസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂവൻസിയാക്കേണ്ടതായിവന്നാൽ അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യാവുന്നതാണ്. താലൂക്കിന്റെ എണ്ണം മാത്രം നോക്കി നിയോജകമണ്ഡലങ്ങൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായക്കാരനല്ല ഞാൻ.

അതിനാൽ ഈ വിഭജനം എല്ലാംകൊണ്ടും നല്ലതാണ്. ഇതിനെ സ്വീകരിക്കണമെന്ന അപേക്ഷയോടെപ്രമേയം അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: ഇപ്പോൾ മന്നാൻകണ്ടത്തുനിന്നും താലൂക്കിന്റെ തലസ്ഥാനത്തുപോകാൻ എന്തു് ദൂരമുണ്ടു്?

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: ൪൫ മൈലുണ്ടു്, പൂയംകുട്ടിയിൽനിന്നും ൩൦ മൈലോളം ദൂരമുണ്ടു്.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: പുതിയ താലൂക്കിന്റെ തലസ്ഥാനം കോതമംഗലമായാൽ അതു് ആ താലൂക്കിന്റെ ഒരററമായിപോവുകയില്ലേ?

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: ഇല്ല. കുട്ടമംഗലമായാലും ദോഷമില്ല.

ഈ ഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ താമസിക്കുന്നവർ മലമ്പനിമുതലായ രോഗങ്ങളാൽ ബാധിതരായി അവസ്ഥപ്പെടുന്നവരാണ്. അവർക്കെല്ലാം താലൂക്കിന്റെ തലസ്ഥാനം അടുത്തുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതു നല്ലതാണ്. പൊതുവെ രോഗംപിടിപെട്ടാൽ സാനിട്ടറിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിനെയൊ മെഡിക്കൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിനെയൊ തഹശീൽദാരെ കൌൺസിൽ മെംബർമാരെ വേണം അറിയിക്കാൻ. താലൂക്കു് തലസ്ഥാനം വളരെ ദൂരെയായിരുന്നാൽ തഹശീൽദാരുടെ ശ്രദ്ധ ജനങ്ങളുടെകാര്യങ്ങളിൽ പതിയാൻ അധികസൌകര്യമില്ല.

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: ഇങ്ങിനെ പ്രത്യേകം ഒരു താലൂക്കവേണമെന്നു അവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman : ജനങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കയാണ്. ഞാൻതന്നെ കഴിഞ്ഞ ൨൪ വർഷമായി അവരെ പ്രതിനിധികരിക്കയാണ്. എന്നോടു പലപ്പോഴും പൊതുജനങ്ങൾ ഇതിനെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഞാൻ ഇതിനുമുമ്പു ഒരു പ്രമേയം ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചയച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അതു് ബാലട്ടിൽ കിട്ടിയില്ല.

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai : ആ പ്രദേശത്തുള്ളവർ ഇതൊരു താലൂക്കാക്കണമെന്നു ഗവമ്മെൻറിനോടപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman ; അപേക്ഷിച്ചിരിക്കാം. വല്ല ഹർജികളുമയച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നു എനിക്കു നിശ്ചയമില്ല. അവരുടെ പ്രാതിനിധ്യംവഹിക്കുന്ന എന്നോടു കൂട്ടമായിട്ടും വ്യക്തികളായിട്ടും മുമ്പേതന്നെ പലതവണയും ഇക്കാര്യം ഗവമ്മെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. കുട്ടമംഗലം മാക്കെററിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുനടന്ന പബ്ളിക്ക്മീററിങ്ങിൽ ഞാനും സ്ഥലം തഹശീൽദാരും സന്നിഹിതരായിരുന്നു. അപ്പോഴും ഇതൊരു പ്രത്യേകതാലൂക്കാക്കണമെന്നും അവർ അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai : ആ മീററിംഗിൽ വല്ല റസല്യൂഷനും പാസ്സാക്കി ഗവമ്മെൻറിലേക്കയച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman : റസല്യൂഷൻ പാസ്സാക്കി അയക്കുന്നതിലും ഉപരിയായിട്ടുള്ളതാണല്ലോ ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽ ഒരു പ്രമേയം അവതരിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നു ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു. അതിനാൽ അപ്പോൾ റസല്യൂഷൻ പാസാക്കിയില്ല.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: മെമ്പർ ഈ Constituency യെ പ്രതിനിധീകരിച്ചാണൊ ഈ പ്രമേയം അയച്ചതു്?

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman : ഞാൻ പബ്ലിക്കിനെയാണ് പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതുപോലെ തന്നെ ഈ കൌൺസിലിലുള്ള എല്ലാ അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥമെംബർമാക്കും പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ ക്ഷേമത്തെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന ഏതു റസല്യൂഷനും കൊണ്ടുവരാൻ അധികാരമുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള പൂർണ്ണബോധത്തോടെയാണ് ഞാനിതുകൊണ്ടുവന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു. അസ്ഥാനത്താണെങ്കിൽ ഗവമ്മെൻറു തടയുമായിരുന്നെന്നറിയാതെ ഈവിധചോദ്യങ്ങൾ വരുന്നതിൽ ഞാൻ ആശ്ചര്യപ്പെടുന്നില്ല.

Mr. J. John kattakayam : ഈ പ്രമേയാവതാരകന്റെ പല പ്രമേയങ്ങളേയും ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിച്ചുവെങ്കിലും ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കാൻ എനിക്കു നിവൃത്തിയില്ലെന്നു പറയേണ്ടിവന്നതിൽ വ്യസനിക്കുന്നു

Chairman : The resolution has not yet been seconded.

Mr. M. N Paramesvaran Pillai : I second it.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : സാർ, ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ എതിർക്കുന്നതിനു എനിക്കവസരമുണ്ടാക്കിത്തന്ന എന്റെ മാന്യമിത്രം മി. എം. എൻ. പരമേശ്വരൻ പിള്ളയോടു എനിക്കുളവററ കൃതജ്ഞതയുണ്ടു് എന്നു ആദ്യമായി പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. ഉത്തര തിരുവിതാംകൂർ നിവാസികളായ ഞങ്ങളുടെയിടയിൽ ഒരു പഴഞ്ചൊല്ലുണ്ടു്; അതായതു് "കൃതപ്പാകോത മംഗലം" എന്നാണതു്. ഈ പഴഞ്ചൊല്ലു് സമയോചിതസ്വയംകൃതിയല്ല. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഇതരസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും സംസാരവിഷയമാണു് (ചിരി). മന്നാൻകണ്ടം മുതലായി എന്റെ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിലുള്ള ഏതാനും പ്രദേശങ്ങളെ സംഘടിപ്പിച്ചു ഒരു നൂതനതാലൂക്കു നിർമ്മാണത്തിനു് ആ പ്രദേശത്തെ പ്രതിനിധിയെന്നനിലയിൽ പ്രമേയാവതാരകൻ പ്രസംഗിക്കയുണ്ടായി. യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ മൂവാററുപുഴ താലൂക്കിനെ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കുന്നതായി ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽഉള്ള ഏകപ്രതിനിധി ഞാനാണു്. (ചിരി). ഈസ്ഥിതിക്കു അതേസംബന്ധിച്ചു രണ്ടുവാക്കു് പറയാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. മി. കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ എന്നെ മനഃപൂർവം അവഗണിക്കുകയും അവഹേളിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു. അതൊരിക്കലും വകവച്ചുകൊടുക്കാൻ ആത്മാഭിമാനമുള്ള ഒരുത്തനും സാദ്ധ്യമല്ല.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran : ഈ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തെ പ്രതിനിധീകരിച്ചു മി. കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ പലപ്പോഴും നിയമസഭയിൽ ഹാജരായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള വിവരം മെംബർക്കറിയാമോ?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : പണ്ടത്തെ പഴഞ്ചൊൽ കാര്യത്തെപ്പററിയല്ല ഞാൻ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ കാര്യമാണു് പറയുന്നതു്. (ചിരി)

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman : ഞാൻ അവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങളെ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കയാണൊ അല്ലയോ എന്നു മെംബർക്കറിയാമോ?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : അതേ അതുതന്നെയാണു് ഞാനും ചോദിക്കുന്നതു്. മെംബർ ഏതുനിലയിൽ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കുന്നു?

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman : ഈ കൌൺസിലിലെ മെംബർ എന്നനിലയിൽ.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: നിങ്ങൾ സ്ത്രീജനങ്ങളെയല്ലേ വാസ്തവത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കുന്നതു്. (ചിരി)

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: സാർ, ഈമാതിരി ഉപരിമണ്ഡലത്തിന്റെ ഗൌരവത്തിന് അനുയോജ്യമല്ലാത്ത പ്രസ്താവനയ്ക്കു മറുപടിപറയണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. പ്രസിഡന്റ് ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള പ്രസ്താവനകളെ തടയേണ്ടതാണ്.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: മെംബറിന്റെ പ്രസ്താപനകളെ സർവ്വശക്തിയോടുംകൂടി ഞാൻ പ്രതിഷേധിക്കുന്നു. ഈ സഭയിലെ ഒരു വനിതാമെംബർക്കുപകരമാണ് മെംബറിനെ നോമിനേറ്റ്ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു എന്നല്ലാതെ മെംബർ പറയുംപോലെയുള്ള പ്രദേശത്തിന്റെയാതൊരു പ്രാതിനിധ്യവും മെംബർക്കില്ല എന്നുള്ളതു സർവ്വസമ്മതമാണു.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: എന്നാൽ ഞാൻ ഒരു കാളേജ് പ്രിൻസിപാളിന്റെ സ്ഥാനത്താണിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നു പറയരുതോ?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: അതു് വകവച്ചുതരുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. മിസ്സ് വാട്ട്സിന്റെ ആസനത്തിൽ കയറിഇരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു പറയുന്നതിൽ വിരോധമില്ല. (ചിരി) മന്നാർ കണ്ടം ഉൾപ്പെട്ടപ്രദേശങ്ങൾ ഒരു പ്രത്യേകതാലൂക്കാക്കണമെന്നാണ് മി. കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മന്റെ പ്രമേയം.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: ഞാൻ മന്നാർകണ്ടത്തെ മാത്രം ഒരു താലൂക്കാക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞില്ല.

Chairman: മി. കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ ഇടയ്ക്കു കയറിപ്പറയുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: അദ്ദേഹം പറഞ്ഞതു ശരിയല്ലെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു്.

Chairman: മി. കട്ടക്കയം, നിങ്ങൾ സംസാരിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഒരു കാര്യം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം. നിങ്ങളുടെ സംസാരത്തിലുള്ള രാഗംകൊണ്ടു വാക്കുകൾ എനിക്കുതന്നെ കേൾക്കാൻവയ്യാതായിരിക്കുന്നു അതുകൊണ്ടു രാഗമില്ലാതെ പ്രസംഗിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഒന്നു ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചാൽകൊള്ളാം.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: സാധാരണ ഞാൻ സംസാരിക്കുന്ന രീതിയിലാണ് സംസാരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഉറക്കെ സംസാരിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ് കേൾക്കാൻവയ്യാതെ വരുന്നതു് എന്ന് എന്റെ അന്തേവാസികളായ ചില മെംബറന്മാർ പറയുന്നു.

Chairman : ഉറച്ചുപറയാഞ്ഞതുകൊണ്ടല്ല. ഉറച്ചുപറയുന്ന തോട്ടക്രുടിയുള്ള രാഗംകൊണ്ടു ചിലവാക്കുകൾ കേൾക്കാൻവയ്യാ. പ്രസംഗം തുടരാം.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : മി: കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ പറയുംപോലെ ഞാൻ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഞാൻ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കുന്ന നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിൻെറ ഒരു ഭാഗമാണ് മന്നാൻകണ്ടം. അതിനെ ഒരിക്കലും ഒരു താലൂക്കാക്കരുതെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇൻഡ്യയിലെ താലൂക്കുകൾ എടുത്തുനോക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അവ ഓരോന്നും നമ്മുടെ താലൂക്കുകളെക്കാൾ വളരെ വലിപ്പമുള്ളതായിട്ടു കാണാം. ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ അഞ്ചിൽ ഒന്നു വ്യാസമുള്ള കൊച്ചീരാജ്യത്തിലെ താലൂക്കുകൾപോലും നമ്മുടെ താലൂക്കുകളെക്കാൾ വലുതാണ്. മോട്ടാർ ഗതാഗതം ഇത്ര സുഗമമല്ലാതിരുന്ന ഒരുകാലത്താണ് ആലങ്ങാട്ട്, ഏററുമാന്നൂർ ഈ താലൂക്കുകൾ എടുത്തുകളഞ്ഞത്. താലൂക്കിൻെറ എണ്ണം കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതായിരിക്കണം ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ പാളിസി. ഗതാഗതസൌകര്യം സുഗമമായിരിക്കുന്ന ഇക്കാലത്തു നൂതനതാലൂക്കുകൾ സൃഷ്ടിക്കേണ്ട ഒരാവശ്യവും കാണുന്നില്ല. പണ്ട് ദേവികുളംഡിവിഷൻ മുഴുവനും തൊടുപുഴതാലൂക്കിലുൾപ്പെട്ടതായിരുന്നു. യൂറോപ്യന്മാരുടെ സൌകര്യത്തിനായി അതിനെ പ്രത്യേകം ഒരു ഡിവിഷനാക്കി. അതുപോലെതന്നെ മന്നാൻകണ്ടം രണ്ടുപ്രാവശ്യം തൊടുപുഴതാലൂക്കിലാണ് ചേർത്തിരുന്നത് എന്നു റിക്കാർഡുകൾകൊണ്ടു കാണാം.

എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള താലൂക്കുകൾതന്നെയും കുറയ്ക്കാമെന്നാണ്. കാർത്തികപ്പള്ളിതാലൂക്ക് തൊടുപുഴതാലൂക്കിൻെറ ഏഴിലൊന്നെയൊള്ളു. പത്തനംതിട്ടതാലൂക്ക് അതിനെക്കാളും വളരെ വലുതാണ്. ഗതാഗതസൌകര്യം പൂർവാധികം വർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ആധുനികകാലത്തു പല താലൂക്കുകളും കുറവുചെയ്യുന്നതായാൽ കാര്യക്ഷമതക്കു ഹാനിക്രുടാതെ ഭരണംനടത്തുവാനും ഗവണ്മെൻറിന് വലിയസംഖ്യ ലാഭമുണ്ടാക്കാനും കഴിയും. ഇപ്പോൾ മൈലിനു അരച്ചക്രമൊ മുക്കാൽചക്രമൊ കൊടുത്താൽ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ ഒരററംമുതൽ മറെറഅററംവരെ മോട്ടാറിൽ സഞ്ചരിക്കാം. അതായതു കാപ്പിക്കടയിലൊ ഹോട്ടൽകളിലൊ കള്ളുഷാപ്പിലൊ കൊടുക്കുന്ന പണം മതിയാകും. മോട്ടാറിൽ സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള സൌകര്യങ്ങളുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടും മററും പുതിയതാലൂക്കുകൾ സൃഷ്ടിച്ചു ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ചിലവു വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കാതെ ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള താലൂക്കുകൾതന്നെ ഇനിയും കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ വീണ്ടും പ്രകടിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു വാക്കുകളെ ഇവിടെ സമാപിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. K. George: Sir, Mr. Kunjitomman's resolution is for organising a new taluk consisting of Mannankandam and Payamkutty and certain pakuthies.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman മലയാളത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞാൽ കൊള്ളാം.

Mr. K. George: I regret I cannot do it.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറിയെപ്പോലെ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു മലയാളത്തിൽ പ്രസംഗിക്കാൻ നല്ല വശമുണ്ട്.

Mr. K. George : I do not deny, Sir, that there is some force in Kunjitomman's resolution. He said that the Mannakandam valley, which is now going to be settled, is about 40 miles away from the Muvattupuzha taluk headquarters. We all know that the development of a hilly taluk like that depends to a large extent on the attention which the Government is able to pay to its expansion and the settlement of population in those regions. That is how the Peermade taluk, which is entirely mountainous, has been, and is being developed. I concede that, to some extent, there is need for greater attention being paid to these hilly regions of the Muvattupuzha taluk.

The area of the new taluk will come to about 109·64 square miles comprising of the following details :—

		Area in Sq. Miles.
Varapetty Pakuthi	...	17·71
Iramallur Do.	...	10·65
Kotamangalam	...	36·79
Kuttamangalam	...	40·15
Hilly portion and swamp surveyed in the Mannankandam Valley	...	4·34

Now, the area of the present Muvattupuzha taluk is 562·81 Sq. miles of which nearly half the area is unsurveyed hills.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: അഗസ്ത്യശൃംഗം താലൂക്കിന്റെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം എന്താണ്. മെമ്പർ ദയവുചെയ്തു പറയുമോ?

Mr. K. George: I have not that information now. So, in point of area the new taluk proposed comes to about 109·64 Sq. miles. That however is not the only point to be taken into consideration to constitute a new taluk. The Government cannot form a hilly tract into a taluk merely because the tract is extensive in point of area. It is population that decides the importance. The proposed taluk will have about fifty-four thousand people and the only other taluk which has a smaller population is

Peermade. The area of that is 450.90 Sq. miles and the population is 46,023 people. Parur has an area of 113.43 Sq. miles with a population of nearly 2 lakhs. Shertallai which has an area of about 117.14 Sq. miles has a population of over 2 lakhs. Vaikom whose area is only 144.09 Sq. miles has a population of 1½ lakhs and Todupuzha which covers an area of 361.60 Sq. miles has nearly a lakh of people. My point is that for the sake of convenience and further development of those regions, it may be desirable to have a new taluk with headquarters somewhere between Kuttamangalam and Kothamangalam.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know, what will be the approximate additional cost that will have to be incurred in this connection?

Mr. K. George: I shall come to that.

First of all, let us see whether there is any immediate necessity for the formation of a new taluk as suggested in the resolution. It will no doubt be an advantage. But I should say, there is no immediate necessity. Such a course may prove of value at the time of the next Settlement. As it is, there is no immediate administrative necessity for organising a new taluk. As Mr. Kattakayam said, a great deal of present day convenience is available to the people now which did not exist some years ago. The road which runs through those regions is a motorable one and cars and buses run frequently to and fro, so that, people in these regions do not find very much inconvenience nor do Government Officers experience difficulties in reaching those distant places.

The question has to be viewed from another stand point. What about the immediate practicability of such a proposition? For a taluk and its headquarters, we must have various things. There must be buildings, construction of which will involve heavy expenditure and will take a long time. Then there is the need for additional officers and establishment. All that means money. And, this is a time when the Government are hard pressed to find money for various urgent needs. Is this the time for thinking of the organisation of a new taluk? I do realise that there are some advantages. For instance, a Tahsildar can more expeditiously reach the outlying portions of the taluk. Then the recovery of taxes can be made easier. The correct registry of puduval lands, the detection of poramboke encroachments can all be done more expeditiously But I may say there are other methods by which these advantages can be secured. Though not as a definite proposition, it is a matter worth considering whether it will not be advantageous to organise

[Mr. K. George.]

a new Pakuthi for the Mannankandam Valley. I am quite sure that in such matters, the opinion of the Peishkar will be valuable. He can advise Government as to what should be done. I shall refer this question to the Division Peishkar. My position is this. I do not deny there are some advantages in Mr. Kunjitomman's proposal. But I consider that it is not expedient at present to accept this resolution. Therefore I regret I have to oppose the resolution.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: സർ, എന്റെ പ്രമേയത്താലുദ്ദേശിച്ചിരുന്ന കാൎയ്യം തീരെ അടിസ്ഥാനരഹിതമാണ്, നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുന്നതു ദോഷകരമാണ്, എന്നൊന്നും ഗവൺമെന്റുഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. നേരെമറിച്ചു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതിൽ ന്യായങ്ങളുണ്ടെന്നു സമ്മതിക്കുകയാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ഉടനെ സാധിക്കണമെന്നുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയെ ഇക്കാൎയ്യത്തിൽ ഒന്നു തിരിച്ചുവിടുന്നതിനുമാത്രമെ ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയംകൊണ്ടു പ്രധാനമായി ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളു. അതൊരുവിധം സാധിതപ്രായമായി. കാലതാമസമെന്യെ ഇക്കാൎയ്യത്തിൽ കൂടുതലായി ഗവൺമെന്റു ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുമെന്നു റവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷണരുടെ മറുപടികൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിലടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നസംഗതി കേവലംഅനാവശ്യമാണെന്നും ഇതു നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുന്നതുദോഷകരമാണെന്നും ഈ കൌൺസിലിലെ ഒരു മെംബർമാത്രം പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. അതിനു മറുപടിപറയേണ്ട ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുവാൻ മാർഗ്ഗമില്ലാത്തവണ്ണം വ്യക്തിപരവും മൎയ്യാദയുടേസീമയേയും ഈ ഹൌസിന്റെ ഗൌരവത്തേയും ലംഘിക്കുന്ന രൂപത്തിലും ആണ് ആ പ്രസ്താവമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: അതു് ആ മെംബർകൂടിയുള്ളപ്പോഴും പറയുകയല്ലേ നല്ലതു്?

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: എന്റെ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതനു വേണമെങ്കിൽ ഞാൻ എന്തെങ്കിലും മറുപടിപറഞ്ഞേയ്ക്കുമെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചു അദ്ദേഹത്തോടു പോകരുതെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കാമായിരുന്നു.

Chairman; പ്രമേയം പിൻവലിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: ഈ കാൎയ്യം ആലോചിച്ചു ക്രമേണയെങ്കിലും നടപ്പിൽവരുത്തുമെന്ന വിശ്വാസത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ പിൻവലിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

Chairman: The question is whether Mr. Kunjitomman has the leave of the House to withdraw the resolution.

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

PUBLICATION IN THE GAZETTE OF NOTICES FOR SALE OF LANDS FOR ARREARS OF TAX.

Chairman: The next resolution stands against the name of Mr. Kattakayam. As he is absent, it may be taken as having been withdrawn.

The following resolution was deemed to have been withdrawn!

"MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: This Council recommends to the Government that the practice of publishing in the Gazette auction sales for arrears of tax on lands, less than three acres in extent which has now been discontinued, be revived as discontinuance is not desirable".

The Council adjourned *sine die* at 3·55 P. M.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,
Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE
OF THE
TRAVANCORE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL
AND
THE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY

Monday, the 27th May, 1935/13th Edavam 1110.

PRESIDENT.

Kahan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah, Sahib Bahadur, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., Kt. LL. D.

MEMBERS.

1. Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib
2. ,, K. C. Abraham
3. ,, Antony George
4. ,, Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi
5. ,, S. Chattanatha Karayalar
6. ,, P. Chidambaram Pillai
7. ,, A. S. Damodaran Asan
8. ,, K. George
9. ,, M. Govindan
10. ,, N. John Joseph
11. ,, J. John Kattakayam
12. ,, K. C. Karunakaran
13. ,, K. M. Krishnan
14. ,, C. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar
15. Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
16. Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman
17. ,, K. Madhavan Pillai
18. ,, H. O. L. Marikar
19. ,, M. N. Nayar
20. ,, G. Narayana Aiyar
21. ,, P K. Narayana Pillai
22. ,, K. P. Nilakanta Pillai
23. ,, K. Padmanabha Panickar
24. ,, N. K. Padmanabha Pillai
25. ,, Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
26. ,, K. Paramesvaran Pillai
27. ,, S. Piraviperumal Pillai
28. ,, K. Rama Varma Raja
29. ,, A. Thanu Pillai
30. ,, T. K. Velu Pillai.

G. P. T. 2276. 350.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE

OF THE

TRAVANCORE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL

AND

THE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL REPORT.

FIRST JOINT COMMITTEE.

Monday, the 27th May, 1935|13th Edavam, 1110.

The Joint Committee met in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, at Twelve of the Clock, with Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah, Sahib Bahadur, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., Kt., LL. D., Dewan and President of the Council, in the Chair.

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: Sir, in submitting the Demand for Rs. 3,440 for the appointment of Marketing Officers for the consideration of this Joint Committee, I beg to mention the following facts for the information of the House. This proposal is based on the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee and the Provincial Economic Conference of 1934. The Royal Commission made an enquiry into the present methods of marketing agricultural products. They found that the producers were ignorant of the conditions obtaining in consuming centres and were unable to take advantage of the fluctuations in prices owing to variations in demand and supply. There was hardly any provision for storing agricultural produce and producers hardly ever got a premium of prices for superiority in quality. Ignorant of the tendencies in consuming centres, they were not able to adjust production to changes in demand either in quality or quantity. And not infrequently large quantities of agricultural products were being wasted in some parts of the country when other parts were starving for them either because the producer did not know where the demand existed or because of the difficulty of getting the articles transported at a reasonable cost. The middlemen were appropriating

[Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai.]

to themselves a disproportionately large share of the prices of the products. The Commission also found that it was not, under the existing conditions, possible to popularise improvements in the methods of production unless the producers were helped to secure an adequate return for their extra labour. They therefore recommended that the Government should render assistance by instituting an enquiry into the present methods of marketing agricultural produce, detecting defects and devising remedies. The Central Banking Enquiry Committee endorsed these recommendations and the Provincial Economic Conference resolved that of all practical measures for the improvement of the economic condition of the people an intensive programme to develop marketing facilities of agricultural products offered the best immediate prospects of substantial results. Acting on these recommendations the Government of India created a Marketing Section attached to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. This Section consists of an Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, 6 Marketing Officers and 12 Assistant Marketing Officers. To work in co-operation with this Central Marketing Staff, all the Provinces, minor administrations and important Indian States like Hyderabad, Mysore, Kashmir, Gwalior, Baroda and Cochin have also set up marketing sections in their Agricultural Departments. There has thus been created a chain of Marketing Officers linking up the different parts of India to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and to one another so that each officer is able to collect directly from his fellow workers in other parts of India any information he requires in regard to the production and consumption of any commodity in which he is interested. The Central Staff of Marketing Officers guide and direct the whole work and will always be ready to offer any assistance required to solve local problems.

The first work which the Marketing Officers have set themselves to is an enquiry into the present methods of marketing. They have already initiated the study of 14 important commodities like wheat, rice, oil-seeds, fruits and dairy products. With regard to each of these commodities the local Marketing Officer has to ascertain definitely the methods of production, the places and the persons engaged in it, the cost at each stage in raising the products, the possibilities for increasing production, improving the quality and reducing the costs, the existing facilities for assembling, grading, storing and transporting articles to the consuming centres, the agencies engaged in these processes, the charges which they levy or the share of the prices which these agencies appropriate to

themselves, the possibilities for reducing these costs so as to increase the profit which will go to the initial producer, the constitution and working of the existing markets for the sale of agricultural products and the availability of market intelligence to the various classes of persons engaged in the business. When the survey regarding each product is completed, the investigator has to prepare a report setting forth in detail the agencies engaged in and the cost incurred for each step in the production and marketing of that commodity and suggesting where and how economies may be effected and increased prices secured to the producer. The Marketing Adviser has already issued a series of synopsis for these reports showing the nature and arrangement of the information to be collected with regard to each commodity by the local officers and questionnaires to help them in the conduct of their enquiries.

The reports of the Provinces and States will be submitted to the Central Staff who will collect them and prepare final reports. These will set forth in detail the present system of marketing the commodities studied not only in each Province and State separately, but also in respect of Inter-Provincial, Inter-State and foreign trade, so as to provide an All-India picture of the existing conditions and a common basis for future progress.

We are invited to participate in this work. We are thus offered an opportunity to co-operate with an All-India staff of experts in a work of very great importance to the State individually as well as to the whole of India. We have to remember that the major portion of the foreign trade of Travancore is with British India and the future policy of the Government of India in regard to trade matters will be shaped on the basis of the information collected and supplied by these Marketing Officers. Unless we co-operate with them we cannot expect any reciprocation. So, I think it is most expedient that we avail ourselves of the opportunity so offered to co-operate with the Central and Provincial Maketing Officers in evolving an efficient system for marketing our agricultural products. With these observations I would request the honourable members to sanction the Demand.

Mr. A. Thanu Pillai: Before the member sits down I wish to know from the member to what rank of officers in British India will the officers contemplated here correspond? The member referred to six Marketing Officers and twelve Assistant Marketing Officers in British India. I wish to know to which rank of these officers will the officers in Travancore correspond ?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: I said that the Central Marketing Staff will consist of six Marketing Officers and twelve Assistants.

Mr. A. Thanu Pillai : I want to know to which of these sets of officers our Marketing Officers correspond in point of jurisdiction ?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai : They will correspond to the Provincial Marketing Officers.

President : The motion before the House is that the Demand for a sum of Rs. 3,440 for the appointment of Marketing Officers and Staff be considered by the Joint Committee.

Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan: I rise to a point of order. The Demand that was placed before the Assembly is for Rs. 10,445 under Demand V—Agriculture and Fisheries. The Demand that was placed before the State Council also was for the same amount. The Assembly has disallowed Rs. 3,440 for the appointment of Marketing Officers under one item.

Now, Section 29 of the Legislative Reforms Regulation runs thus

> " In cases of disagreement between the Assembly and the Council regarding the voting of any Demand, Our Dewan shall refer *such* demand to a Joint Committee of both Chambers of the Legislature, subject to such Rules as to composition and procedure as may be framed under Section 25."

With regard to this Demand for Rs. 10,445 there has been a disagreement between the Assembly and the Council. Therefore the Dewan should have placed that Demand for Rs. 10,445 before the Joint Committee. That is what Section 29 of the Legislative Reforms Regulation expressly says. The present Demand is for Rs. 3,440 alone for the appointment of Marketing Officers. I submit that the motion is not in order.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai : First of all, I would point out that the Dewan has referred for the consideration of this Committee a certain Demand. This House is not competent to go beyond the order of reference made by the Dewan. The Dewan has made the reference on the particular item of the Demand which is now placed before the House. Therefore this point of order challenging the reference made by the Dewan does not arise.

Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan : If the Dewan's reference relates to Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 7,000 out of a demand of Rs. 1,00,000, is the Joint Committee competent to decide upon that ?

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai : This Committee is not competent to go beyond the order of reference made by the Dewan.

Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan: Is this Committee competent to say that what takes place in this Committee is in order or not in order?

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: This Committee is competent to say whether what takes place in this Committee is in order or not, or rather, that point may be raised by any member and the Chair will decide it.

That apart, Sir, Mr. Asan stated that, before the Assembly a Demand for Rs. 10,445 was placed and the Assembly passed the whole Demand excepting Rs. 3,440. It also appears that the State Council passed this item of Rs. 3,440. I am not quite sure that Mr. Asan's statement is correct. Assuming it to be so, the reference is quite in order because Section 30 of the Legislative Reforms Regulation says:

> "Our Dewan may likewise refer to the Joint Committee such motions for reduction of the grant as may have been carried by the Assembly, in respect of which Our Dewan is satisfied that they require further consideration by the Legislature."

Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan: Is it the member's view that the whole Demand was considered item by item in the Assembly? Is the member conversant with what took place in the Assembly?

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: I believe so. So far as I can remember the Assembly refused to vote this 3000 and odd rupees and I think that it was put to the House separately for its vote. When it was brought to the State Council, there also the item for Rs. 3,000 and odd which was refused by the Assembly was put separately and was passed by the Council. There was thus a difference of opinion with regard to this one item and one item only.

Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan: Is it the member's view that there were three Demands?

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: If the member wants, he may put it like that. But there was a vote on this item separately.

Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan: Does the member think that the Council Proceedings are not correct?

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: I take it that the Council Proceedings are correct.

Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan: Does the member think that the Council is competent to vote on Demands under each separate item?

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: If three Demands are moved or put to the Council, is it not competent to the Council to vote on the three demands, separately?

Mr. A. S Damodaran Asan: Is it not stated in Section 28 (8) of the Regulation at page 73 of the Assembly Manual,

> "The Council may assent or refuse its assent to any Demand, but shall not reduce the amount referred to in any Demand either by a lump sum reduction or by the reduction of any particular item or items of expenditure of which the Grant is composed."

Is it not clear?

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: That is clear. But what is not clear is Mr. Asan's contention or suggestion that the Council did reduce a grant.

Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan: I did not say that.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: A Demand for Grant was put to the Council as one item and the Council passed it. The same item was put to the Assembly and it was refused. The item passed by the Council is identical with that refused by the Assembly, and so a Joint Committee sits to consider that item.

President: The object which prompted me for the convening of this Joint Committee was merely to settle any difference which may arise between the Council on the one hand and the Assembly on the other. In this particular case it is evident that the difference arose exactly in regard to the appointment of Marketing Officers. The Council has passed the Demand while the other House has declined. It was therefore competent for the Dewan to convene this Joint Committee for the purpose of settling that question. I think it would require no stretch of imagination to take the whole Grant under review and place it once more before the Joint Committee of the two Houses, for, a good part of that Demand has already received the sanction of both the Houses unanimously. Therefore, whatever there is as difference of opinion, that and that alone comes before the Joint Committee for settlement. I therefore think that there is no ground for the point of order.

Now the motion before the House is that the Demand for a sum of Rs. 3,440 for the appointment of Marketing Officers and staff be considered by the Joint Committee.

Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai: I opposed the Demand in the Assembly and certain reasons weighed with me in taking that

stand. In regard to the necessity of reciprocity with the Government of India there are no two opinions. In certain cases, especially in matters of economic relationship, the whole of India should be taken as one whole. Every part has to contribute something so that the whole may be benefited. But I opposed it for another reason, not because I did not understand the necessity of such reciprocity but because in the course of the discussion it was mentioned that there was only the object of advertisement to the public to invite them to accept the appointment of the Marketing Officer. I am not against the principle of advertisement. I want to make it clear that the kind of officer that we want for this purpose is not an agricultural expert or an expert in bee-keeping or textile industry. Such people are bound to be narrow. For, Sir, there is a certain amount of narrowness of vision on the part of an expert. On the other hand it is one who is possessed with the knowledge of finance and the sound principles of economics, marketing, organisation of industry, it is such a man that we want. And it was mentioned on the previous occasion that an Agricultural Officer or an Industrial Officer might serve the purpose. I beg leave of the House, Sir, to say that there is enough of such officers in Travancore. But they are only on the very fringe of the agricultural and economic regeneration of our State. There have been complaints on the floor of the Assembly and the Council that those people are not competent and the Agricultural or Industrial Departments have not been functioning as efficiently as they ought to do. Therefore, to take away a man from the Agricultural or the Industrial Department, a man who has not got very much of any academic qualification, a man without any thorough knowledge of the grounding in the principles of the great science of Economics, will not be able to do the work of the Marketing Officer successfully. On the other hand, a man of high academic qualifications, devoted to the study of this problem, which comprises questions of international exchange and questions of international trade, rate of production and the general rules regarding the production, distribution and consumption of wealth—such a man will be able to give ideas which will be profitable not merely to the Government of Travancore, but, I am proud enough to say, as one belonging to one of the most educated of the Indian States, such an officer will be able to contribute something to the Government of India as well.

President: May I understand that the honourable member is trying to analyse the qualifications of the future Marketing Officer in speaking on the motion?

Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai: Sir, I don't propose to analyse this question very much. I only want to make it clear why I opposed it in the Assembly and support it here. I think that I have got a moral duty to explain that. Therefore, with your permission, Sir, I shall try to explain the apparent inconsistency. We have been complaining for a long time that the Departments of Agriculture, Industries, Forest and Co-operation, notwithstanding their existence, have not been doing sufficient work of a valuable kind and the activities of the department should be made more useful to the people. The people are suffering and I may say that the efforts of these departments should not be minimised and each department should not fail to understand the activities of the corresponding departments in British India. We have got a Director of Agriculture, a man with high qulifications. We have got a Director of Industries and we have got also a Registrar of Co-operative Societies. All these are men of sufficient mettle. So if there is any local problem these officers ought to be able to solve it. According to the present proposal, all this work has to be done by a young man who gets a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem, a young man who has yet to see considerable parts of the problem. Mr. Paramesvarn Pillai wanted an officer who would be able to collect information and who would be able to co-ordinate them, one who would be able to advise the producers what kind of manure should be applied and so on. We do not want such a person as a Marketing Officer. The Agricultural or the Industrial Department will be able to do the necessary work in that direction. We are on the eve of Federation and this is a time of Industrial Federation as well. It is one's duty to place before this House the view that if an officer is to be appointed, a man of intelligence and one who is able to take a broad view of things and is able to take part in discussions apart from a departmental or technical nature must be appointed. There are men competent for that in Travancore. There is a consideration, Sir, which must be brought to bear on this discussion. It is because I heard certain observations made from the official side that I thought that I should oppose the proposal in the Assembly. And later on I heard prominent members speaking on the other side of the question giving fresh reasons for the grant of the Demand.

Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan: May I know from the member whether "later on" refers to the discussion in the Assembly?

Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai: It is quite immaterial. And I do not want to answer that. If this House and the Government take proper care in the appointment of an officer that officer who is selected must be able to do his duties so well that he must impress favourably on the public mind. As far as possible the post ought to go to a Travancorean.

Mr. A. Thanu Pillai : May I take it that the member is not for appointing officers of the kind that the official member wants ?

President : The member has already explained the qualifications of the officers to be appointed. He wants the officers to keep in mind those matters which he has specifically brought forth as the requisite qualifications for the Marketing Officers.

Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai : One word more, Sir, and I am done. I appreciate the apprehension of my friend. The description of the officer to be appointed given by Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai was such that it added to my apprehensions.

President : I have already translated your views to the member. Since this question has been discussed thoroughly in both the Houses the time limit for each member shall not exceed five minutes.

Mr. A. Thanu Pillai : I rise to oppose the Demand. Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai, who when the matter was being discussed in the Assembly, spoke first opposing the Demand, now seems to have changed his attitude.

President : There is the old proverb that wise people change their minds.

Mr. A. Thanu Pillai : He has changed his mind for reasons which after listening to him very carefully now—I must candidly confess—I am quite unable to understand.

The official member now wants sanction of this Joint Committee for the appointment of a particular kind of officers. My friend Mr. Velu Pillai—after hearing him I find—is not even now for sanctioning the appointment of that kind of officers which the official member wants.

President : Just wait and see how he is going to vote ?

Mr. A. Thanu Pillai : Sir, I am not very much concerned with Mr. Velu Pillai's views. Even though Mr. Velu Pillai happened to speak first opposing this Demand, in the Assembly, I may for the information of this Committee, mention the fact that, for my part, my voting, in the way in which I voted was not because of the arguments advanced by Mr. Velu Pillai ; and I take it that many of my friends also voted for reasons different from those of Mr. Velu Pillai.

Mr. T. K Velu Pillai : On a point of order, Sir. I merely mentioned the fact that I opposed the Demand in the Assembly for certain reasons. My friend Mr. Thanu Pillai now says that he did not attach any value to that speech of mine. I submit, courtesy requires better treatment. I leave it to you, Sir.

Mr. A. Thanu Pillai: I heard Mr. Velu Pillai say that he led the opposition ; that is why I consider it necessary to make it clear that I was not led by his reasons in coming to my conclusions in the Assembly. I had reasons of my own.

It is stated, Sir, that certain officers are to be appointed in British India and that it will be well that we also co-operate with them in the matter. The question now before us is whether that co-operation that is expected of us could not be had without the creation of the appointments for which a Demand has been made. That is the point. If better marketing facilities are going to be investigated in British India, if better methods of production and better methods of grading commodities are to be discovered in British India, and along with British India in the Indian States, can we not take part in that sort of activity without the additional staff for which this amount is asked for now ? That is the real question now before us. Our commodities are not many. We know what they are. The area of Travancore is small. It is not like any of the big British Indian Provinces. Our commodities, as Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai mentioned in the Assembly, are few. The kind of work that is expected of these Marketing Officers can certainly be attended to by the Director of Agriculture and by his assistants who may, if necessary, be called Marketing Officers for Travancore. The question was pointedly raised in the Assembly last time. 'What are the Departments of Agriculture, Industries and other development departments doing ?'. We are here concerned mainly with the Agricultural Department. What is that Department doing ? Do they or do they not know what kinds of paddy are grown and in what parts of Travancore ? Do they not know the various kinds of crops that can be grown here ? Do we require the new set of officers to advise our people about the cultivation of paddy, the grading of paddy and other commodities, and such other matters ? If so, I should very strongly condemn the Agricultural Department. Cocoanut, for instance, is one of our most important products and certainly the Agricultural Department is expected to know everything about it. If, all these years, they have not been able to collect the necessary information about it, it is doubtful when it will be done hereafter also by any Government agency. Probably some regularising of the work may be necessary. That, I submit, can certainly be attended to by the Director of Agriculture with the help of his assistants.

It was mentioned last time that one of the proposed Marketing Officers would attend to fisheries. Sir, we have three Fishery Inspectors. The Director of Agriculture, assisted by these three officers, can certainly attend to that work which is expected of

the Marketing Officer. If they want to do it, it is certainly possible for the present officers to collect the necessary information from the British Indian Marketing Officers and to transmit it to our fishermen and fish-curers here. Why should we have a separate agency for that? Why should we unnecessarily add to the cost of administration? The present proposal is part of the vicious system of adding to the number of Government employees and adding to the cost of administration unnecessarily. I am very strongly against that. I think the whole work can be attended to by the Director of Agriculture assisted by his present Assistants. Some of them may have to be styled Assistant Marketing Officers. There is no harm in doing that; and that does not involve any additional expenditure. I very very strongly oppose this Demand.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: സർ, തിരുവിതാംകൂറുപോലെ കൃഷി പ്രധാനമായ ഒരു രാജ്യത്ത് പ്രാദേശികമായും സാമുദായികമായും ഉള്ള വലിയ അഭിപ്രായ ഭിന്നതകൾക്കുപരി നിൽക്കുന്ന ഒരു രാഷ്ട്രീയപ്രശ്നമാണ് കാർഷികോല്പന്നങ്ങൾക്ക് ശരിയായ വിലയുണ്ടാക്കി ജനങ്ങളുടെ കഷ്ടതകൾക്ക് എങ്ങനെ പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാക്കാമെന്നുള്ളത്. ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ ഈ വിഷയം അടിക്കടി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ബ്രിട്ടീഷിൻഡ്യയിലും നാട്ടുരാജ്യങ്ങളിലും ഉല്പന്നങ്ങൾക്കു വിലയുണ്ടാക്കി സാമ്പത്തിക കുഴപ്പങ്ങളിൽനിന്ന് രാജ്യത്തെ രക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ധരിപ്പിക്കയും ഗവണ്മെൻറു വേണ്ട മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ പ്രയോഗത്തിൽ വരുത്താൻ പരിശ്രമിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെൻറും ചില പരീക്ഷണങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനും വേണ്ട മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു പ്രയോഗത്തിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനും വേണ്ടതു ചെയ്വാൻ തുടങ്ങുന്നതിനെ തടയുന്നത് ഈ കാർഷിക രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ ശ്രേയസ്സിനോ—അല്ലെങ്കിൽ കഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ജനസഞ്ചയത്തിൻെറ ക്ഷേമത്തിനോ ഒരിക്കലും യോജിച്ചതല്ല. ൩൦൦൦ത്തിൽ ചില്വാനം രൂപായാണ് മാർക്കററിംഗ് ആഫീസർക്കായി ഗവണ്മെൻറു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളത്; വിഷയത്തിൻെറ ഗൌരവത്തോടു നോക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇതു് എത്രയോ തുച്ഛമായ ഒരു സംഖ്യയാണ്. മററു പല സംഗതികളിലും വമ്പിച്ച ധനവ്യയം ചെയ്തിട്ടും യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവുമുണ്ടാകാതെ പോയിട്ടുള്ളപോലെ ഇതും ഒരു പക്ഷെ ദുർവ്യയമായി ഭവിച്ചേക്കാം. ജനങ്ങളുടെ സാമ്പത്തികവിഷമങ്ങൾക്ക് പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കാനുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽ നടത്തുന്ന പരീക്ഷണങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള ധനവ്യയം ഒരു നഷ്ടമായി ഗണിച്ചുകൂടാ. സാമ്പത്തിക വിഷമങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും ജനങ്ങളെ രക്ഷിക്കുന്നസം

[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.]

ഗതിയിൽ ധനവ്യയം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് പ്രാദേശികമായോ സാമുദായികമായോ ഉള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ഉണ്ടാകാറുള്ള അഭിപ്രായ വ്യത്യാസത്തിൽ സ്ഥാനമേയില്ല. (മി: പി. കെ. നാരായണപിള്ള ഹീയർ, ഹീയർ.) സാമുദായികവും പ്രാദേശികവുമായ കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ചിലപ്പോൾ നാം ഭിന്നന്മാരായിരിക്കാം. ഒരു താലൂക്കിന്റെ ഒരാവശ്യം നിവ്വഹിക്കണമെന്നു ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിക്കുമ്പോൾ അതിനെക്കാൾ അത്യാവശ്യം മറെറാരു താലൂക്കിലെ മറെറാരു കാര്യത്തിനാണ് എന്നുവാദിച്ചു എന്നുവരാം. ഉദ്യോഗകാര്യങ്ങളിലും നമ്മുടെ ഇടയിൽ ഈ വിധ അഭിപ്രായഭേദങ്ങളുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ നമ്മുടെരാജ്യത്തിന്റെ പൊതുസാമ്പത്തികപുരോഗതിയെ ലക്ഷ്യമാക്കിയുള്ള ഈ വിധപ്രധാന പ്രശ്നങ്ങളെ നാം ഭേദബുദ്ധികൂടാതെ വീക്ഷിക്കയും യോജിച്ച് നിണ്ണയിക്കയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്. നമ്മുടെ ഉല്പന്നങ്ങൾക്കു നല്ല വില കിട്ടുന്നതിനു വേണ്ട പരിശ്രമങ്ങൾ ചെയ്വാൻ ബ്രിട്ടീഷിൻഡ്യയിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരോടു ചേന്നു് പ്രവത്തിക്കുവാൻ മാക്കററിംഗ് ആഫീസർമാരെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനു നമ്മുടെ മുമ്പിൽകൊണ്ടു വരപ്പെട്ട തുച്ഛമായ സംഖ്യയെ സന്തോഷത്തോടെ അനുവദിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു കൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഈ ഡിമാൻഡിനെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: സർ, ഡിമാൻഡിനെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. മാക്കററിംഗ് ആഫീസർമാരുടെ നിയമനത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ധനാഭ്യത്ഥനാവസരങ്ങളിൽ അപ്പർഹൌസും ലോവർഹൌസും തമ്മിൽ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള അഭിപ്രായഭിന്നത മൂലമാണല്ലോ ഇദംപ്രഥമമായി ഒരു സംയുക്തകമ്മിററി കൂടുന്നതിനിടയായിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഇതിലേക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള ധനാഭ്യർത്ഥന ലോവർഹൌസിൽ മി. ററി. സി. തൊമ്മൻ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച അവസരത്തിൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ പ്രസ്താവനകൊണ്ടു തൃപ്തിപ്പെടാത്തതിനാൽ ദിവാൻജി അവർകൾ സുപ്രസിദ്ധ വാഗ്മിയായ ചീഫ്സെക്രട്ടറിയെ പ്രസംഗിക്കാൻ ക്ഷണിച്ചു. അന്നു ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി "ലിൻലിത്ത്ഗോ പ്രഭുവിന്റെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷതയിൽ നിയമിച്ചിരുന്ന രാജകീയകമ്മീഷനും ബാങ്കിംഗ് എൻക്വയറിക്കമ്മിററിയും പല നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങളും സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്" എന്നും മററും മി. തൊമ്മന്റെ പ്രസ്താവനയെക്കാൾ കൂടുതലായി പലതും പറഞ്ഞു. മി. തൊമ്മന്റെ പ്രസ്താവനയിൽ ഇൻഡ്യാ ഗവമ്മെൻറു കാർഷികാഭിവൃദ്ധിയെ പുരസ്കരിച്ച് ഒരു പദ്ധതി രൂപീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും, ഇൻഡ്യാ ഗവമ്മെന്റിനോടു സഹകരിച്ചു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതിനു മാക്കററിംഗ് ആഫീസർമാരെ നമ്മുടെ ഗവമ്മെ

ൻറിൽനിന്നും നിയമിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും മററും അടങ്ങിയിരുന്ന ഡിമാൻഡ് അഭിപ്രായ വ്യത്യാസം നിമിത്തം ലോവർ ഹൌസ് തള്ളിക്കഴിഞ്ഞ ഉടനെ നടന്ന കൌൺസിലിൽ അവിടന്നു ഇങ്ങനെ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി.

"അസംബിളിയിൽ ധനാഭ്യർത്ഥനകൊണ്ടുവന്നു. ഈ പദ്ധതിയെക്കു അസംബിളിയുടെ അനുവാദം കിട്ടിയ ശേഷം ആഗ്രികൾച്ചറൽ റിസർച്ച് കൌൺസിലിൽ നിന്നും ഇതിനു കുറച്ചു ഗ്രാണ്ട് നൽകണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിക്കണമെന്നും വാദപ്രതിവാദാവസരത്തിൽ ഇത്തരം സംഘടനയുടെ പ്രയോജനത്തെപ്പററി ആരും ഗുരുതരമായി ചോദ്യം ചെയ്തില്ലെങ്കിലും ധനാഭ്യർത്ഥനയെ തള്ളിക്കളഞ്ഞതിൽ ഞാൻ വ്യസനിക്കുന്നു" എന്നും മററും സഹതാപപൂർവ്വം അവിടന്നു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതു ഞാൻ ഓർക്കുന്നു. പിന്നെയും അവിടന്നു, "ഗവണ്മെൻറു അസംബിളിയുടെ തീരുമാനത്തെ സ്വീകരിച്ച് വിഗണിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. കച്ചവടത്തിനു വേണ്ടി സംഘടന നടത്തുന്നതിൽനിന്നും ഒഴിഞ്ഞു മാറി നിൽക്കുന്നതായാൽ കർഷകൎക്കും, ഈ പദ്ധതി കൊണ്ടു ഉപകാരം സിദ്ധിക്കുവാനിടയുള്ള മററാളുകൾക്കും ഒരു നല്ല അവസരം നഷ്ടമായി പോയി എന്നു പറയുന്നതിനു ഞാൻ നിർബന്ധിതനായിരിക്കുന്നു" എന്നും മററും തുടൎന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള പ്രസംഗം മൂലവും മററുമാണ് സ്റ്റേററു കൌൺസിലിൽനിന്നും ഈ ഡിമാൻഡ് അനുവദിച്ചതെന്നുള്ളതും ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ സ്മരണീയമാണ്.

ഇവിടെയുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾക്കു വിദേശച്ചരക്കുകളെ ഇറക്കുമതി ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു കാണിക്കുന്ന ഔത്സുക്യം എല്ലാവൎക്കും സുപരിചിതമാണ്. ഈ വിഷയത്തിലും അങ്ങിനെ സംഭവിച്ചേക്കുമെന്ന ഒരു സംശയം രണ്ടു നിയമസമിതികളിലേയും അംഗങ്ങളുടെയിടയിലുണ്ട്. ഉല്പന്നങ്ങളുടെ വില ക്രമാതീതമായി കുറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ അതിനു ശരിയായ വില ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഇതിനു മുമ്പു നടന്ന ബഡ്ജററ് സമ്മേളനങ്ങളിൽ പ്രതിപാദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാകുന്നു. അനാവശ്യമായി ആഡംബരത്തിനായും ആളുകൾക്കു വേണ്ടിയും മററുംഉദ്യോഗം സൃഷ്ടിച്ച് ഭീമശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കുന്ന ഗവണ്മെൻറു തുച്ഛമായ ശമ്പളം വരുന്ന രണ്ടു മാൎക്കററിംഗ് ആഫീസർമാരുടെ നിയമനത്തിനു വേണ്ടി നിയമസമിതികളുടെ തെരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെട്ട ജായിൻറു കമ്മിററി ഇദംപ്രഥമമായിട്ട് കൂടാൻ ഇടയായിട്ടുള്ളതും ആകുന്നു.

Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib : Though I did not vote either way when this Demand was placed before the Assembly, now, after hearing Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai's speech, I am inclined to support the motion, and my reasons are the following.

Those who opposed the motion have stated that the development departments are not functioning properly and that the officers of those departments are not carrying out the duties assigned to them. That is the reason why very often cut motions and resolutions have also been moved to draw the attention of Government to the extremely unsatisfactory manner in which the Heads of the development departments have been discharging their duties.

I remember that, in one of the previous sessions, a motion was brought to abolish the posts of all the industrial experts. On another occasion, there was also a motion to veto the Demand under supplementary grants for development departments. All these go to show that something is wrong in the Departments of Agriculture, Industries, and so on. There is a good deal of truth behind this. But so far as this Demand is concerned, it is only proper and expedient that we should work in collaboration with the Government of India at this juncture. The Federation is in sight and I understand that Travancore is also very keen to become a member of the Federation. When the Central Marketing Agency has been formed.—

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: May I know the source of the information that Travancore is keen in becoming a member of the Federation?

Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib : The member may know it from newspapers. It is only proper that we also take part in that noble work of industrialising and improving the condition of the whole of India. Travancore cannot, any longer, keep apart from outside influence. We can derive great benefit by working in harmony with the Government of India. If we co-operate fully with the Government of India, I am sure tangible results will follow and Travancore can before long improve her position. It was said that the officers that are going to be appointed will only be getting Rs. 200 or less.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai : May I know whether the officers now proposed to be appointed in Travancore are expected to confer with or consult the Marketing Officers outside Travancore ?

President : The mover has made it clear that they will form one unit.

Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib : Sir, nothing prevents them from having consultation. These officers will advise agriculturists in grading their products, finding the best markets for the commodities and procuring the best prices. I am one who thinks that division of labour is conducive to efficiency. There may be experts, but if labour is divided between persons, it will be more conducive to efficient working. I do not know if the present officers of the department can devote sufficient attention to this branch of work in addition to their ordinary duties. If only these two officers concentrate their best attention and devote as much time as possible, we will get the maximum advantage. I am thoroughly convinced of the reasons urged by Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai for this Demand. With these few words, I heartily support the motion before the House.

Mr. P. Chidambaram Pillai : Sir, I too support the motion. Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai has condemned middlemen. By middlemen he was probably referring to merchants. As one representing commerce, I cannot allow that statement to go unchallenged. It may be stated that merchants in Travancore have been all along familiar with the markets. They know where the markets are to be found and the conditions therein. If there is anybody in Travancore who does not know where the markets are, then it is the Government. So far as the Government is concerned the markets have yet to be discovered. Finding markets is not solving the problem ; it is only the beginning of the trouble. We have got to develop other things also along with the finding of markets. So far as that development is considered, the assistance of merchants in Travancore will be absolutely essential. If, and when, these Marketing Officers are appointed, I hope the Chambers of Commerce will be consulted in the matter.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai : Unfortunately, Sir, the Assembly mooted this mischievous question by vetoeing this Demand, and, for that reason all this trouble of convening the Joint Committee has arisen. The discussion in this combined House has perplexed me very much. Because every one who opposed the Demand tooth and nail in the lower House, seems to support it. But I had nothing to do with it in the Upper House.

President : That is a happy position.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai : When the motion for the Joint Committee was moved in the Council, a real grievance was ventilated in that the list of members from the Council does not contain any member who opposed it in the Council. So I will be justified in placing before this meeting the point of view of the members who wanted to oppose this motion.

[Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai]

There is much force in the argument advanced by the learned Deputy President of the Assembly that this is not the kind of officers who are expected to be appointed under the motion if Travancoreans are to look up to them for their salvation and economic prosperity. Sir, this is not the first time I speak about the working of the development departments of this State. All the departments are working—I do not know whether in a spirit of co-operation. Most probably they are working in a spirit of non-co-operation. Everything is in drift. Therefore honourable members like Mr. Kunjitomman and Mr. Kattakayam look duped when arguments were advanced couched in flowery language.

President: Not a happy word to use. Say 'confused'.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: Sir, I understand the officers now expected to be appointed—to quote the speech of the Agricultural Director—'are expected to possess some degree in agriculture, commerce or veterinary science.' That is the qualification. I also understand that they are expected to confer with the all-India officers. Problems will be discussed with the very experienced men which the British Government will be wise enough to find. Most of these Agricultural and Veterinary Officers of this State are not efficient in English. How are they expected to confer with the Indian Officers and press on them with skill the necessity for improving the economic prosperity of the State? That is what surpasses my imagination. Some big speech is made from the Government side to show that Government are alive to the seriousness of the situation. But nothing further is done. That has been going on from the Government side from the day I came to understand something of Travancore politics. What are the commodities to be marketed from Travancore. Is paddy to be marketed? Is cocoanut to be marketed? Is Travancore Government in a position to do that through their Marketing Officers? If the Director of Agriculture placed a scheme to add a thousand acres of paddy lands to the area under cultivation at present, that would have been more welcome. But these officers are not going to relieve the economic distress of the people. But in the matter of co operation with the Government of India, I am, like all other members, always for co-operation.

Mr. P. K Narayana Pillai: Sir, when this Demand was made before the Assembly, I had also the misfortune to oppose it on certain grounds, which to my mind have not been seriously controverted by the learned mover or any other member who wants this grant to be allowed. I asked on the previous occasion whether, before you think of Marketing Officers, there should not be commodities to be marketed. I analysed the natural products of Travancore and pointed out that even if you find a market for the staple

industry of Travancore, *viz*., cocoanut, so long as the competition from Ceylon continues, it is extremely difficult to do anything to advance the interests of the cocoanut industry by the appointment of Marketing Officers. After making those observations, and after voting against the Demand on that line of argument, I have had the luck of a pretty long talk with the Director of Agriculture after his return from Upper India when he discussed the whole question with me. I found that he made out a case for a review of my previous decision. In a matter like this, I am prepared to concede, as has been conceded by Mr. Thanu Pillai, that there is need for co-operation between the different parts of the Empire. It is not a case where the Irishman's dictum "let each herring hang by its own tail" would hold good. It is not a case of promoting the expansion of our commerce, trade or agriculture by withdrawing ourselves from the rest of India. Therefore, when the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has promised to take seriously into consideration our cocoanut industry, when they are doing something to encourage that industry in the State, the case becomes more arguable for Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai that we should ourselves be prepared to show some gesture to co-operate with the outside agency. Standing alone, I fear, we shall not be able to find any market for our main industry, I mean the cocoanut industry.

Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan: May I know what is the member's objection in appointing the Director of Agriculture as an ex-officio Marketing Officer?

Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai: I will come to that presently. However, the necessity for co-operation has been conceded by the opponents in regard to this grant. Then the only question raised is whether it is not possible to find the necessary men from out of the Agricultural Department itself to carry on this sort of work. That assumes that the Agricultural Department is over manned or that they have too much leisure on their hands. If that were the case I may ask the question why not axe the Agricultural Department when the budget is placed before us. We may reduce their number or reduce their pay. In either way the present expenditure may be made up if a proper case is made out. The budget passed by us last year does not permit a presumption of superfluous elements in the Agricultural Department. Now the demand is that two Marketing Officers are necessary. If ultimately it turns out that the department may be able to find these men in itself that may be considered later on. Then we may adjust the matter accordingly. For the time being, what is demanded is that an experiment has to be performed in co-operation with British India and a fairly good case seems to have been made out for the step to be taken in that direction. Therefore in variation of my previous view, as an experimental measure I will concede that.

Mr. A. Thanu Pillai: Does the member know that this is not proposed as an experiment now?

Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai: But I view it as an experimental measure at present. After seeing how it works, at the time of the budget, other questions may be raised to support or to oppose this matter. With these few words I support the motion.

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: Sir, there seems to exist some misapprehension regarding the qualifications of persons whom Government are going to appoint. I may read for the information of this House the qualifications prescribed by the Government of India for the Marketing Officers.

> "......One who possesses a University Degree in Agriculture, Veterinary Science, Commerce or Economics or the M. R. C. V. S. Diploma or a Graduate or Licentiate of Indian Agricultural or Veterinary College or holds Indian Dairy Diploma......"

Then Mr. Thanu Pillai said that this work could be entrusted to the existing officers of the Agricultural Department. Sir, we have only Agricultural Officers who—

Mr. A. Thanu Pillai: I said that the Director of Agriculture assisted by his Assistant Officers could very well be entrusted with this work.

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: The Director of Agriculture has got sufficient work to do at present. He had an Assistant till very recently and that post was abolished. So, for the efficient and satisfactory discharge of work it is necessary to entrust the work to a separate full time agency.

I may also say that there are people in the department who possess necessary qualifications for being appointed as Marketing Officers. All shades of opinion will be taken into account and all possible care taken to select the best men available for the post.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: What is the maximum general qualification for a Fishery Inspector in his department?

President: How is that relevant here?

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: Because that is one of the qualifications prescribed for the Marketing Officer.

President: The Director has said already that people with the necessary qualification are available in his department.

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: I once more request the members to sanction this Demand.

President: The question before the Committee is that a sum of Rs. 3,440, be sanctioned for the appointment of Marketing Officers and Staff.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

Mr. A. Thanu Pillai: Sir, I demand a poll. A poll was taken with the following resultt.

AYES—27.

1	Mr.	N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib.	15	Mr.	Tariatu Kunjitomman
2.	,,	K. C. Abraham	16	,,	K. Madhavan Pillai
3	,,	Antony George	17	,,	H. O. L. Marikkar
4	,,	Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi	18	,,	M. N. Nayar
5	,,	S. Chattanatha Karayalar	19	,,	G. Narayana Aiyar
6	,,	P. Chidambaram Pillai	20	,,	P. K. Narayana Pillai
7	,,	K. George	21	,,	K. Padmanabha Panickar
8	,,	M. Govindan	22	,,	N. K. Padmanabha Pillai
9	,,	N. John Joseph	23	,,	Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
10	,,	J. John Kattakayam	24	,,	K. Paramesvaran Pillai
11	,,	K. C. Karunakaran	25	,,	S. Piraviperumal Pillai
12	,,	K. M. Krishnan	26	,,	K. Rama Varma Raja
13	,,	C. S. Krishnasvami Aiyar	27	,,	T. K. Velu Pillai
14	,,	Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai			

NOES—2.

1	Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan	2	Mr. A. Thanu Pillai

NEUTRAL—1.

1	Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai

The motion was declared carried, 27 voting *for* 2 *against* and one remaining *neutral*.

President: The Committee will now dissolve.

The Joint Committee dissolved at 1-8-P. M.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,
Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

Annexure I.

THE TRAVANCORE JENMI AND KUDIYAN REGULATION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

(As passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly).

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation of 1071 (Regulation V of 1071 as amended by Regulation XII of 1108) for the purposes hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*a*) This Regulation may be called the Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan (Amendment) Regulation 1110.

(*b*) It shall come into operation with effect from the date of the commencement of the Amendment Regulation, (Regulation XII of 1108).

Amendment of Section 3, clause (15).

2. In the Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation of 1071 (Regulation V of 1071 as amended by Regulation XII of 1108), hereinafter referred to as the said Regulation, in Section 3, clause (15), the following shall be added as an Explanation, namely—

" *Explanation.*—Wherever at a general Land Revenue Settlement brought into before by Our Government a pattam has not been fixed in respect of any jenmam land, the settlement pattam in respect of that land shall, so long as the said Land Revenue Settlement remains in force, be the pattam that would have been fixed if the land had been assessed to pattam at the said Land Revenue Settlement.

Amendment of Section 3, clause (17).

3. In the said Regulation, in Section 3, clause (17),

(*a*) in sub-clause (*a*)

(i) after the expression " Cherikal lands, " where it occurs for the second time, the word " either " shall be inserted ; and

(ii) after the word " amount, " the following words shall be inserted, namely:—

" or the jenmivaram whichever is greater " ;

(iii) after the word jenmikaram where it occurs for the last time the following shall be inserted namely:—

" Provided that wherever in the case of such cherikal lands the michavaram is not specified in the kanapattam or the jenmivaram

is not difinitely ascertainable having regard to the terms of the kanapattam, the said settlement pattamicham minus the interest on the kanam amount shall be the jenmikaram ; and

(b) after Explanation 3 the following shall be added as an Explanation, namely:—

"*Explanation 4.*—If, in determining whichever of the jenmivaram or the settlement pattamicham *minus* the interest on the kanam amount is greater, or in deducting the said interest from the settlement pattamicham, it becomes necessary to commute commodities into money or money into commodities, such commutation shall be made in accordance with such rates as may be fixed and such rules as may be passed by Our Government."

4. In the said Regulation, in Section 9 after the word "Government" the following words shall be inserted, namely:—

Amendment of Section 9.

"for arrears of tax."

Office of the Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly,

Trivandrum, 22nd May 1935.

P. Parameswaran Pillai,

Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

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Amendment of Section 9.

4. In the said Regulation, in Section 9 after the word "Government" the following words shall be inserted, namely:—

"for arrears of tax."

Office of the Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly,
Trivandrum, 22nd May 1935.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

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Amendment of Section 9.

4. In the said Regulation, in Section 9, after the word "Government" the following words shall be inserted, namely;—

"for arrears of tax."

Trivandrum, 28th May 1935.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,
Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

Annexure III.

THE TRAVANCORE COURT OF WARDS BILL.

(*As passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly*).

Contents.

Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Sections.

1. Short title, extent and commencement.
2. Guardians and Wards Regulation to be read subject to this Regulation.
3. Age of majority of wards.
4. Definitions.

CHAPTER II.

THE COURT OF WARDS.

5. The Court of Wards.
6. Control of Government.
7. Powers of Court how exercised.

CHAPTER III.

ASSUMPTION OF SUPERINTENDENCE OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY.

8. Disqualification.
9. Immediate protection of disqualified heirs.
10. Recovery of expenditure.
11. Report by Division Peishkar.
12. Proprietor to be given opportunity to be heard and to adduce evidence.
13. Report by Court.
14. Government may declare proprietor disqualified and direct Court to assume superintendence.
15. Proprietor not to be declared disqualified under Section 8 (*a*) unless on ground of public interests.
16. Provision to meet case of undivided families and co-sharers.
17. Application by proprietor himself.
18. (1) Notification of assumption of superintendence.
    (2) Consequences of such notification.

CHAPTER IV.

MANAGEMENT ANE GUARDIANSHIP.

19. Division Peishkar to take charge of ward's property.
20. Powers of the Division Peishkar in so doing.

21. Allowance for ward and family.
22. Custody, residence, education and marriage of ward or minor relatives.
23. Appointment, etc., of managers and guardians.
24. Division Peishkars to act if there are none.
25. Who may and may not be guardians.
26. Duties of guardians.
27. Powers of manager.
28. Duties of manager.
29. Employees of Court deemed to be public servants.
30. Regulation of expenditure.
31. Surplus how to be dealt with.
32. Disabilities of wards.
33. Powers of court as to property under its superintendence.
34. Establishments and distribution of charges.

CHAPTER V.

ASCERTAINMENT AND SETTLEMENT OF DEBTS.

35. Notice calling upon claimants to notify claims.
36. Claimants to furnish full particulars and documents.
37. Pecuniary claim of Government, etc., not affected.
38. Claims admitted and disallowed.
39. Claims not notified cease to carry interest, etc.
40. Inadmissibility in evidence of documents not produced.
41. When mortgagee in possession may be dispossessed.
42. Provisions regarding leases for insufficient consideration.

CHAPTER VI.

SUITS.

43. Exercise of discretion not to be questioned in Civil Court.
44. Suit not to be instituted until after notice to Division Peishkar.
45. Suit or proceeding by or against ward.
46. Cost against Division Peishkar or manager how paid.
47. Suits must be authorised by Court.
48. Adjudication of civil disputes between two or more wards.

CHAPTER. VII.

RELEASE OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY FROM SUPERINTENDENCE.

49. Release from superintendence.
50. Release of estates taken under management under Section 17 when debts cannot be liquidated within reasonable time.
51. When estate taken under management under Section 17 may be made over to proprietor.
52. Option to retain superintendence in certain cases.
53. Disabilities of proprietors in such cases.
54. Appointment of guardian before release.
55. Recovery of expenses after release.
56. Procedure when succession to ward's property is disputed.
57. Notification of release from superintendence.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

58. Powers of Court in regard to religious endowments of which ward is hereditary trustee or manager.
59. Powers of persons holding inquiries.
60. Property under charge of Court not liable to sale for arrears.
61. Power to make rules.
62. Servants of a Court to be deemed public accountants.

CHAPTER IX.

PENALTIES.

63. Abetting unsanctioned marriage of wards, etc.

THE TRAVANCORE COURT OF WARDS BILL.

(*As passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly*).

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to make certain special provisions for the due preservation of the person and property of incapacitated persons; It is hereby enacted as follows ;—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1 (1) This Regulation may be called the Travancore Court of Wards Regulation, 1110.

(2) It extends to the whole of Travancore.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Guardians and Wards Regulations to be read subject to this Regulation.

2. The Guardians and Wards Regulation, 1077 (Regulation II of 1077) shall be read subject to this enactment and to every enactment hereafter passed relating to any Court of Wards.

Age of majority of wards.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Travancore Majority Regulation (Regulation VII of 1099) or in any other enactment, a minor of whose property the superintendence has been or shall be assumed by any Court of Wards, before the minor has attained the age of eighteen years, shall be deemed to have attained his majority when he shall have completed his age of twenty-one years and not before.

"Definitions.

4. In this Regulation unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context :—

"Court."

"Court" means the Court of Wards.

"Ward."

"Ward" means a person who has been made a ward of the Court under Section 18.

"Division Peishkar"

"Division Peishkar" "includes any officer appointed by Our Government to perform the functions of a Division Peishkar.

"Proprietor."

"Proprietor" means a person who owns, or who has a life interest in land either solely or as a co-sharer and shall include the Karanavan of a Marumakkathayam Tarwad and the manager of a Hindu undivided family.

CHAPTER. II.

THE COURT OF WARDS.

The Court of wards.

5. A Board consisting of the Land Revenue Commissioner and two other persons, official or non-official nominated by Our Government from time to time shall constitute the Court of Wards.

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*Amendments already passed at the third reading of the Bill are also incorporated.

6. The Court of Wards shall be subject to the control of Our Government, and Our Government may, if they think fit, revise, modify, or reverse any order passed or proceedings taken under this Regulation, whether a petition is presented against such order or proceeding or not.

Control of Government.

7. (1) The Court may exercise all or any of the powers conferred on it by this Regulation through the Division Peishkar in whose Division any part of the property of the ward may be situated or through any other person whom it may appoint for the purpose and may confer any of its powers on any such Division Peishkar or person, and withdraw any powers so conferred.

Powers of Court how exercised.

(2) For the purpose of this Regulation the Division Peishkar or such other person shall be subject to the control of the Court.

CHAPTER III.

ASSUMPTION OF SUPERINTENDENCE OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY.

8. The following proprietors shall be deemed to be disqualified for the management of their property —

Disqualification.

(a) Minors.

(b) Proprietors adjudged by a competent civil court to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing their property.

(c) Proprietors declared by Our Government to be incapable of managing their property owing to any physical or mental defect or infirmity rendering them unfit to manage their property.

9. Whenever a Division Peishkar receives information that a proprietor of land situated in his Division has died, and he has reason to believe that the heir of such proprietor is, or should be declared to be, disqualified under Section 8,—

Immediate protection of disqualified heirs.

(a) he may take such steps or make such order as he thinks proper for the temporary custody and protection of the property which he has reason to believe to belong to the heir, and

(b) if the heir be minor he may direct that the person, if any, having custody of the minor, shall produce him or cause him to be produced, at such place and time, and before such person as he appoints, and may make such order for the temporary custody and protection of the minor as he thinks proper:

Provided that female minors who ought not to be compelled to appear in public shall be produced in accordance with the manners and customs of the country.

10. All expenses incurred by a Division Peishkar acting under Section 9 shall, if the property is afterwards taken under the Superintendence of the Court form a charge upon the property concerned, and shall be recoverable from the owner of such property, or the person whom the Division Peishkar shall find to be in possession of such property, as arrears of land revenue.

Recovery of expenditure.

11. Whenever any Division Peishkar, after making such enquiry as he deems necessary, has reason to believe that any proprietor in his Division is, or should be declared to be, disqualified under Section 8, he shall submit a report to the Court setting forth all the facts and circumstances of the case:

Report by Division Peishkar.

Provided that in the case of proprietors of lands the annual value of which is less than one thousand rupees, the Division Peishkar need not report the case to the Court unless he is of opinion that the Court ought to assume the superintendence of the property:

Provided also that the Court or Our Government may call for a report in any case if deemed fit.

Explanation.—The annual value shall be taken to be the full pattom assessment on the land at the last Revenue Settlement and in case there be no such assessment the annual value shall be such as is determined by Our Government or under rules passed by Our Government.

12. (1) Before reporting to the Court under Section 11 that a proprietor should be declared to be disqualified under Section 8, the Division Peishkar shall give notice to such proprietor and afford him a reasonable opportunity to be heard and to adduce evidence.

Proprietor to be given opportunity to be heard and to adduce evidence.

(2) All questions as to whether the provisions of this Section have been complied with shall be decided by Our Government and such decision shall be final.

13. The Court shall consider the Division Peishkar's report, and shall report the case to Our Government with its recommendation and, pending the receipt of orders, shall have power to take such steps as it may deem necessary for the protection of the person and property of the proprietor in question.

Report by Court.

14. Our Government, may, on receipt of the Court's recommendation, declare the proprietor to be disqualified within the intent of Clause (c) of Section 8 and Our Government may, in any case falling under Section 8, order the Court to assume the superintendence of the person or property or both of the proprietor.

Government may declare proprietor disqualified and direct Court to assume superintendence.

15. Our Government shall not declare any proprietor to be disqualified within the intent of clause (c) of Section 8 unless they are satisfied that it is expedient in the public interest that his property should be managed by the Court and a statement to this effect shall be inserted in the declaration made by Our Government under Section 14.

Proprietor not to be declared disqualified under Section 8 (c) unless on ground of public interests.

16. (1) Our Government shall not, except under Section 17, order the Court to take the property of any Marumakkathayam Tarwad or any undivided Hindu family under its superintendence unless.—

Provisions to meet cases of undivided families and co-sharers.

(a) all the Tarwad members or the co-parceners' as the case may be, are or are declared to be disqualified under Section 8, or,

(b) the proprietor is or is declared to be disqualified under Section 8 and the majority of the Tarwad members or co-parceners, as the case may be, agree in writing to such superintendence.

(2) When two or more proprietors or co-sharers, otherwise than as co-parceners in an undivided Hindu family or as members of a Marumakkathayam Tarwad, and one of such co-sharers is or is declared to be disqualified under Section 8, Our Government may order the Court to institute a suit for partition on behalf of the disqualified proprietor and to take under its superintendence the property allotted to such proprietor in the partition.

17. A proprietor may make application to Our Government to have his property placed under the Superintendence of the Court and Our Government may, on being satisfied that it is expedient in the public interests that such property should be managed by the Court, make a declaration to that effect and order the Court to assume the superintendence of such property.

Application by proprietor himself.

Explanation :—In the case of a proprietor who is the Karanavan of a Marumakkathayam Tarwad or is the manager of a Hindu family, the Tarwad property or family property of which he is, or shall become entitled to be in possession shall also be deemed to be his property for purposes of this Regulation.

18. (1) Whenever under Section 14 or 17 Our Government order the Court to take under its superintendence the person or property of a proprietor or both, such order of Our Government, together with any declaration made under the aforesaid Sections, shall be notified in Our Government Gazette. The notification shall specify the Division Peishkar who shall discharge the duties imposed upon a Division Peishkar by this Regulation in respect of such person or property or both as the case may be.

Notification of assumption of superintendence.

(2) Such proprietor shall be deemed to have become a ward under the Court from the date of the said order of Our Government and the superintendence of his person or property or of both shall take effect from the said date and as to property, shall extend to all movable and immovable property belonging to him at the date of the order, or to which he shall afterwards become in any way entitled whilst he continues under such superintendence:

Consequences of such notification.

Provided that it shall be in the discretion of the Court to assume or refrain from assuming the superintendence of any property which the ward may acquire otherwise than by inheritance subsequent to the date of the order of Our Government under Section 14 or 17.

CHAPTER IV.

Management and Guardianship.

Division Peishkar to take charge of ward's property.

19 When the Court has assumed the superintendence of the property of a ward, the Division Peishkar specified in the notification under Section 18 or, if so directed by the Court, the Division Peishkar of the Division in which any part of the property is situated, shall take possession and custody of such property on behalf of the Court.

Powers of the Division Peishkar in so doing.

20. It shall be lawful for such Division Peishkar—

(*a*) to order any person in possession of any movable property to the possession of which the ward is entitled or of any accounts or papers relating to the property of such ward to deliver up such movable property, accounts or papers:

(*b*) in case there is reason to believe that any movable property, to the possession of which the ward is entitled or any accounts or papers relating to the property of the ward are to be found in any room, box or receptacle within any house in the actual possession of the ward, to break open such room, box or receptacle or authorise the same to be broken open for the purpose of searching for such property, accounts or papers;

(*c*) to order any person who is or has been in the employ of the ward, and any person who was in the employ of the immediately preceding proprietor, to attend before him for examination; and to defray the necessary expenses of any person so attending out of the assets of the estate;

(*d*) to order all holders of tenures and under-tenures on the ward's property to produce their titles before him.

Allowance for ward and family.

21. The Court may determine what sums shall be allowed for the expenses of the ward and of his family and dependents and of those who are entitled to be maintained out of the property taken possession of on behalf of the Court.

Custody, residence, education and marriage of ward or minor relatives.

22. The Court may make such orders and arrangements, as to it may seem fit, in respect of the custody, residence, education and marriage—

(*a*) of any ward whose person is for the time being under its superintendence,

(*b*) of any minor child, minor brother, or minor sister of such ward or minor or incapacitated *seshakaran* or co-parcener, as the case may be, of such ward who, in the opinion of the Court, is entitled to maintenance at the charge of the ward's estate,

(*c*) of the ward's next male heir being a minor and also so entitled to maintenance.

Appointment, etc. of managers and guardians.

23. (1) The Court may appoint managers for the property, and guardians for the person, of any ward, and may control or remove any manager or guardian so appointed:

Provided that it shall not appoint a guardian for any person who has become a ward in pursuance of an order under Section 17

(2) Any appointment made under this Section shall terminate when the Court ceases to exercise superintendence over the person for whom a guardian, or over property for which a manager has been appointed.

Division Peishkars to act if there are none.

24. If no manager of the property or guardian of the person of a ward is appointed by the Court, or the office is temporarily vacant, the Division Peishkar specified in the notification under Section 18, or any other Division Peishkar whom the Court may appoint in this behalf shall be competent, under the control of the Court, to do anything that might be done by such manager or guardian.

Who may and may not be guardians.

25. (1) No person being the next legal heir of a ward or appearing to have a direct or indirect advantage in the death or continued disqualification of such ward shall be appointed guardian of such ward:

Provided that the mother of the ward, or any person appointed guardian by the will of a person authorised to make such appointment, may be appointed guardian by the Court at its discretion.

(2) A female guardian shall be appointed for a female ward, and a male guardian for a male ward above seven years of age, unless, in any case, the Court, for special reasons, shall direct otherwise:

Provided that no guardian shall ordinarily be appointed for a female ward if she has an adult husband.

Duties of guardians.

26. (1) A guardian appointed under Section 23 shall be charged with the custody of the ward, and, subject to the control of the Court, shall make suitable provision for his maintenance and health, and, if he be a minor, for his education, and for such other matters as are required by the personal law to which the ward is subject, and shall—

(*a*) give such security (if any) as the Court thinks fit, for the due performance of his duty:

(*b*) submit such accounts as the Court may direct;

(c) pay the balance due from him thereon ;

(d) continue liable to account to the Court after he has ceased to be guardian for his receipts and disbursements during the period of his guardianship

(e) obtain the sanction of the Court to any act which may involve expense, not previously sanctioned by the Court.

(2) The guardian shall be paid such allowance out of the property of the ward as the Court thinks fit.

Powers of manager.

27. Every manager appointed by Court shall have power, subject to the control of the Court, to collect the rents of land placed under his charge, as well as all other money due to the ward and to grant receipts therefor, and may, under the orders of the Court, grant or renew such leases as may in his opinion be necessary for the proper management of the property, and do all such lawful acts as may be generally or specially authorised by the Court to do for the proper management of the property.

Duties of manager.

28. (1) Every manager appointed by the Court shall manage the property placed under his charge diligently and faithfully and shall—

(a) give such security, if any, as the Court thinks fit, duly to account for what he may receive in respect of the rents and profits of the property under his charge :

(b) keep such accounts in such form and submit them at such times as the Court may direct ;

(c) deal with all moneys received by him in such manner as the Court may direct;

(d) obtain the sanction of the Court to any act which may involve the property in expense not previously sanctioned by the Court

(e) be responsible for any loss occasioned to the property by his negligence or wilful default ;

(f) continue liable to account to the Court after he has ceased to be manager for his receipts and disbursements during the period of his managership.

(2) The manager shall be paid such allowances out of the property of the ward as the Court thinks fit.

Employees of Court deemed to be public servants.

29. Every guardian, manager or other servant of the Court, shall be deemed to be a "public servant" within the meaning of Section 153 to 157 of the Travancore Penal Code (Regulation 1 of 1074) and in the definition of "legal remuneration" contained in the said Section 153 the word "Government" shall, for the purposes of this Section, be deemed to include the Court.

Regulation of expenditure.

30. Unless the Court otherwise directs, all moneys received by or on behalf of the Court on account of the property of any ward, shall be employed in meeting the charges included in Class I hereinafter specified, before it is employed in meeting the charges in Classes II and III hereinafter specified, and in meeting the charges in Class II before it is employed in meeting those in Class III.

CLASS I.

Charges necessary for the maintenance, residence, education, marriage and indispensable religious observances of the ward and his family and of those in respect of whom such charges have to be paid out of the property of the ward.

Charges necessary for the management and supervision of the property of the ward.

Charges on account of Government revenue and of all cesses and other public demands due in respect of such property or any part of such property.

CLASS II.

Charges on account of rent, cesses or demands due to any superior landholder in respect of any land held on behalf of the ward.

The liquidation of debts payable by the ward out of the property taken charge of by the Court.

Expenses necessary to protect the interests of the ward in the Civil Courts or otherwise.

The maintenance in efficient condition of the estates, buildings and other immovable property and the suitable upkeep of the furniture, equipage, live stock and other movable property belonging to the ward.

CLASS III.

The payment of such charges for the religious observances of the ward and his family and of such religious, charitable and other allowances and of such donations befitting the position of the ward's family as the Court may authorise to be paid.

The prevention and relief of distress among the ward's tenantry.

The improvement of the land and property of the ward and the benefit of the ward and the property generally.

Surplus how to be dealt with.

31. Any surplus which remains after providing, so far as the Court deems fit, for the objects mentioned in Section 30, shall be applied in the purchase of other landed property or invested at interest on the security of first mortgages of immovable property situate in Travancore, provided that the property is not a leasehold for a term of years and that the value of the property exceeds by one-third, or, if consisting of buildings, exceeds by one-half, the mortgage money, or invested in such public securities as may be specified by Our Government from time to time.

32. A ward shall not be a competent—

Disabilities of wards.

(a) to transfer or create any charge on, or interest in, any part of his property which is under the superintendence of the Court, or to enter into any contract or to make any acknowledgment involving him in pecuniary liability personally or in respect of such property but

nothing in this Clause or in Section 22 shall be deemed to affect the capacity of a ward to enter into a contract of marriage; Provided that he shall not incur in connection therewith any pecuniary liability, except such as, having regard to the personal law to which he is subject and to his rank and circumstances, the Court may, in writing declare to be reasonable;

(*b*) to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing from such property or for debts or other moneys due to the estate;

(*c*) to adopt or to give a written or verbal permission to adopt, without the consent of the Court;

(*d*) to dispose of his property by will without the consent of the Court:

Provided, firstly, that the Court shall not withhold its consent under Clause (*c*) or (*d*) if the adoption or testamentary disposition is not contrary to the personal or special law applicable to the ward, and does not appear likely to cause pecuniary embarassment to the property, or to lower the influence or respectability of the family, in public estimation:

Provided, secondly, that the Court may confirm a will or an adoption made or a permission to adopt given, without its previous consent; and

Provided, thirdly, that the provisions of Clauses (*c*) and (*d*) shall not apply to any proprietor in regard to whose property a declaration has been made under Section 17.

Powers of Court as to property under its Superintendence.

33. The Court may mortgage or sell the whole or any part of any property under its superintendence and may give leases or farms of the whole or any part of such property for such terms as it thinks fit, and may make remissions of rent or other dues, and may generally pass such orders and to such acts not inconsistent with the provisions of this or any other Regulation for the time being in force as it may judge to be for the advantage of the ward or for the benefit of the property.

Establishments and distribution of charges.

34. The Court may order such establishments to be employed and charges to be incurred as it shall consider requisite for the care and management of the persons and properties under its superintendence, and generally for all the purposes of this Regulation, and may order that such charges shall be borne by and distributed amongst the said properties in such proportions as it deems fit.

CHAPTER V.

Ascertainment and Settlement of Debts.

Notice calling upon claimants to notify claim.

35. (1) On the publication of a notification under Section 18, the Division Peishkar therein specified may, at any time with the previous sanction of Our Government, publish in Our Government Gazette a notice in English and Malayalam, and in such other languages

as he may consider expedient, calling upon all persons having pecuniary claims, whether immediately enforceable or not, against the ward or property to notify the same in writing to the Division Peishkar within six months from the date of such notification.

(2) The notice shall also be published at such and in such other manner as the Court may, by general or special order direct and shall be sent by registered post or anchal to every person who is known to the Division Peishkar as having a pecuniary claim against the ward or property and of whose address the Division Peishkar is credibly informed.

(3) Our Government may, at any stage of the proceeding under Sections 35, 36 and 38, invest any person either by name or in virtue of his office with the powers of a Division Peishkar for any or all of the purposes of these Sections.

Explanation. A claim shall be deemed to be pecuniary for the purpose of this Section and Sections 36 and 39 notwithstanding that a suit for its enforcement or a reference of such claim to arbitration is pending or that a decree or award has been passed establishing the same.

Claimants to furnish full particulars and documents.

36. (1) Every such claimant shall, within the period prescribed by Section 35, notify to the Division Peishkar in writing his claim with full particulars thereof:

Provided that any claim presented after the expiration of such period within a further period of six months may be admitted if the claimant satisfies the Division Peishkar that he had sufficient cause for not notifying the claim at an earlier date.

(2) Every document (including entries in books of account) in the possession of or under the control of the claimant on which he founds his claim, shall be produced before the Division Peishkar with the statement of claim or within such time after the preferring of the claim as may be allowed by the Division Peishkar in that behalf:

Provided that if the claim relates to an amount secured by a decree or award it shall be sufficient for the claimant to produce before the Division Peishkar a certified copy of the decree and a certificate from the Court which passed or is executing the same declaring the amount recoverable thereunder or a true copy of the award and a statement of the sum recoverable thereunder as the case may be: and if the claim is pending adjudication in any court or has been referred to arbitration, it shall be sufficient for the claimant to produce a certified copy of the plaint or a true copy of the reference to arbitration as the case may be.

(3) it shall be lawful for the Division Peishkar to require the production by any claimant of such of the documents in his possession or power relating to his claim other than the documents, if any, produced under sub-section (2) as the Division Peishkar may consider necessary.

(4) Unless the Division Peishkar shall otherwise direct, every document produced under this Section, shall be accompanied by a true copy thereof. The Division Peishkar shall mark the original document for the purpose of identification and, after examining and comparing the copy with it, shall retain the copy and return the original to the claimants.

Pecuniary claim of Government, etc., not effected.

37. Nothing contained in Sections 35 and 36 shall apply to any pecuniary claim of Our Government or any local authority or to claims for maintenance or for wages or salaries due to servants.

Claims admitted and disallowed.

38. The Division Peishkar shall, after making such enquiry as he may deem fit, decide which claims notified or admitted under Section 36 are to be allowed in whole or in part, and which are to be disallowed, and on his decision being confirmed by the Court, shall give written notice of the same to the claimants:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as precluding any claimant from continuing or instituting proceedings in any Civil Court in respect of any claim whether such claim be allowed or disallowed by the Court in whole or in part.

Claims not notified cease to carry interest etc.

39. Every pecuniary claim against the ward or his property which has not been duly notified to, or admitted by, the Division Peishkar under Section 36 shall, not withstanding any law contract, decree or award to the contrary, cease to carry interest from the expiration of the period prescribed by Section 35, and shall not be paid until after the discharge or satisfaction of the claims notified or admitted under Section 36.

Inadmissibility in evidence of documents not produced.

40. No document in the possession or under the control of the claimant which should have been, but has not been, produced in accordance with the requirements of Section 36, shall be admissible in evidence against the ward or his representative in any suit brought by or against the claimant or any person claiming under him, unless it be proved to the satisfaction of the Civil Court that it was not within his power to produce such documents before the Division Peishkar.

Provisions regarding leases for insufficient consideration.

41. (1) When any property of a ward is in the possession of any person claiming to hold under a lease granted by the ward and dated within the three years immediately preceding the commencement of the superintendence or of any person claiming under such lease, the Division Peishkar may inquire into the sufficiency of the considenation for which the lease was granted and if such consideration appears to him inadequate, he may, with the previous sanction of the Court, give notice in writing that the lease shall determine at the end of the then current revenue year unless the

lessee or any one claiming under him pays or agrees to pay such additional consideration as may be mentioned in such notice within a date therein fixed If within such date such person does not pay or enter into an agreement to pay the additional consideration demanded or such other consideration as the Division Peishkar be willing to accept, the lease shall determine at the end of the then current revenue year:

Provided that such person may, if dissatisfied with the said notice of the Division Peishkar, institute a suit against the ward within three months from the date of service of such notice in a District Court whithin whose jurisdiction the property comprised in the lease or any portion thereof is situate for determining whether the consideration for the lease was adequate, and if not whether the additional consideration demanded by the Division Peishkar or what other amount is reasonable.

(2) If the District Court be satisfied that the lease was granted for adequate consideration and it is not shown to be otherwise invalid, it shall pass a decree establishing the validity of the lease.

(3) If the District Court holds the consideration for the lease to be inadequate, it shall determine the amount of additional consideration to be paid by the lessee.

(4) If no such suit be instituted or if on the institution of such suit the lessee does not within one month from the date of the decree therein pay or enter into an agreement to pay the additional consideration, determined by the District Court, the Division Peishkar may without resorting to a Civil Court enter upon the property and summarily evict therefrom such person and any other person obstructing or resisting on his behalf.

CHAPTER VI.

Suits.

Exercise of discretion not to be questioned in Civil Court.

42. No declaration made by Our Government under Section 14 or Section 17 and no act done in the exercise of any discretionary power conferred by this Regulation shall be questioned in any Civil Court.

Suit not to be instituted until after notice to Division Peishkar.

43. (1) No suit relating to the person or property of any ward shall be instituted in any Civil Court until the expiration of two months after notice in writing has been delivered to or left at the office of the Division Peishkar specified in the notification under Section 18.

(2) Such notice shall state the name and place of above of the intending plaintiff, the cause of action and the relief which he claims; and the plaint shall contain a statement that such notice has been so delivered or left;

Provided that notice under this Section shall not be required in the case of any suit the period of limitation for which will expire within three months from the date of the notification under Section 18.

Suit or proceeding by or against ward.

44. In all suits or proceedings in any Civil or Revenue Court the ward shall sue and be sued in his own name, and the manger of his property appointed under Section 23 or, if there is no manager, the officer competent to act as manager under Section 24 shall represent him as next friend or guardian *ad litem* as the case may be.

Costs against Division Peishkar or Manager how paid.

45. If in any such suit or proceedings any Civil or Revenue Court shall decree any costs against the manager (or other officer competent to act as manager under Section 24) the Court of Wards shall cause such costs to be paid out of any property of the ward which, for the time being, may be in its hands.

Suits must be authorised by Court

46. No suit shall be brought on behalf of any ward by the manager (or other officer competent to act as manager under Section (24) unless authorised by some particular or general order of the Court:

Provided that a manager (or other officer as aforesaid) may file a plaint in order to preve t a suit from being barred by the law of limitation, but such suit shall not be further proceeded with until the consent of the Court has been obtained.

Adjudication of civil disputes between two or more wards

47. (1) When any question arises as between two or more wards of such a nature that adjudication upon it by a Civil Court is expedient, it shall be lawful for the Court of Wards, acting through the Division Peishkar of the Division in which a case might have been stated for the opinion of the Civil Court with regard to such matter under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, to file in the Civil Court having jurisdiction, a statement containing the point or points for determination.

(2) When such statement has been filed the Civil Court shall appoint a guardian *ad litem* for each ward having a separate interest, and such guardians shall thereupon conduct the case subject to the general control of the Court of Wards.

(3) The Civil Court may, if it thinks fit, amend the case so stated, and shall then proceed to hear and dispose of the case in the manner provided in the Code of Civil Procedure for the hearing and disposal of cases stated for opinion under that Code.

CHAPTER VII.

Release of Persons and Property from Superintendence.

Release from Superintendence.

48. The Court may, (with the previous sanction of Our Government in all cases where superintendence has been assumed in pursuance of orders under Section 14 at any time release from its superintendence the person

or property of a ward or both and shall, save as provided in Section 51, release from Superintendence—

(a) the person and property of a ward disqualified under clause (a) of Section 8 as soon as he ceases to be a minor ;

(b) the person and property of a ward disqualified under clause (b) of Section 8 as soon as it is found by a competent Civil Court that the disability has ceased.

(c) the person and property of a proprietor declared to be disqualified under clause (c) of Section 8 as soon as Our Government revoke its declaration that such proprietor is disqualified.

Release of estates taken under management under Section 17 when debts cannot be liquidated within reasonable time.

49. (1) The Court may, with the previous sanction of Our Government, at any time within two years from the date of the notification published under Section 18 release from his superintendence on a day to be notified, the property of a person who has been made a ward of the Court in pursuance of an order under Section 17, without liquidating any of his debts and liabilities or after liquidating some of the debts and liabilities, when the Court is satisfied that it is impracticable to liquidate within a reasonable time, all the debts and liabilities or such of them as have not been liquidated and in either case the legal incapacity of such ward shall cease on the date so notified.

(2) whenever the property of a person is released under sub-section (1) from the superintendence of the Court, the provisions of Sections 39 and 40 shall not apply to any of the debts and liabilities of the ward remaining unliquidated at the time when his property is so released.

(3) In computing the period of limitation applicable to a suit brought or application made against such person or his legal representative after the Court has released his property under sub-section (1) the time during which the superintendence of the Court continued shall be excluded.

When estate taken under management under Section 17 may be made over to proprietor.

50. The Court may, with the previous sanction of Our Government, replace any proprietor made a ward of the Court in pursuance of an order under Section 17, in the management of his estate on a day to be notified, if the debts and liabilities binding on his estate have been discharged, and the Court is satisfied that he will thereafter be competent to take charge of his estate and administer his own affairs and his legal incapacity shall cease on such date.

Option to retain superintendence in certain cases.

51. When a ward dies or ceases to be disqualified before the debts and liabilities binding on his estates have been discharged, the Court may, with the previous sanction of Our Government, retain the property under its superintendence until the debts and liabilities are discharged or for any shorter period, and when for the purpose of discharging such debts and liabilities the Court has raised

money on condition that it should retain the superintendence of the property until the money so raised be repaid, the Court shall not without the consent of the lender or his representatives withdraw from superintendence until the money so raised has been repaid:

Provided that, after the death of the ward, the Court shall not retain charge on account of any debt or liability which has been declared by a Civil Court not to be binding on the representatives of the deceased ward.

Disabilities of proprietors in such cases.

52. If the Court retains the superintendence under the provisions of the last preceding Section, the person who has succeeded to the property, or the person who has ceased to be disqualified shall in so far as the property in question is concerned be deemed to be a ward of the Court for the purposes of Clauses (a) and (b) of Section 32.

Appointment of guardian before release.

53. (1) When the Court decides to release from its superintendence the person and property of a minor, it may, before such release, by an order in writing, appoint any person to be the guardian of the person or property or both of such minor.

(2) Such appointment shall take effect from the date of such release.

(3) In appointing a guardian under this Section the Court shall be guided by the provisions of Section 15 of the Guardians and Wards Regulation 1077 (Regulation II of 1077).

(4) Every such guardian shall have and be subject to the same rights, duties and liabilities as if he had been appointed under the Guardians and Wards Regulation 1077 (Regulation II of 1077).

Recovery of expenses after release.

54. Any expense incurred by the Court on account of any property under its charge, and not defrayed from such property, during the Court's superintendence may after the release of such property be recoverd as if it were an arrear of land revenue from any person into whose possession such property or any part thereof may have passed:

Provided that the sum so recovered from any such person shall not be greater than the value of any such property, which so passed into the possession of such person.

Procedure when succession to ward's property is disputed.

55. Whenever, on the death of any ward, the succession to his property or any part there of is disputed, the Court may either direct that such property or part thereof be made over to any person claiming the property or may retain the superintendence of the property, until a claimant has established his title to the same in a competent Civil Court, or institute a suit of interpleader against all claimants.

Notification of release from superintendence.

56. Whenever the Court releases any person or property from its superintendence the fact of such release shall be notified in Our Government Gazette.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Powers of Court in regard or religious endowments of which ward is hereditary trustee or manager.

57. If a ward is the hereditary trustee or manager of a temple, mosque or other religious establishment or endowment, the Court may make such arrangements as it thinks fit for the dischaige during the wardship, of the ward's duties as trustee or manager, provided that for the direct and personal management of the religious affairs of any such institution, establishment or endowment, the Court shall appoint suitable persons and the Court shall as far as possible restrict its superintendence to the preservation of the property belonging to the institution, establishment or endowment.

Powers of persons holding inquiries

58. In holding any inquiry under this Regulation the Division Peishkar or other persons authorised to hold such inquiry shall have all the powers conferred on Revenue Officers by Regulation V of 1063 (Revenue Summons Regulation) and the provisions of that Regulation shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Property under charge of Court not liable to sale for arrears

59. No immovable property under the superintendence of the Court shall be liable to sale on account of arrears of land revenue accruing while such estate is under the superintendence of the Court:

Provided that all such arrears of revenue shall be the first charge upon the sale-proceeds of any such property which may be sold for any other causes than for arrears of revenue.

Power to make rules.

60. The Court, may, with the previous sanction of Our Government make rules consistent with this Regulation

(*a*) regulating the management of property under the superintendence of the Court; and

(*b*) generally for the guidance of all persons in all proceedings under this Regulation and for carrying out the provisions of this Regulation.

Servants of a court to be deemed public accountants.

61. Every manager or other servant of the Court entrusted with the receipt, custody or control of moneys or securities for money on behalf of the Court or with the management of any property under its superintendence shall be deemed to be a public accountant within the meaning of Regulation III of 1080 (Public Accountants Regulatino) and shall be liable to be dealt with under that Regulation.

CHAPTER IX.

PENALTIES.

Abetting unsanctioned marriage of wards etc.

62. Whoever, without the previous consent of the Court, abets the marriage of any of the persons specified in Clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of Section 22 shall be liable, on conviction before a court not below that of a Magistrate of the First Class, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

Trivandrum,
22nd May 1935.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

Annexure IV.

THE TRAVANCORE COURT OF WARDS BILL.

(As passed by the Sri Chitra State Council).

CONTENTS.

Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Sections.

1 Short title, extent and commencement.
2 Guardians and Wards Regulation to be read subject to this Regulation.
3 Age of majority of wards.
4 Definitions.

CHAPTER II.

THE COURT OF WARDS.

5 The Court of Wards.
6 Control of Government.
7 Powers of Court how exercised.

CHAPTER III.

ASSUMPTION OF SUPERINTENDENCE OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY.

8 Disqualification.
9 Immediate protection of disqualified heirs.
10 Recovery of expenditure.
11 Report by Division Peishkar.
12 Proprietor to be given opportunity to be heard and to adduce evidence.
13 Report by Court.
14 Government may declare proprietor disqualified and direct Court to assume superintendence.
15 Proprietor not to be declared disqualified under Section 8 (*c*) unless on ground of public interests.
16 Provision to meet case of undivided families and co-sharers.
17 Application by proprietor himself.
18 (1) Notification of assumption of superintendence.
(2) Consequences of such notification.

CHAPTER IV.

MANAGEMENT AND GUARDIANSHIP.

19 Division Peishkar to take charge of ward's property.
20 Powers of the Division Peishkar in so doing.
21 Allowance for ward and family.

22 Custody, residence, education and marriage of ward or minor relatives.
23 Appointment etc., of managers and guardians.
24 Division Peishkars to act if there are none.
25 Who may and may not be guardians.
26 Duties of guardians.
27 Powers of manager.
28 Duties of manager.
29 Employees of Court deemed to be public servants.
30 Regulation of expenditure.
31 Surplus how to be dealt with.
32 Disabilities of wards.
33 Powers of Court as to property under its superintendence.
34 Establishments and distribution of charges.

CHAPTER V.

Ascertainment and Settlement of Debts.

35 Notice calling upon claimants to notify claims.
36 Claimants to furnish full particulars and documents.
37 Pecuniary claim of Government, etc., not affected.
38 Claims admitted and disallowed.
39 Claims not notified cease to carry interest, etc.
40 Inadmissibility in evidence of documents not produced.
41 Provisions regarding leases for insufficient consideration.

CHAPTER VI.

Suits.

42 Exercise of discretion not to be questioned in Civil Court.
43 Suit not to be instituted until after notice to Division Peishkar.
44 Suit or proceeding by or against ward.
45 Cost against Division Peishkar or manager how paid.
46 Suits must be authorised by Court.
47 Adjudication of civil disputes between two or more wards.

CHAPTER VII.

Release of Persons and property from superintendence.

48 Release from superintendence.
49 Release of estates taken under management under Section 17 when debts cannot be liquidated within reasonable time.
50 When estate taken under management under Section 17 may be made over to proprietor.
51 Option to retain superintendence in certain cases.
52 Disabilities of proprietors in such cases.
53 Appointment of guardin before release.
54 Recovery of expenses after release.
55 Procedure when succession to ward's property is disputed.
56 Notification of release from superintendence.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

57 Powers of Court in regard to religious endowments of which ward is hereditary trustee or manager.
58 Powers of persons holding inquiries.
59 Property under charge of Court not liable to sale for arrears.
60 Power to make rules.
61 Servants of a Court to be deemed public accountants.

CHAPTER IX.

PENALTIES.

62 Abetting unsanctioned marriage of wards, etc.

THE TRAVANCORE COURT OF WARDS BILL.

(As passed by the Sri Chitra Stat Council).

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to make certain special provisions for the due preservation of the person and property of incapacitated persons It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Travancore Court of Wards Regulation, 1110.

(2) It extends to the whole of Travancore.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Guardians and Wards Regulation to be read subject to this Regulation.

2. The Guardians and Wards Regulation, 1077 (Regulation II of 1077) shall be read subject to this enactment and to every enactment hereafter passed relating to any Court of Wards.

Age of majority of wards.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Travancore Majority Regulation (Regulation VII of 10 9) or in any other enactment, a minor of whose property the superintendence has been or shall be assumed by any Court of Wards, before the minor has attained the age of eighteen years, shall be deemed to have attained his majority when he shall have completed his age of twenty-one years and not before.

Definitions.

4. In this Regulation unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Court." "Court" means the Court of Wards

"Ward." "Ward" means a person who has been made a ward of the Court under Section 18.

"Division Peishkar." "Division Peishkar" includes any officer appointed by Our Government to perform the functions of a Division Peishkar.

"Proprietor". "Proprietor" means a person who owns, or who has a life interest in land either solely or as a co-sharer and shall include the Karanavan of a Marumakkathayam Tarwad and the manager of a Hindu undivided family.

CHAPTER II.

THE COURT OF WARDS.

The court of wards.

5. A Board consisting of the Land Revenue Commissioner and two other persons, official or non-official, nominated by Our Government from time to time shall constitute the Court of Wards.

6. The Court of Wards shall be subject to the control of Our Government, and Our Government may, if they think fit, revise, modify or reverse any order passed or proceedings taken under this Regulation, whether a petition is presented against such order or proceeding or not.

Control of Government.

7. (1) The Court may exercise all or any of the powers conferred on it by this Regulation through the Division Peishkar in whose Division any part of the property of the ward may be situated or through any other person whom it may appoint for the purpose; and may confer any of its powers on any such Division Peishkar or person and withdraw any powers so conferred.

Powers of Court how exercised.

(2) For the purpose of this Regulation the Division Peishkar or such other person shall be subject to the control of the Court.

CHAPTER III.

Assumption of Superintendence of Persons and Property.

8. The following proprietors shall be deemed to be disqualified for the management of their property:—

Disqualification.

(a) Minors.

(b) Proprietors adjudged by a competent civil court to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing their property.

(c) Proprietors declared by Our Government to be incapable of managing their property owing to any physical or mental defect or infirmity rendering them unfit to manage their property.

9. Whenever a Division Peishkar receives information that a proprietor of land situated in his Division has died, and he has reason to believe that the heir of such proprietor is, or should be declared to be, disqualified under Section 8,—

Immediate protection of disqualified heirs.

(a) he may take such steps or make such order as he thinks proper for the temporary custody and protection of the property which he has reason to believe to belong to the heir, and

(b) if the heir be minor he may direct that the person, if any' having custody of the minor, shall produce him or cause him to be produced, at such place and time, and before such person as he appoints, and may make such order for the temporary custody and protection of the minor as he thinks proper.

Provided that female minors who ought not to be compelled to appear in public shall be produced in accordance with the manners and customs of the country.

10. All expenses incurred by a Division Peishkar acting under Section 9 shall, if the property is afterwards taken under the superintendence of the Court, form a charge upon the property concerned, and shall be recoverable from the owner of such property, or the person whom the Division Peishkar shall find to be in possession of such property, as arrears of land revenue.

Recovery of expenditure.

11. Whenever any Division Peishkar, after making such enquiry as he deems necessary, has reason to believe that any proprietor in his Division is, or should be declared to be, disqualified under Section 38, he shall submit a report to the Court setting forth all the facts and circumstances of the case :

Report by Division Peishkar.

Provided that in the case of proprietors of lands the annual value of which is less than one thousand ru pees, the Division Peishkar need not report the case to the Court unless he is of opinion that the Court ought to assume the superintendence of the property ;

Provided also that the Court or Our Government may call for a report in any case if deemed fit.

Explanation.—The annual value shall be taken to the full pattom assessment on the land at the last Revenue Settlement and in case there be no such assessment the annual value shall be such as is determined by Our Government or under rules passed by Our Government.

12. (1) Before reporting to the Court the under Section 11 that a proprietor should be declared to be disqualifed under Section 8, the Division Peishkar shall give notice to such pro prietor and afford him reasonable opportunity to be heard and to adduce evidence.

Proprietor to be given opportunity to be heard and to adduce evidence.

(2) All questions as to whether the provisions of this Section have been complied with shall be decided by Our Government and such decision shall be final.

13. The Court shall consider the Division Peishkar's report, and shall report the case to Our Government with its recommendation and, pending the receipt of orders, shall have power to take such steps as it may deem necessary for the protection of the person and property of the proprietor in question.

Report by Court.

14, Our Government, may, on receipt of the Court's recommendation, declare the proprietor to be disqualified within the intent of clause (*c*) of Section 8 and Our Government may in any case falling under Section 8, order the Court to assume the superintendence of the person or property or both of the proprietor.

Government may declare proprietor disqualified and direct Court to assume superintendence.

15. Our Government shall not declare any proprietor to be disqualified within the intent of clause (*c*) of Section 8 unless they are satisfied that it is expendient in the public interests that his property should be managed by the Court and a statement to the effect shall be inserted in the declaration made by Our Government under Section 14.

Propriet or not ro be declared disqualified under Section 8 (c) unless on ground of public interest.

16. (1) Our Government shall not except under Section 17, order the Court to take the property of any Marumakkathayam Tarwad or any undivided Hindu family under its superintendence unless—

Provisions to meet cases of undivided families and co-sharers.

(a) all the Tarward members or the co-parceners, as the case may be, are or are declared to be disqualified under Section 8, or,

(b) the proprietor is or is declared to be disqualified under Section 8 and the majority of the Tarward member or co-parceners, as the case may be, agree in writing to such superintendence.

(2) When two or more proprietors are co-sharers, otherwise than as co-parceners in an undivided Hindu family or as members of a Marumakkathayam Tarwad, and one of such co-sharers is or is declared to be disqualified under Section 8, Our Government may order the Court to institute a suit for partition on behalf of the disqualified proprietor and to take under its superintendence the property allotted to such proprietor in the partition.

17. A proprietor may make application to Our Government to have his property placed under the superintendence of the Court and Our Government may, on being satisfied that it is expedient in the public interests that such property should be managed by the Court, make a declaration to that effect and order the Court to assume the superintendence of such property.

Application by proprietor himself.

Explanation.—In the case of a proprietor who is the Karanavan of Marumakkathayam Tarwad or is the manager of a Hindu family, the Tarwad property or family property of which he is, or shall become entitled to be in possession shall also be deemed to be his property for purposes of this Regulation.

18. (1) Whenever under Section 14 or 17 Our Government order the Court to take under its superintendence the person or property of a proprietor or both, such order of Our Government, together with any declaration made under the aforesaid Sections, shall be notified in Our Government Gazette. The notification shall specify the Division Peishkar who shall discharge the duties imposed upon a Division Peishkar by this Regulation in respect of such person or property or both as the case may be.

Notification of assumption of superintendence.

(2) Such proprietor shall be deemed to have become a ward under the Court from the date of the said order of Our Government and the superintendence of his person or property or of both shall take effect from the said date and, as to property, shall extend to all movable and immovable property belonging to him at the date of the order, or to which he shall afterwards become in any way entitled whilst he continues under such superintendence:

Consequences of such notification.

Provided that it shall be in the discretion of the Court to assume or refrain from assuming the superintendence of any property which the ward may acquire otherwise than by inheritance subsequent to the date of the order of Our Government under Section 14 or 17.

CHAPTER IV.

Management and Guardianship.

Division Peishkar to take charge of ward's property.

19. When the Court has assumed the superintendence of the property of a ward, the Division Peishkar specified in the notification under Section 18 or, if so directed by the Court, the Division Peishkar of the Division in which any part of the property is situated, shall take possession and custody of such property on behalf of the Court.

Powers of the Division Peishkar in so doing.

20. It shall be lawful for such Division Peishkar—

(*a*) to order any person in possession of any movable property to the possession of which the ward is entitled or of any accounts or papers relating to the property of such ward to deliver up such movable property, accounts or papers

(*b*) in case there is reason to believe that any movable property, to the possession of which the ward is entitled or any accounts or papers relating to the property of the ward or to be found in any room, box or receptacle within any house in the actual possession of the ward, to break open such room, box, or receptacle or authorise the same to be broken open for the purpose of searching for such property, accounts or papers

(*c*) to order any person who is or has been in the employ of the ward, and any person who was in the employ of the immediately preceding proprietor, to attend before him for examination and to defray the necessary expenses of any person so attending out of the assets of the estate;

(*d*) to order all holders of tenures and under-tenures on the ward's property to produce their titles before him.

Allowance for ward and family.

21. The court may determine what sums shall be allowed for the expenses of the ward and of his family and dependents and of those who are entitled to be maintained out of the property taken possession of on behalf of the Court.

Custody, residence, education and marriage of ward or minor relatives.

22. The Court may make such orders and arrangements, as to it may seem fit, in respect of the custody, residence, education and marriage—

(*a*) of any ward whose person is for the time being under its superintendence;

(*b*) of any minor child, minor brother, or minor sister of such ward or minor or incapacitated *seshakaran* or co-parcener, as the case

may be, of such ward who, in the opinion of the Court, is entitled to maintenance at the charge of the ward's estate

(c) of the ward's next male heir being a minor and also so entitled to maintenance.

Appointment, etc., of managers and guardians.

23. (1) The Court may appoint managers for the property, and guardians for the person, of any ward, and may control or remove any manager or guardian so appointed :

Provided that it shall not appoint a guardian for any person who has become a ward in pursuance of an order under Section 17.

(2) Any appointment made under this Section shall terminate when the Court ceases to exercise superintendence over the person for whom a guardian, or over property for which a manager, has been appointed.

Division Peishkars to act if there are none.

24. If no manager of the property or guardian of the person of a ward is appointed by the Court, or the office is temporarily vacant, the Division Peishkar specified in the notification under Section 18, or any other Division Peihskar whom the Court may appoint in this behalf, shall be competent, under the control of the Court, to do anything that might be done by such manager or guardian.

Who may and may not be guardians.

25. (1) No person being the next legal heir of a ward or appearing to have a direct or indirect advantage in the death or continued disqualification of such ward shall be appointed guardian of such ward;

Provided that the mother of the ward, or any person appointed guardian by the will of a person authorised to make such appointment, may be appointed guardian by the Court at its discretion.

(2) A female guardian shall be appointed for a female ward, and a male guardian for a male ward above seven years of age, unless, in any case, the Court, for special reasons, shall direct otherwise :

Provided that no guardian shall ordinarily be appointed for a female ward if she has an adult husband.

Duties of guardians.

26. (1) A guardian appointed under Section 23 shall be charged with the custody of the ward, and, subject to the control of the Court, shall make suitable provision for his maintenance and health, and, if he be a minor, for his education, and for such other matters as are required by the personal law to which the ward is subject, and shall—

(a) give such security (if any) as the Court thinks fit, for the due performance of his duty ;

(b) submit such accounts as the Court may direct;

(c) pay the balance due from him thereon ;

(d) continue liable to account to the Court after he has ceased to be guardian for his receipts and disbursements during the period of his guardianship ;

(e) obtain the sanction of the Court to any act which may involve expense, not previously sanctioned by the Court.

(2) The guardian shall be paid such allowance out of the property of the ward as the Court thinks fit.

Powers of manager.

27. Every manager appointed by Court shall have power, subject to the control of the Court, to collect the rents of land placed under his charge, as well as all other money due to the ward and to grant receipts therefor, and may, under the orders of the Court, grant or renew such leases as may in his opinion be necessary for the proper management of the property, and do all such lawful acts as may be generally or specially authorised by the Court to do for the proper management of the property.

Duties of manager.

28. (1) Every manager appointed by the Court shall manage the property placed under his charge diligently and faithfully and shall—

(a) give such security, if any, as the Court thinks fit, duly to account for what he may receive in respect of the rents and profits of the property under his charge

(b) keep such accounts in such form and submit them at such times as the Court may direct;

(c) deal with all moneys received by him in such manner as the Court may direct;

(d) obtain the sanction of the Court to any act which may involve the property in expense not previously sanctioned by the Court;

(e) be responsible for any loss occasioned to the property by his negligence or wilful default;

(f) continue liable to account to the Court after he has ceased to be manager for his receipts and disbursements during the period of his managership.

(2) The manager shall be paid such allowances out of the property of the ward as the Court thinks fit.

Employees of Court deemed to be public servants.

29. Every guardian, manager or other servant of the Court, shall be deemed to be a "public servant" within the meaning of Sections 153 to 157 of the Travancore Penal Code (Regulation I of 1074) and in the definition of "legal remuneration" contained in the said Section 153, the word "Government" shall, for the purposes of this Section, be deemed to include the Court.

Regulation of expenditure.

30. Unless the Court otherwise directs, all moneys received by or on behalf of the Court on account of the property of any ward, shall be employed in meeting the charges included in Class I hereinafter specified, before it is employed in meeting the charges in Classes II and III hereinafter specified, and in meeting the charges in Class II before it is employed in meeting those in Class III.

CLASS I.

Charges necessary for the maintenance, residence, education, marriage and indispensable religious observances of the ward and his family and of those in respect of whom such charges have to be paid out of the property of the ward.

Charges necessary for the management and supervision of the property of the ward.

Charges on account of Government revenue and of all cesses and other public demands due in respect of such property or any part of such property.

CLASS II.

Charges on account of rent, cesses or demands due to any superior landholder in respect of any land held on behalf of the ward.

The liquidation of debts payable by the ward out of the property taken charge of by the Court.

Expenses necessary to protect the interests of the ward in the Civil Courts or otherwise.

The maintenance in efficient condition of the estates, buildings and other immovable property and the suitable upkeep of the furniture, equipage, live-stock and other movable property belonging to the ward.

CLASS III.

The payment of such charges for the religious observances of the ward and his family and of such religious, charitable and other allowances, and of such donations befitting the position of the ward's family as the Court may authorise to be paid.

The prevention and relief of distress among the ward's tenantry.

The improvement of the land and property of the ward and the benefit of the ward and the property generally.

Surplus how to be dealt with.

31. Any surplus which remains after providing, so far as the Court deems fit, for the objects mentioned in Section 30, shall be applied in the purchase of other landed property or invested at interest on the security of first mortgages of immovable property situate in Travancore, provided that the property is not a leasehold for a term of years and that the value of the property exceeds by one-third, or, if consisting of buildings, exceeds by one-half, the mortgage money, or invested in such public securities as may be specified by Our Government from time to time.

32. A ward shall not be competent—

Disabilities of wards.

(*a*) to transfer or create any charge on, or interest in, any part of his property which is under the superintendence of the Court, or to enter into any contract or to make any acknowledgment involving him in pecuniary liability personally or in respect of such property: but nothing in this clause or in Section 22 shall be deemed to affect the

capacity of a ward to enter into a contract of marriage: Provided that he shall not incur in connection therewith any pecuniary liability, except such as, having regard to the personal law to which he is subject and to his rank and circumstances, the Court may, in writing, declare to be reasonable.

(*b*) to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing from such property or for debts or other moneys due to the state;

(*c*) to adopt or to give a written or verbal permission to adopt, without the consent of the Court

(*d*) to dispose of his property by will without the consent of the Court:

Provided, firstly, that the Court shall not withhold its consent under clause (*c*) or (*d*) if the adoption or testamentary disposition is not contrary to the personal or special law applicable to the ward, and does not appear likely to cause pecuniary embarassment to the property, or to lower the influence or respectability of the family in public estimation:

Provided, secondly, that the Court may confirm a will or an adoption made, or a permission to adopt given, without its previous consent; and

Provided, thirdly, that the provisions of clauses (*c*) and (*d*) shall not apply to any proprietor in regard to whose property a declaration has been made under Section 17.

Powers of Court as to property under its Superintendence.

33. The court may mortgage or sell the whole or any part of any property under its superintendence and may give leases or farms of the whole or any part of such property for such terms as it thinks fit, and may make remissions of rent or other dues, and may generally pass such orders and do such acts not inconsistent with the provisions of this or any other Regulation for the time being in force as it may judge to be for the advantage of the ward or for the benefit of the property.

Establishments and distribution of charges.

34. The Court may order such establishments to be embloyed and charges to be incurred as it shall consider requisite for the care and management of the persons and properties under its superintendence, and generally for all the purposes of this regulation, and may order that such charges shall be borne by and distributed amongst the said properties in such proportions as it deems fit.

CHAPTER V.

Ascertainment and Settlement of debts.

Notice calling upon claimants to notify claims.

35. (1) On the publication of a notification under Section 18, the Division Peishkar therein specified may, at any time with the previous sanction of Our Government, publish in our Government Gazette a notice in English and Malayalam, and in such other languages as he may consider expedient, calling upon all

persons having pecuniary claims, whether immediately enforceable or not, against the ward or property to notify the same in writing to the Division Peishkar within six months from the date of such notification.

(2) The notice shall also be published at such places and in such other manner as the Court may, by general or special order, direct and shall be sent by registered post or anchal to every person who is known to the Division Peishkar as having a pecuniary claim against the ward or property and of whose address the Division Peishkar is credibly informed.

(3) Our Government may, at any stage of the proceeding under Sections 35, 36 and 38, invest any person either by name or in virtue of his office with the powers of a Division Peishkar for any or all of the purposes of theses Sections.

Explanation. A claim shall be deemed to be pecuniary for the purpose of this Section and Sections 36 and 39 notwithstanding that a suit for its enforcement or a reference of such claim to arbitration is pending or that a decree or award has been passed establishing the same.

Claimants to furnish full particulars and documents.

36. (1) Every such claimant shall, within the period prescribed by Section 35, notify to the Division Peishkar in writing his claim with full particulars thereof:

Provided that any claim presented after the expiration of such period within a further period of six months may be admitted if the claimant satisfies the Division Peishkar that he had sufficient cause for not notifying the claim at an earlier date.

(2) Every document (including entries in books of account) in the possession of or under the control of the claimant on which he founds his claim, shall be produced before the Division Peishkar with the statement of claim or within such time after the preferring of the claim as may be allowed by the Division Peishkar in that behalf:

Provided that if the claim relates to an amount secured by a decree or award, it shall be sufficient for the claimant to produce before the Division Peishkar a certified copy of the decree and a certificate from the Court which passed or is executing the same declaring the amount recoverable thereunder or a true copy of the award and a statement of the sum recoverable thereunder, as the case may be; and if the claim is pending adjudication in any court, or has been referred to arbitration, it shall be sufficient for the claimant to produce a certified copy of the plaint or a true copy of the reference to arbitration as the case may be.

(3) It shall be lawful for the Division Peishkar to require the production by any claimant of such of the documents in his possession or power relating to his claim other than the documents, if any, produced under sub-section (2) as the Division Peishkar may consider necessary.

(4) Unless the Division Peishkar shall otherwise direct every document produced under this Section, shall be accompanied by a true copy thereof. The Division Peishkar shall mark the original document for the purpose of identification and, after examining and comparing the copy with it, shall retain the copy and return the original to the claimants.

Pecuniary claim of Government etc., not affected.

37. Nothing contained in Sections 35 and 36 shall apply to any pecuniary claim of Our Government or any local authority or to claims for maintenance or for wages or salaries due to servants.

Claims admitted and disallowed.

38. The Division Peishkar shall, after making such enquiry as he may deem fit, decide which claims notified or admitted under Section 36 are to be allowed in whole or in part, and which are to be disallowed and on his decision being confirmed by the Court, shall give written notice of the same to the claimants:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as precluding any claiment from continuing or instituting proceedings in any Civil Court in respect of any claim whether such claim be allowed or disallowed by the Court in whole or in part.

Claims not notified cease to carry interest, etc.

39. Every pecuniary claim against the ward or his property which has not been duly notified to, or admitted by, the Division Peishkar under Section 36 shall, notwithstanding any law, contract, decree or award to the contrary, cease to carry interest from the expiration of the period prescribed by Section 35, and shall not be paid until after the discharge or satisfaction of the claims notified or admitted under Section 36.

Inadmissibility in evidence of documents not produced.

40. No document in the possession or under the control of the claimant which should have been, but has not been, produced in accordance with the requirements of Section 36, shall be admissible in evidence against the ward or his representative in any suit brought by or against the claimant or any person claiming under him, unless it be proved to the satisfaction of the Civil Court that it was not within his power to produce such documents before the Division Peishkar.

Provisions regarding leases for insufficient consideration.

41. (1) When any property of a ward is in the possession of any person claiming to hold under a lease granted by the ward and dated within the three years immediately preceding the commencement of the superintendence or of any person claiming under such lease, the Division Peishkar may inquire into the sufficiency of the consideration for which the lease was granted and if such consideration appears to him inadequate, he may, with the previous sanction of the Court give notice in writing that the lease shall determine at the end of the then current revenue year

unless the lessee or any one claiming under him pays or agrees to pay such additional consideration as may be mentioned in such notice within a date therein fixed. If within such date such person does not pay or enter into an agreement to pay the additional consideration demanded or such other consideration as the Division Peishkar be willing to accept, the lease shall determine at the end of the then current revenue year;

Provided that such person may, if dissatisfied with the said notice of the Division Peishkar, institute a suit against the ward within three months from the date of service of such notice in a District Court within whose jurisdiction the property comprised in the lease or any portion thereof is situate for determining whether the consideration for the lease was adequate, and if not whether the additional consideration demanded by the Division Peishkar or what other amount is reasonable..

(2) If the said District Court be satisfied that the lease was granted for adequate consideration and it is not shown to be otherwise invalid, it shall pass a decree establishing the validity of the lease.

(3) If the District Court holds the consideration for the lease to be inadequate, it shall determine the amount of additional consideration to be paid by the lessee.

(4) If no such suit be instituted or if on the institution of such suit the lessee does not within one month from the date of the decree therein pay or enter into an agreement to pay the additional consideration, determined by the District Court, the Division Peishkar may without resorting to a Civil Court enter upon the property and summarily evict therefrom such person and any other person obstructing or resisting on his behalf.

CHAPTER VI.

SUITS.

Exercise of discretion not to be questioned in Civil Court.

42. No declaration made by Our Government under Section 14 or Section 17 and no act done in the exercise of any discretionary power conferred by this Regulation shall be questioned in any Civil Court.

Suit not to be instituted until after notice to Division Peishkar.

43. (1) No suit relating to the person or property of any ward shall be instituted in any Civil Court until the expiration of two months after notice in writing has been delivered to or left at the office of the Division Peishkar specified in the notification under Section 18.

(2) Such notice shall state the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff, the cause of action and the relief which he claims; and the plaint shall contain a statement that such notice has been so delivered or left:

Provided that notice under this Section shall not be required in the case of any suit the period of limitation for which will expire within three months from the date of the notification under section 18.

44. In all suits or proceedings in any Civil or Revenue Court the ward shall sue and be sued in his own name, and the manager of his property appointed under Section 23 or, if there is no manager, the officer competent to act as manager under Section 24 shall represent him, as next friend or guardian *ad litem* as the case may be.

Suit or proceeding by or against ward.

45. If in any such suit or proceedings any Civil or Revenue Court shall decree any costs against the manager (or other officer competent to act as manager under Section 24) the Court of Wards shall cause such costs to be paid out of any property of the ward which, for the time bieng, may be in its hands.

Costs against Division Peishkar or Manager how paid.

46. No suit shall be brought on behalf of any ward by the manager (or other officer competent to act as manager under Section 24) unless authorised by some particular or general order of the Court:

Suits must be autherised by Court.

Provided that a manager (or other officer as aforesaid) may file a plaint in order to prevent a suit from being barred by the law of limitation, but such suit shall not be further proceeded with until the consent of the Court has been obtained.

47. (1) When any question arises as between two or more wards of such nature that adjudication upon it by a Civil Court is expedient, it shall be lawful for the Court of Wards acting through the Division Peishkar of the Division in which a case might have been stated for the opinion of the Civil Court with regard to such matter under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, to file in the Civil Court having jurisdiction, a statement containing the point or points for determination.

Adjudication of civil disputes between two or more wards.

(2) When such statement has been filed the civil Court shall appoint a guardian *ad litem* for each ward having a separate interest, and such guardians shall thereupon conduct the case subject to the general control of the Court of Wards.

(3) The civil Court may, if it thinks fit, amend the case so stated, and shall then proceed to hear and dispose of the case in the manner provided in the Code of Civil Procedure for the hearing and disposal of cases stated for opinion under that Code.

CHAPTER VII.

RELEASE OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY FROM SUPERINTENDENCE.

48. The Court may, (with the previous sanction of Our Government in all cases where superintendence has been assumed in pursuance of orders under Section 14, at any time release from its superintendence the person or property of a ward or both and shall, save as provided in Section 51 release from superintendence—

Release from superintendence.

(*a*) the person and property of a ward disqualified under clause (*a*) of Section 8 as soon as he ceases to be a minor:

(*b*) the person and property of a ward disqualified under clause (*b*) of Section 8 as soon as it is found by a competent Civil Court that the disability has ceased;

(*c*) the person and property of a proprietor declared to be disqualified under clause (*c*) of Section 8 as soon as Our Government revokes its declaration that such proprietor is disqualified.

Release of estates taken under management under Section 17 when debts cannot be liquidated within reasonable time

49. (1) The Court may, with the previous sanction of Our Government, at any time within two years from the date of the notification published under Section 18, release from its superintendence on a day to be notified, the property of a person who has been made a ward of the Court in pursuance of an order under Section 17, without liquidating any of his debts and liabilities or after liquidating some of the debts and liabilities when the Court is satisfied that it is impracticable to liquidate within a reasonable time, all the debts and liabilities or such of them as have not been liquidated and in either case the legal incapacity of such ward shall cease on the date so notified.

(2) Whenever the property of a person is released under sub-section (1) from the superintendence of the Court, the provisions of Sections 39 and 40 shall not apply to any of the debts and liabilities of the ward remaining unliquidated at the time when his property is so released.

(3) In computing the period of limitation applicable to a suit brought or application made against such person or his legal representative after the Court has released his property under sub-section (1) the time during which the superintendence of the Court continued shall be excluded.

When estate taken under management under Section 17 may be made over to proprietor.

50. The court may, with the previous sanction of Our Government, replace any proprietor made a ward of the Court in pursuance of an order under Section 17, in the management of his estate on a day to be notified, if the debts and liabilities binding on his estate have been discharged, and the Court is satisfied that he will thereafter be competent to take charge of his estate and administer his own affairs and his legal incapacity shall cease on such date.

Obtion to retain superintendence in certain cases.

51. When a ward dies or ceases to be disqualified before the debts and liabilities binding on his estate have been discharged, the Court may, with the previous sanction of our Government, retain the property under its superintendence until the debts and liabilities are discharged or for any shorter period, and when for the purpose of discharging such debts and liabilities the court has raised money on condition that it should retain the superintendence of the property until the money so raised be repaid, the court shall not

without the consent of the lender or his representatives withdraw from superintendence until the money so raised has been repaid:

Provided that, after the death of the ward, the Court shall not retain charge on account of any debt or liability which has been declared by a civil court not to be binding on the representatives of the deceased ward.

52. If the court retains the superintendence under the provisions of the last preceding Section, the person who has succeeded to the property, or the person who has ceased to be disqualified shall in so far as the property in question is concerned be deemed to be a ward of the Court for the purposes of clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of Section 32.

Disabilities of proprietors in such cases.

53 When the court decides to release from its superintendence the person and property of a minor, it may, before such release, by an order in writing, appoint any person to be the guardian of the personor property or both of such minor.

Appointment of guardian before release

(2) Such appointment shall take effect from the date of such release.

(3) In appointing a guardian unders this Section the Court shall be guided by the provisions of Section 15 of the Guardians and Wards Regulation 1077 (Regulation of 1077).

Every such guardian shall have and be subject to the same rights, duties and liabilities as if he had been appointed under the Guardians and Wards Regulation 1077 (Regulation II of 1077).

54. Any expense incurred by the Court on account of any property under its charge, and not defrayed from such property, during the Court's superintendence may after the release of such property be recovered as if it were an arrear of land revenue from any person into whose possession such property or any part thereof may have passed:

Recovery of expenses after release.

Provided that the sum so recovered from any such person shall not be greater than the value of any such property, which so passed into the possession of such person.

55. Whenever, on the death of any ward, the succession to his property or any part thereof is disputed, the Court may either direct that such property or part thereof be made over to any person claiming the property or may retain the superintendence of the property, until a claimant has established his title to the same in a competent Civil Court, or institute a suit of interpleader against all claimants.

Procedure when succession to ward's property is disputed

56. Whenever the Court release any person or property from its superintendence the fact of such release shall be notified in Our Government Gazette.

Notification of release from superintendence.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Powers of Court in regard to religious endowments of which ward is hereditary trustee or manager.

57. If a ward is the hereditary trustee or manager of a temple mosque or other religious establishment or endowment, the Court may make such arrangements as it thinks fit for the discharge during the wardship, of the ward's duties as trustee or manager, provided that for the direct and personal management of the religious affairs of any such institution, establishment or endowment the Court shall appoint suitable persons and the Court shall as far as possible restrict its superintendence to the preservation of the property belonging to the institution, establishment or endowment.

Powers of persons holding inquiries.

58. In holding any inquiry under this Regulation the Division Peishkar or other persons authorised to hold such inquiry shall have all the powers conferred on Revenue Officers by Regulation V of 1063 (Revenue Summons Regulation) and the provisions of that Regulation shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Property under charge of Court not liable to sale for arrears.

59. No immovable property under the superintendence of the Court shall be liable to sale on account of arrears of land revenue accruing while such estate is under the superintendence of the Court;

Provided that all such arrears of revenue shall be the first charge upon the sale-proceeds of any such property which may be sold for any other causes than for arrears of revenue.

Power to make rules.

60. The Court may, with the previous sanction of Our Government, make rules consistent with this Regulation—

(*a*) regulating the management of property under the superintendence of the Court; and

(*b*) generally for the guidance of all persons in all proceedings under this Regulation and for carrying out the provisions of this Regulation.

Servants of a Court to be deemed public accountants.

61. Every manager or other servant of the Court entrusted with the receipt, custody or control of moneys or securities for money on behalf of the Court or with the management of any property under its superintendence shall be deemed to be a public accountant within the meaning of Regulation III of 1080 (Public Accountants Regulation) and shall be liable to be dealt with under that Regulation.

CHAPTER IX.

PENALTIES.

Abetting unsanctioned marriage of wards, etc.

62. Whoever, without the previous consent of the Court, abets the marriage of any of the persons specified in clauses (*a*) (*b*) and (*c*) of Section 22 shall be liable, on conviction before a court not below that of a Magistrate of the First Class, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

Trivandrum,
28th May 1935.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,
Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

Annexure V.

THE TRAVANCORE LUNACY BILL.

(*As passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly.*)

CONTENTS.

Preamble.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

CHAPTER I.

Clauses.

1. Short title, extent and commencement.
2. Definitions.

PART II.

RECEPTION, CARE AND TREATMENT OF LUNATICS.

CHAPTER II.

Reception of Lunatics.

3. Receiption of persons in asylum.

Reception orders on petition.

4. Application for reception order.
5. Application by whom to be presented.
6. Procedure upon petition for reception order.
7. Detention of alleged lunatic pending enquiry.
8. Consideration of petition.
9. Order.
10. Further provisions as to reception orders on petition.
11. Power to appoint substitue for the person upon whose application a reception order has been made.

Reception orders otherwise than on petition.

12. Powers and duties of Police in respect of wandering or dangerous lunatics and lunatics cruelly treated or not under proper care and control.
13. Reception order in case of wandering and dangerous lunatics.
14. Order in case of lunatic cruelly treated or not under proper care and control.
15. Detention of alleged lunatic pending report by Medical Officer.

Further provisions as to reception orders and Medical Certificates.

16. Medical certificates.
17. Time and manner of medical examination of lunatics.

18. Authority for reception.
19. Copy of reception order to be sent to person in charge of asylum.

Detention of lunatics pending removal to an asylum.

20. Detention of lunatics pending removal to asylum.

Reception and detention of criminal lunatics.

21. Reception and detention of criminal lunatics.

Reception after inquisition.

22. Reception after inquisition.
23. Order for payment of cost of maintenance of lunatic.

Amendment of order or certificate.

24. Amendment of order or certificate.

CHAPTER III.

CARE AND TREATMENT.

Visitors.

25. Appointment of visitors.
26. Monthly inspection by visitors.
27. Inspection of criminal lunatics, by District Magistrate or visitors.

Discharge of lunatics.

28. Order of discharge from asylum by visitors.
29. Discharge of lunatics in other cases.
30. Order of discharge on undertaking of relative for due care of the lunatic.
31. Discharge of person subsequently found on inquisition not to be of unsound mind.

Removal of lunatics.

32. Removal of lunatics and of criminal lunatics.

Escape and recapture.

33. Order to justify detention and recapture after escape.

CHAPTER IV.

PROCEEDINGS IN LUNACY.

Inquisition.

34. Power of District Court to institute inquisition as to persons alleged to be lunatic.
35. Application by whom to be made.
36. Notice of time and place of inquisition.
37. Power of Court in respect of attendance and examination of lunatics.
38. Rules respecting attendance and examination of females alleged to be lunatic.

39. Inquisition by District Court and finding thereon
40. Inquisition by subordinate court on commission issued by District Court and Proceedings thereon.

Judicial powers, over person and estate of lunatic.

41. Custody of lunatics and management of their estate.
42. Power to direct Division Peishkar to take charge of person and estate of lunatic in certain cases.
43. Control over proceedings of Division Peishkar.
44. Power of District Court to appoint guardian and manager and take security from manager.
45. Power to apply property for lunatic's maintenance without appointing manager in certain cases.
46. Power to apply property for lunatic's maintenance in case of temporary lunacy.
47. Restriction on appointment of legal heir of lunatic to be guardian of his person.
48. Remuneration of managers and guardians.
49. Duties of guardian.
50. Powers of manager.
51. Manager to furnish inventory and annual accounts.
52 Proceedings if accuracy of inventory or accounts is impugned.
53. Payment into public treasury and investment of proceeds of estate.
54. Relative may sue for an account.
55. Removal of managers and guardians.
56. Penalty on manager for refusing to deliver accounts or property.
57. Proceedings in lunacy to cease or to be set aside if Court finds that the unsoundness of mind has ceased.
58. Appeals.

PART III.

Miscellaneous.

CHAPTER V.

Expenses of lunatics.

59. Application of property in the possession of a lunatic found wandering.
60. Application to Civil Court for order for the payment of cost of maintenance out of the lunatic's estate or by person bound to maintain him.
61. Order of the Court and enforcement thereof.
62. Saving of liability of relations to maintain lunatic.

CHAPTER VI.

Rules.

63. Powers of Government to make rules.
64. Publication of rules.

CHAPTER VII.

Supplemental provisions.

65. Penalty for improper reception of or detention of lunatic.
66. Provision as to bonds.
67. Pension of lunatic payable by Government.
68. Use of forms in Schedule.
69. Protection to persons acting under Regulation.
70. Power to give effect to warrants and orders of certain Courts outside Travancore.
71. Power to make rules for reception of lunatics received from outside Travancore.
72. Repeal and orders under repealed enactment.

THE TRAVANCORE LUNACY BILL.

(AS PASSED BY THE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY).

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to lunacy : It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

CHAPTER I.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Travancore Lunacy Regulation 1110.

(2) It extends to the whole of Travancore ; and

(3) It shall come into force on such date as may be appointed by Our Government in that behalf by notification in Our Government Gazette.

Definitions.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context.—

(1) "asylum" means an asylum or mental hospital for lunatics established, and declared to be such, by our Government :

(2) "cost of maintenance" in an asylum includes the cost of lodging, maintenance, clothing, medicine and care of a lunatic and any expenditure incurred in removing such lunatic to and from an asylum together with any other charges prescribed by Our Government :

(3) "District Court" means the principal civil court of original jurisdiction ;

(4) "Criminal lunatic" means any person for whose confinement in, or removal to, an asylum, jail or other place of safe custody an order has been made in accordance with the provisions of Section 347 or Section 352 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or of any rule relating to lunatics passed by Our Government under the Prison Regulation of 1071 ;

(5) "Lunatic" means an idiot or person of unsound mind ;

(6) "Magistrate" means a District Magistrate or a Magistrate of the First Class specially empowered by Our Government to perform the functions of a Magistrate under this Regulation.

(7) "medical officer" means a Gazetted medical officer of Our Government, and includes a medical practitioner declared by general or special order of Our Government to be a medical officer for the purposes of this Regulation ;

(8) "medical practitioner" means a holder of the degree of Doctor, Bachelor or Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery of any of the British or Indian Universities recognised by Our Government for the purposes of this Regulation or any person declared by general or special

order of Our Government to be a medical practitioner for the purposes of this Regulation;

(9) "prescribed" means prescribed by this Regulation or by rules made thereunder;

(10) "reception order" means an order made under the provisions of this Regulation for the reception into an asylum of a lunatic other than a lunatic so found by inquisition;

(11) "relative" includes any person related by blood, marriage or adoption and

(12) "rule" means a rule made under this Regulation.

PART II.

Reception, care and treatment of Lunatics.

CHAPTER II.

Reception of Lunatics.

Reception of persons in asylum.

3. (1) No person other than a criminal lunatic or a lunatic so found by inquisition shall be received or detained in an asylum without a reception order save as provided by Sections 7, 15 and 70:

Provided that the person in charge of an asylum may, with the consent of two of the visitors of such asylum, which consent shall not be given except upon a written application from the intending boarder, receive and lodge as boarder in such asylum any person who is desirous of submitting himself to treatment.

(2) A boarder received in an asylum under the proviso to subsection (i) shall not be detained in the asylum for more than twenty-four hours after he has given to the person in charge of the asylum notice in writing of his desire to leave such asylum.

Reception orders on petition.

Application for reception order.

4. (1) An application for a reception order shall be made by petition accompanied by a statement of prescribed particulars to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the alleged lunatic ordinarily resides, shall be in the form prescribed and shall be supported by two medical certificates on separate sheets of paper, one of which certificates shall be from a medical officer.

(2) If either of the medical certificates is signed by any relative of the lunatic or of the petitioner, the petition shall state the fact and the exact manner in which the person signing the certificate is related to the lunatic or petitioner.

(3) The petition shall also state whether any previous application has been presented for an inquiry into the mental capacity of the alleged lunatic in any Court, and if such application has been made, a certified copy of the order made thereon shall be attached to the petition.

5. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), the petition shall be presented by the husband or wife of the alleged lunatic, or, if there is no husband or wife or the husband or wife is prevented by reason of insanity, absence from Travancore or otherwise from making the presentation, by the nearest relative of the alleged lunatic who is not so prevented.

Application by whom to be presented.

(2) If the petition is not presented by the husband or wife or, where there is no husband or wife, by the nearest relative of the alleged lunatic, the petition shall contain a statement of the reasons why it is not so presented, and of the connection of the petitioner with the alleged lunatic, and the circumstances under which he presents the petition.

(3) No person shall present a petition unless he has attained the age of majority and has within fourteen days before the presentation of the petition, personally seen the said lunatic.

(4) The petition shall be signed and verified by the petitioner, and the statement of prescribed particulars by the person making such statement.

6. (1) Upon the presentation of the petition, the Magistrate shall consider the allegations in the petition and the evidence of lunacy appearing by the medical certificates.

Procedure upon petition for reception order.

(2) If he considers that there are grounds for proceeding further, he shall personally examine the alleged lunatic unless for reasons to be recorded in writing he thinks it unnecessary or inexpedient so to do.

(3) If he is satisfied that a reception order may properly be made forthwith, he may make the same accordingly.

(4) If he is not so satisfied he shall fix a date (notice whereof shall be given to the petitioner and to any other person to whom in the opinion of the Magistrate notice should be given, for the consideration of the petition, and he may make such further or other inquiries of or concerning the alleged lunatic as he thinks fit.

7. Upon the presentation of the petition, the Magistrate may make such order as he thinks fit for the suitable custody of the alleged lunatic pending conclusion of the inquiry.

Retention of alleged lunatic pending inquiry.

8. The petition shall be considered in private in the presence of the petitioner, the alleged lunatic (unless the Magistrate in his discretion otherwise directs), any person appointed by the alleged lunatic to represent him and such other persons as the Magistrate thinks fit.

Consideration of petition.

9. (1) At the time appointed for the consideration of the petition, the Magistrate may either make a reception order or dismiss the petition, or may adjourn the same for further evidence or inquiry and may make such

Order.

order as to the payment of the costs of the inquiry by the person upon whose application it was made, or out of the estate of the alleged lunatic if found to be of unsound mind, or otherwise as he thinks fit.

(2) If the petition is dismissed, the Magistrate shall record in writing his reasons for dismissing the same, and shall deliver or cause to be delivered to the petitioner a copy of such order.

Further provisions as to reception orders on petition.

10. No reception order shall be made under Section 6 or Section 9, save in the case of a lunatic who is dangerous and unfit to be at large, unless—

(a) the Magistrate is satisfied that the person in charge of an asylum is willing to receive the lunatic, and

(b) the petitioner or some other person engages in writing to the satisfaction of the Magistrate to pay the cost of maintenance of the lunatic.

Power to appoint substitute for the person upon whose application a reception order has been made.

11. (1) The Magistrate may subject to the provisions of this Section, by order in writing (hereinafter referred to as an order of substitution), transfer the duties and responsibilities under this Regulation of the person on whose petition reception order has been made to any other person who is willing to undertake the same, and such other person shall thereupon be deemed for the purpose of this Regulation to be the person on whose petition the reception order was made, and all reference in this Regulation to such last mentioned person shall be construed accordingly:

Provided that no such order of substitution shall release the person upon whose petition the reception order was made or if he is dead, his legal representative from any liability incurred before the order of substitution was made

(2) Before making any order of substitution, the Magistrate shall send a notice to the person upon whose petition the reception order was made if he is alive, and to any relative of the lunatic to whom, in the opinion of the Magistrate, notice should be given; the notice shall specify the name of the person in whose favour it is proposed to make such order and the date, which shall be not less than twenty days from the sending of the notice, upon which any objection to the making of the order will be considered.

(3) On such date or any subsequent date to which the proceedings may be adjourned, the Magistrate shall consider any objection made by any person to whom notice has been sent or by any other relative of the lunatic and shall receive such evidence as may be produced by or on behalf of any of such persons and such further evidence, if any, as the Magistrate thinks necessary and may thereafter make or refrain from making an order of substitution :

Provided that, if the person on whose petition the reception order was made is dead and any other person is willing and, in the opinion, of the Magistrate fitted to undertake the duties and responsibilities under this Regulation of such first mentioned person, the Magistrate shall make such an order.

(4) If in proceedings under this Section any question arises as to the person to whom the duties and responsibilities under this Regulation of a person upon whose petition a receptian order has been made shall be entrusted, the Magistrate shall give preference to the person who is the nearest relative of the lunatic, unless for reasons to be recorded in writing, the Magistrate considers that such preference would not be in the interests of the lunatic.

(5) The Magistrate may make such order for the payment of the costs of an enquiry under this Section by any person who is a party thereto or out of the estate of the lunatic, as he thinks fit.

(6) Any notice under sub-section (2) may be sent by Anchal or Post registered to the last known address of the person for whom it is intended.

Reception orders otherwise than on petition.

Powers and duties of Police in respect of wandering or dangerous lunatics and lunatics cruelly treated or not under proper care and control.

12. (1) Every officer in charge of a Police station not below the rank of an Inspector may arrest or cause to be arrested all persons found wandering at large within the limits of his station whom he has reason to believe to be lunatics, and every officer in charge of a Police station shall arrest or cause to be arrested all persons found wandering at large within the limits of his station whom he has reason to believe to be dangerous by reason of lunacy. Any person so arrested shall be taken forthwith before the Magistrate.

(2) Every officer in charge of a Police station who has reason to believe that any person within the limits of his station is deemed to be a lunatic and is not under proper care and control, or is cruelly treated or neglected by any relative or other person having the charge of him, shall immediately report the fact to the Magistrate.

Reception order in case of wandering and dangerous lunatics.

13. Whenever any person is brought before a Magistrate under the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 12, the Magistrate shall examine such person and if he thinks that there are grounds for proceeding further shall cause him to be examined by a medical officer and may make such other enquiries as he thinks fit, and if the Magistrate is satisfied that such person is a lunatic and a proper person to be detained, he may, if the medical officer who has examined such person gives a medical certificate with regard to such person, make a reception order for the detention of such lunatic in an asylum :

Provided that if any friend or relative of the lunatic enters into a bond with or without sureties for such sum of money as the Magistrate thinks fit, conditioned that such lunatic shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to others, the Magistrate instead of making a reception order may, if he thinks fit, make him over to the care of such friend or relative.

Order in case of lunatic cruelly treated or not under proper care and control.

14. (1) If it appears to the Magistrate on the report of a Police Officer or the information of any other person that any person within the limits of his jurisdiction deemed to be a lunatic is not under proper care and control, or is cruelly treated or neglected by any relative or other person having the charge of him, the Magistrate may cause the alleged lunatic to be produced before him and summon such relative or other person as has or ought to have the charge of him.

(2) If such relative or other person is legally bound to maintain the alleged lunatic, the Magistrate may make an order for such alleged lunatic being properly cared for and treated, and, if such relative or other person willfully neglects to comply with the said order, the Magistrate may sentence him to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

(3) If there is no person legally bound to maintain the alleged lunatic, or if the Magistrate thinks fit so to do, he may proceed as prescribed in Section 13, and upon being satisfied in manner aforesaid that the person deemed to be a lunatic is a lunatic and proper person to be detained under care and treatment may if a medical officer gives a medical certificate with regard to such lunatic, make a reception order for the detention of such lunatic in an asylum.

Detention of alleged lunatic pending report by medical officer.

15. (1) When any person alleged to be a lunatic is brought before a Magistrate under the provisions of Section 12 or Section 14 the Magistrate may, by an order in writing, authorise the detention of the alleged lunatic in suitable custody for such time not exceeding ten days as may be, in his opinion, necessary to enable the medical officer to determine whether such alleged lunatic is a person in respect of whom a medical certificate may be properly given.

(2) The Magistrate may, from time to time, for the same purpose by order in writing authorise such further detention of the alleged lunatic for periods not exceeding ten days at a time as he thinks necessary.

Provided that no person shall be detained in accordance with the provisions of this Section for a total period exceeding thirty days from the date on which he was first brought before the Magistrate.

Further provision as to reception orders and medical certificate.

Medical certificate.

16. (1) Every medical certificate under this Regulation shall be made and signed by a medical practitioner or medical officer, as the case may be, not being a disqualified person, shall be in the form prescribed, and shall contain a declaration that the person who so makes and signs the certificate is not a disqualified person.

Explanation 1—"Disqualified person" means any of the following mamely, the applicant for a reception order, of the husband, wife, father, father-in-law, mother, maternal uncle, aunt (mother's sister), mother-in-law, son, son-in-law, daughter, daughter-in-law, brother, brother-in-law, nephew (sister's son), neice, (sister's daughter), partner or assistant of such applicant or of the person in respect of whom the certificate is made, or any medical man in charge of or attached to an asylum.

Explanation 2 Nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to prohibit a Magistrate from examining any disqualified persan as a witness.

(2) Every medical certificate shall state the facts upon which the person certifying has formed his opinion that the alleged lunatic is a lunatic, distinguishing facts observed by himself from facts communicated by others and no reception order on petition shall be made upon a certificate founded only upon facts communicated by others.

(3) Every medical certificate made under this Regulation shall be evidence of the facts therein appearing and of the judgment therein stated to have been formed by the person certifying on such facts, as if the matters there in appearing had been verified on oath.

Time and manner of medical examination of lunatics.

17. (1) A reception order required to be founded on a medical certificate shall not be made unless the person who signs the medical certificate or where two certificates are required, each person who signs a certificate has personally examined the alleged lunatic, in the case of an order upon petition, not more than seven clear days before the date of the presentation of the petition and, in all other cases, not more than seven clear days before the date of the order.

(2) Where two medical certificates are required, a reception order shall not be made unless each person signing a certificate has examined the alleged lunatic separately from the other.

Authority for reception.

18. A reception order, if the same appears to be in conformity with this Regulation shall be sufficient authority for the petitioner or any person authorised by him, or in the case of an order not made upon petition for the person authorised so to do by the person making the order, to take the lunatic and convey him to the place mentioned in such order and for his reception and detention therein or in any asylum to which he may be removed in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation or of rules made thereunder, and the order may be acted on without further evidence of the signature or of the jurisdiction of the person making the order:

Provided that no reception order shall continue to have effect.—

(a) after the expiry of thirty days from the date on which it was made unless the lunatic has been admitted into the asylum mentioned therein within that period, or

(*b*) after the discharge, under the provisions of this Regulation, of the lunatic from such asylum or from any other asylum to which he may have been removed.

Copy of reception order to be sent to person in charge of asylum.

19. Any Magistrate making a reception order under this Part shall forthwith send a certified copy of the order to the person in charge of the asylum in which such lunatic is to be detained.

Detention of lunatics pending removal to an asylum.

Detention of lunatics pending removal to asylum.

20. When any reception order has been made under Section 6, 9, 13 or 14, the Magistrate may for reasons to be recorded in writing, direct that the lunatic, pending his removal to an asylum, be detained in suitable custody in such place, as the Magistrate thinks fit.

Reception and detention of criminal lunatics.

Reception and detention of criminal lunatics.

21. An order under Section 347 or Section 352 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or under any rule relating to the lunatics passed by Our Government under the Prisons Regulation of 1074 directing the reception of a criminal lunatic into an asylum shall be sufficient authority for the reception and detention of any person named therein in such asylum or to any other asylum to which he may be lawfully transferred.

Reception after inquisition.

Reception after inquisition.

22. A lunatic so found by inquisition may be admitted and detained in asylum on an order made by the District Court.

Order for payment of cost of maintenance of lunatic.

23. (1) When any lunatic has been admitted into an asylum in accordance with the provisions of Section 22, the District Court shall, on the application of the person in charge of such asylum, make an order for the payment of the cost of maintenance of the lunatic in the asylum, and may from time to time, direct that any sum of money payable under such order shall be recovered from the estate of the lunatic or of any person legally bound to maintain him.

Provided that if at any time it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the lunatic has not sufficient property and that no person legally bound to maintain such lunatic has sufficient means for the payment of such cost, the Court shall certify the same instead of making such order for the payment of the cost as aforesaid.

(2) An order under sub-section (1) shall be enforced in the same manner and shall be of the same force and effect and subject to the same appeal as a decree made by the Court in a suit in respect of the property of person therein mentioned.

Amendment of order or certificate.

24. If after the reception of any lunatic into an asylum on a reception order, it appears that the order upon which he was received or the medical certificate or certificates upon which such order was made is or are defec·ive or incorrect, the same may at any time afterwards be amended by the person or persons signing the same with the sanction of two or more of the visitors of the asylum, one of whom shall be a medical officer.

Amendment of order or certificate.

CHAPTER III.

CARE AND TREATMENT.

Visitors.

25. (1) Our Government shall appoint for every asylum not less than three visitors, one of whom at least shall be a medical officer.

Appointment of visitors.

(2) The District Magistrate of the place where an asylum is situated shall be a visitor *ex officio* of the asylum.

26. Two or more of the visitors, one of whom shall a medical officer, shall, once at least in every month together inspect evey part of the asylum of which they are visitors and see and examine, as far as circumstances will permit, every lunatic and boarder therein and the order and certificate for the detention of every lunatic admitted since the last inspection of the visitors and shall enter in a book to be kept for that purpose any remarks which they may deem proper in regard to the management and condition of the asylum and the inmates thereof.

Monthly inspection by visitors.

27. (1) When any person is confined under the provisions of Section 347 or Section 352 of the Code of Criminal Procedure the District Magistrate, if such person is confined in a jail or the visitors of the asylum or any two of them, if he is confined in an asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by the District Magistrate or by two of such visitors as aforesaid and such District Magistrate or visitors shall make a special report as to the state of mind of such person to the authority under whose order he is confined-

Inspection of criminal lunatics by District Magistrate or visitors.

(2) Our Government may empower the officer in charge of the jail in which such person may be confined to discharge all or any of the functions of the District Magistrate under sub-section (1).

Discharge of lunatics.

28. (1) Three of the visitors of an asylum, of whom one shall be a medical officer, may, on consultation with the person in charge of the asylum, by order in writing direct the discharge of any person detained in the asylum, and such person shall thereupon be discharged :

Order of discharge from asylum by visitors.

Provided that no order under this sub-section shall be made in the case of a criminal lunatic

(2) When such order is made, notice of the order of discharge shall be immediately communicated to the authority under whose order the person is detained.

Discharge of lunatics in other cases.

29. A lunatic detained in any asylum under a reception order, made on petition shall be discharged if the person on whose petition the reception order was made so applies in writing to the person in charge of the asylum.

Provided that no lunatic shall be so discharged if the person in charge of the asylum certifies in writing that the lunatic is dangerous and unfit to be at large.

Order of discharge on undertaking of relative for due care of the lunatic.

30. When any relative or friend of a lunatic detained in an asylum under the provisions of Section 13 or Section 14 is desirous that such lunatic shall be delivered over to his care and custody, he may make an application to the authority under whose order the lunatic is detained, and such authority, if it thinks fit, in consultation with the person in charge of the asylum and with the visitors or with one of them being a medical officer, and upon such relative or friend entering into a bond with or without sureties for such sum of money as the said authority thinks fit, conditioned that such lunatic shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to others, may make an order of the disharge of such lunatic, and such lunatic shall thereupon be discharged.

Discharge of person subsequently found on inquisition not to be of unsound mind.

31. If any lunatic detained in an asyulm on a reception order made under Section 6, 9, 13 or 14 is subsequently found on inquisition under Chapter IV not to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing himself and his affairs, the person in charge of the asylum shall forthwith. on the production of a certified copy of such finding, discharge the alleged lunatic from the asylum.

Removal of lunatics.

Removal of lunatics and of criminal lunatics.

32. (1) Any lunatic may, in accordance with any general or specia order of Our Government, be removed from any asylum to any other asylum:

Provided that no lunatic admitted into an asylum on a reception order made on petition shall be so removed until notice of such intended removal has been given to the petitioner.

(2) Our Government may make such general or special order as they think fit directing the removal of any person for whose confinement an order has been made under Section 347 or Section 352 of the Code of Criminal Procedure from the place where he is for the time being confined to any asylum, jail or other place of safe custody.

Escape and recapture.

Order to justify detention and recapture after escape.

33. Every person received into an asylum by any order under the provisions of this Regulation may be detained therein until he is removed or discharged as authorised by law, and in case of escape may, by virtue of such order be retaken by any Police officer or by the person in charge of such asylum or any officer or servant belonging thereto, or any other person authorised in that behalf by the said person in charge, and conveyed to and received and detained in such asylum :

Provided that in the case of a lunatic not being a criminal lunatic the power to retake such escaped lunatic under this Section shall be exercisable only for a period of one month from the date of his escape.

CHAPTER IV.

PROCEEDINGS IN LUNACY.

Inquisition.

Power of District Court to institute inquisition as to persons alleged to be lunatic.

34. Whenever any person is possessed of property and is alleged to be a lunatic, the District Court within whose jurisdiction such person is residing may, upon application, by order, direct an inquisition for the purpose of ascertaining whether such person is of unsound mind and incapable of managing himself and his affairs.

Application by whom to be made.

35. Application for such inquisition may be made by any relative of the alleged lunatic or by the Government pleader as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1100, or if the property of the alleged lunatic consists in whole or in part of land or any interest in land, by the Division Peishkar of the place in which any portion of the land is situate.

Notice of time and place of inquisition.

36. (1) Notice shall be given to the alleged lunatic of the time and place at which it is proposed to hold the inquisition.

(2) If it appears that personal service on the alleged lunatic would be ineffectual, the Court may direct such substituted service of the notice as it thinks fit.

(3) The Court may also direct a copy of such notice to be served upon any relative of the alleged lunatic and upon any other person to whom in the opinion of the Court notice of the application should be given.

Powers of Court in respect of attendance and examination of lunatics.

37. (1) The Court may require the alleged lunatic to attend at such convenient time and place as it may appoint for the purpose of being personally examined by the Court, or by any person from whom the Court may desire to have a report of the mental capacity and condition of such alleged lunatic.

(2) The Court may likewise make an order authorising any person or persons therein named to have access to the alleged lunatic for the purpose of a personal examination.

Rules respecting attendance and examination of females alleged to be lunatic

38. The attendance and examination of the alleged lunatic under the provisions of Section 37 shall, if the alleged lunatic be a woman who according to the manners and customs of the country, ought not to be compelled to appear in public, be regulated by the law and practice for the examination of such persons in other Civil cases.

Inquisition by District Court and finding thereon.

39. (1) The District Court, if it thinks fit, may appoint two or more persons to act as assessors to the Court in the said inquisition.

(2) Upon the completion of the inquisition, the Court shall determine whether the alleged lunatic is of unsound mind and incapable of managing himself and his affairs or may come to a special finding that such alleged lunatic is of unsound mind so as to be incapable of managing his affairs but that he is capable of managing himself and is not dangerous to himself or to others.

Inquisition by subordinate Court on commission issued by District Court and proceedings thereon.

40. (1) If the alleged lunatic resides at a distance of more than fifty miles from the place where the district Court is held to which the application is made, the said Court may issue a commission to any subordinate Court to make the inquisition, and such subordinate Court shall thereupon conduct the inquisition in the manner herein before provided in this Chapter.

(2) On the completion of the inquisition, the subordinate Court shall transmit the record of its proceedings with the opinions of the assessors, if assessors have been appointed, and its own opinion on the case ; and the District Court shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the application in the manner provided in Section 39, sub section (2) :

Provided that the District Court may direct the subordinate Court to make such further or other inquiries as it thinks fit before disposing of the application.

Judicial powers over persons and estate of lunatic.

Custody of lunatics and management of their estates.

41. (1) The Court may make orders for the custody of lunatics so found by inquisition and the management of their estates.

(2) When upon the inquisition it is specially found that the person to whom the inquisition relates is of unsound mind so as to be incapable of managing his affairs, but that he is capable of managing himself and is not dangerous to himself or to others, the Court may

make such orders as it thinks fit for the management of the estate of the lunatic including proper provisions for the maintenance of the lunatic and of such members of his family as are dependent on him for maintenance, but it shall not be necessary to make any order as to the custody of the person of the lunatic.

Power to direct Division Peishkar to take charge of person and estate of lunatic in certain cases.

42. (1) If the estate of a lunatic so found consists in whole or in part of land or any interest in land, the District Court may direct the Division Peishkar of the place to take charge of the person and estate of the lunatic:

Provided that no such order shall be made without the consent of the Division Peishkar previously obtained.

(2) The Division Peishkar shall thereupon appoint a manager of the estate and may, appoint a guardian of the person of the lunatic.

Control over proceedings of Division Peishkar.

43. All proceedings of the Division Peishkar in regard to the person or estate of a lunatic under this chapter shall be subject to the control of Our Government, or of such authority as they may appoint in this behalf.

Power of District court to appoint guardian and manager and take security from manager.

44. (1) In all other cases the District Court shall appoint a manager of the estate of the lunatic and may appoint a guardian of his person:

Provided that the District Court may, instead of appointing a manager of the estate of a lunatic, proceed under Sections 45 and 46.

(2) Any person who has been appointed by the District Court or the Division Peishkar to manage the estate of a lunatic shall, if so required, enter into a bond in such form and with such sureties as to the Court or to the Division Peishkar, as the case may be, may seem fit, engaging duly to account for what he may receive in respect of the property of the lunatic.

Power to apply property for lunatic's maintenance without appointing manager in certain cases.

45. (1) If it appears to the District Court having regard to the situation and condition in life of the lunatic and his family and the other circumstances of the case to be expedient that his property should be made available for his or their maintenance in a direct and inexpensive manner it may, instead of appointing a manager of the estate, order that the property, if money, or if of any other description the produce thereof when realised, be paid to such person as the Court may think fit to be applied for the purpose aforesaid.

(2) The receipt of the person so appointed shall be a valid discharge to any person who pays any money or delivers any property of the lunatic to such persons.

Power to apply property for lunatic's maintenance in case of temporary lunacy.

46. If it appears to the District Court that the unsoundness of mind of a lunaic is its nature temporary and that it is expedient to make temporary provision for his maintenance or for the maintenance of such members of his family as are dependent on him for their maintenance, the Court may, in like manner as under Section 45, direct his property or a sufficent part of it to be applied for the purpose aforesaid.

Restriction on appointment of legal heir of lunatic to be guardian of his person.

47. The legal heirs of a lunatic shall not be appointed to be the guardian of the person of such lunatic unless the District Court or the Division Peishkar, as the case may be, for reasons to be recorded in writing, consider that such an appointment is for the benefit of the lunatic.

Remuneration of managers and guardians.

48. A guardian of the person of a lunatic or a manager of his estate appointed under this shall be paid such allowance, if any, as the District Court or the Division Peishkar, as the case may be, thinks fit for his care and pains in the execution of his duties.

Duties of guardian.

49. (1) The person appointed to be guardian of a lunatic's person shall have the care of his person and maintenance.

(2) When a distinct guardian is appointed, the manager shall pay to the guardian such allowance as may be fixed by the District Court or the Division Peishkar, as the case may be, for the maintenance of the lunatic and such members of his family as are dependent on him for their maintenance.

Powers of manager.

50. (1) Every manager of the estate of a lunatic appointed as aforesaid may exercise the same powers in the management of the estate as might have been exercised by the proprietor if not a lunatic and may collect and pay all just claims, debts and liabilities due to or by the estate of the lunatic :

Provided that no manager so appointed shall without the permission of the District Court,—

(*a*) mortgage, charge, or transfer by sale, gift, exchange, or otherwise any immovable property of the lunatic ; or

(*b*) lease any such property for a term exceeding five years.

Such permission may be granted subject to any condition or restriction which the Court thinks fit to impose.

(2) Before granting any such permission, the Court may cause notice of the application for such permission to be served on any relative or friend of the lunatic, and may make or cause to be made such

inquiries as to the Court may seem necessary in the interest of the lunatic.

51. (1) Every person appointed by the District Court or by the Division Peishkar to be manager of the estate of a lunatic shall, within six months from the date of his appointment deliver in Court or to the Division Peishkar, as the case may be, an inventory of the immovable property, belonging to the lunatic and of all such money, or other movable property, as he may receive on account of the estate, together with a statement of all debts due by or to the same.

Manager to furnish inventory and annual accounts.

(2) Every such manager shall also furnish to the Court or to the Division Peishkar, as the case may be, annually within three months of the close of the year, an account of the property in his charge, exhibiting the sums received and disbursed on account of the estate and the balance remaining in his hands.

(3) Where more guardians or managers than one are appointed under the preceding provision, and any of them dies while the order of appointment remains in force, such death shall not affect the authority of a surveying guardian or manager, as the case may be.

52. If any relative of the lunatic, or the Division Peishkar, by petition to the District Court impugnes the accuracy of the said inventory and statement, or of any annual account, the Court may summon the manager and inquire summarily into the matter and make such order thereon as it thinks fit; or the Court, at its discretion, may refer any such petition to any subordinate Court or to the Division Peishkar, if the manager was appointed by the Division Peishkar.

Proceedings if accuracy of inventory or accounts is impugned.

53. All sums received by a manager on account of any estate in excess of what may be required for the current expenses of the lunatic or of the estate, shall be paid into such Government treasury as may be specified by the Court or the Division Peishkar, as the case may be, on account of the estate and shall be invested from time to time in any of the securities that may be authorised for this purpose by Our Government unless the Court or Division Peishkar, as the case may be, for reasons to be recorded in writing directs that such sums be in the interests of the lunatic otherwise invested, or applied.

Payment into public treasury and investment of proceeds of estate.

54. Any relative of a lunatic may with leave of the District Court sue for an account from any manager appointed under this Chapter, or from any such person after his removal from office or from his legal representative in case of his death, in respect of any estate then or formerly unde his care or management or any sums of money or other property received by him on account of such estate.

Relative may sue for an account.

55. (1) The District Court, for any sufficient cause, may remove any manager appointed by it and may appoint any other fit person in his place, and may compel the person so removed to make over the property in his hands to his successor, and to account such successor for all money received or disbursed by him.

Removal of managers and guardians.

(2) The Court may also, for any sufficient cause remove any guardian of the lunatic appointed by it and may appoint any other fit person in his place.

(3) The Division Peishkar, for any sufficient cause, may remove any manager of the estate of a lunatic or guardian of the person of a lunatic appointed by him, and may appoint any other fit person in place of such manager or guardian and the District Court, on the application of the Division Peishkar, may compel any manager removed under this Section to make over the property and all accounts in his hands to his successor and to account to such successor for all money received or disbursed by him.

56. The District Court may impose a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees on any manager of the estate of a lunatic who wilfully neglects or refuses to deliver his accounts or any property in his hands within the time fixed by the Court and may realise such fine as if it were a sum due under a decree of the Court and may also commit the recusant to the civil jail until he delivers such accounts or property.

Penalty on manager for refusing to deliver accounts or property.

57. (1) When any person has been found under this Chapter to be of unsound mind, and it is subsequently shown to District Court that there is reason to believe that such unsoundness of mind has ceased such Court may make an order for inquiring whether such person is still of unsound mind and incapable of managing himself and his affairs.

Proceedings in lunacy to cease or to be set aside. If Court finds that the unsoundness of mind has ceased.

(2) The inquiry shall, as far as may be, be conducted in the same manner as is prescribed in this Chapter for an inquisition into the unsoundness of an alleged lunatic, and if it is found that the unsoundness of mind has ceased, the Court shall order all proceedings in the lunacy to cease or to be set aside on such terms and conditions as to the Court may seem fit.

58. An appeal shall lie to the High Court from any order made by a District Court, under this Chapter.

Appeal.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAPTER V.

Expenses of lunatics.

Application of property in the possession of a lunatic found wandering.

59. Any money in the possession of a lunatic found wandering at large may be applied by the Magistrate towards the payment of the cost of maintenance of the lunatic or of any other expenses incurred on his behalf, and any movable property found on the person of the lunatic may be sold by the Magistrate and the proceeds thereof similarly applied.

Explanation.—Nothing in the foregoing provision shall be deemed to authorise such application or such sale and application, as the case may be, if the Magistrate has reason to believe that the money or the movable property, as the case may be, does not belong to the lunatic.

Application to civil court for order for the payment of cost of maintenance out of the lunatic's estate or by person bound to maintain him.

60. If a lunatic detained in an asylum on a reception order made under Section 13 or Section 14 has an estate applicable to his maintenance, or if any person legally bound to maintain such lunatic has the means to maintain him, the authority which made the reception order may apply to the District Court within the local limits of which the estate of the lunatic or any part of it is situate or the person legally bound to maintain him resides, for an order for the payment of the cost of maintenance of the lunatic.

Order of Court and enforcement thereof.

61. (1) The Court shall inquire into the matter in a summary way and on being satisfied that such lunatic has an estate applicable to his maintenance, or that any person is legally bound to maintain and has the means of maintaining such lunatic, may make an order for the recovery of the cost of maintenance of such lunatic together with the costs of the application out of such estate or from such person.

(2) Such order shall be enforced in the same manner, and shall be of the same force and effect and subject to the same appeal, as a decree made by the said Court in a suit in respect of the property or person therein mentioned.

Saving of liability of relatives to maintain lunatic.

62. The liability of any relative or person to maintain any lunatic shall not be taken away or affected by any provision contained in this Regulation.

CHAPTER VI.

Rules.

Power of Government to make rules.

63. (1) Our Government may make rules for all or any of the following purposes namely :—

(*a*) to prescribe forms for any proceeding under this Regulation

(*b*) to prescribe places of detention and regulate the care and treatment of persons detained and the removal of persons detained from one asylum to another ;

(*c*) to regulate the confinement, care, treatment and discharge of criminal lunatics ;

(*d*) to regulate the management of asylums and the care and custody of the inmates thereof :

(*e*) to prescribe the procedure to be followed by District Courts and Magistrates before a lunatic is sent to any asylum established by Our Government and

(*f*) save as otherwise provided in the Regulation, generally to carry into effect the provisions of the Regulation.

(2) In making any rule under this Section, Our Government may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Publication of rules.

64. All rules made under Section 63 shall be published in Our Government Gazette and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Regulation.

CHAPTER VII.

Supplemental Provisions.

Penalty for improper reception or detention of lunatics.

65. Any person who:—

(*a*) otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation receives or detains a lunatic or alleged lunatic in an asylum, or

(*b*) for gain detains two or more lunatics in any place not being an asylum, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to two years or with fine or with both.

Provision as to bonds.

66. The provisions of Chapter XLI of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall, so far as mas be, apply to bonds taken under the Regulation.

Pension of lunatic payable by Government.

67. (1) When any sum is payable in respect of pay, penson, gratuity or other similar allowance to any person by Our Government and the person to whom the sum is payable is certified by a Magistrate to be a lunatic, the Government officer under whose authority such sum would be payable if the payee were not a lunatic may pay so much of the said sum as he thinks fit to the person having charge of the lunatic and may pay the surplus, if any, or such part thereof as he thinks fit for the maintenance of such members of the lunatic's family as are dependent on him for maintenance.

68. Subject to any rule the form set forth in the Schedule with such variation as the circumstances of each case may require, shall be used for the respective purposes therein mentioned, and if used shall be sufficient.

Use of forms in Schedule.

69. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Regulation.

Protection to persons acting under Regulation.

70. Any officer in charge of any asylum may give effect to any order or warrant for the reception and detention of any lunatic made or issued by any Court or authority beyond the limits of Travancore notified by Our Government in this behalf in Our Government Gazette from time to time.

Power to give effect to warrants and orders of certain courts outside Travancore.

71. Our Government may make rules regarding the reception and detention in any asylum of lunatics whose reception and detention are provided for by Section 70.

Power to make rules for reception of lunatics received from outside Travancore.

72. The Travancore Lunacy Regulation (I of 1080) is hereby repealed. But all orders for the detention of lunatics made and all undertakings given thereunder shall have the same force and effect as if they had been made or given under this Regulation and by or to the authority empowered thereby in such behalf.

Repeal and order under repealed enactment.

SCHEDULE.

FORMS.

(*See Section 68.*)

FORM I.

Application for Reception Order

See Sections 4 and 5.

In the matter of A. B. residing at by occupation , son of , a person alleged to be a lunatic.

To District Magistrate of (or the First Class Magistrate of)

The petition of C. D. residing at occupation son of in the town, etc, of in the taluk of

1. I am years of age.

2. I desire to obtain an order for the reception of A. B. as a lunatic in the asylum situate at

3. I last saw the said A. B., at on the day of

4. I am the of the said A. B. (or if the petitioner is not a relative of the patient state as follows :—)

I am not a relative of the said A. B. The reasons why this petition is not presented by a relative are as follows :—(State them).

The circumstances under which this petition is presented by me are as follows .—(State them).

5. The persons signing the medical certificates which accompany the petition are.

6. A statement of particulars relating to the said A. B. accompanies this petition.

7. (If that is the fact) An application for an enquiry into the menta capacity of the said A. B. was made to the on the and a c rtified copy of the order made on the said petition is annexed hereto. (Or if that is the fact).

No application for an enquiry into the mental capacity of the said A. B. has been made previous to his application.

The petitioner therefore pays that a reception order may be made in accordance with the foregoing statement.

(Sd.) C. D.

The statements contained or referred to in paragraphs are true to my knowledge ; the other statements are to my information and belief.

Dated, (Sd.) C. D.

Statement of particulars.

(If any of the particulars in this statement is not known, the fact to be so stated.)

The following is a statement of particulars relating to the said A. B.

Name of patient at length.

Sex and age.

Married, single or widowed.

Previous occupation.

Caste and religious belief, as far as know.

Residence at or immediately previous to the date hereof.

Names of any near relatives to the patient who are alive.

Whether this is first attack of lunacy.

Age (if known) on first attack.

When and where previously under care and treatment as a lunatic.

Duration of existing attack.

Supposed cause.

Whether the patient is subject to epilepsy.

Whether suicidal

Whether the patient is known to be suffering from phthisis or any form of tubercular disease

Whether dangerous to others, and in what way.

Whether any near relative (stating the relationship) has been fflicted with insanity.

Whether the patient is addicted to alcohol, or the use of opium, ganga, charas, bhang, cocaine or other intoxicant.

(The statement contained or referred to in paragraphs are true to my knowledge. The other statements are true to my information and belief.)

(Signature by person making the statement.)

FORM 2.

Reception Order on Petition.

(See Sectioni 6 and 9.)

I, the undersigned E. F. being the District Magistrate of (or the First Class Magistrate of) upon the petition of C. D. of in the matter of A. B., a lunatic, a companied by the Medical certificates of G. H. a medical officer, and of J. K. a medical practitioner or medical officer, under the Travancore Lunacy Regulation, hereto annexed, hereby authorise you to receive the said A. B. into your asylum. And I declare that I have (or have not) personally seen the said A. B. before making this order.

(Sd.) E. F.

(Designation as above.)

To

FORM 3.

Medical Certificate.

(See Sections 16 and 17.)

In the matter of A. B. of in the town, etc., of in the taluk of an alleged lunatic.

I, the undersigned C. D. do hereby certify as follows :—

1. I am a gazetted medical officer (or a medical practitioner declared by Government to be medical officer under the Travancore Lunacy Regulation) / holder of (or ordered by Government to be a medical practitioner under the Travancore Lunacy Regulation). and I am in the actual practice of the medical profession,

2. On the day of year at in the town/village of in the taluk of (separately from any other ptactitioner), I personally examined the said A. B. and came to the conclusion that the said A. B. is a lunatic and a proper person to be taken charge of and detained under care and treatment.

3. I formed this conclusion on the following grounds, *viz.*—

(*a*) Facts indicating insanity observed by myself *viz*—

(*b*) Other fact (if any) indicating insanity communicated to me by others, *viz*:—

Here state the information and from whom.

(Sd.) C. D.
(Designation as above.)

FORM 4.

RECEPTION ORDER IN CASE OF WANDERING OR DANGEROUS LUNATICS OR LUNATICS NOT UNDER PROPER CONTROL OR CRUELLY TREATED (SENT TO AN ASYLUM ESTABLISHED BY GOVERNMENT.)

(*See Sections 13 and 44.*)

I. C. D., the District Magistrate of (or the First Class Magistrate of) having caused A. B. to be examined by E. F., a medical officer under the Travancore Lunancy Regulation, and being satisfied that A. B. (describing him) is a lunatic who was wandering at large (or is a person dangerous by reason of lunancy) (or is a lunatic not under proper care and control or is crully treated or neglected by the person having the care or charge of him) and a proper person to be taken charge of and detained under care and treatment, hereby direct you to receive the said A. B. into your asylum.

(Sd.) C. D.
(Designation as above.)

Dated the

To the Officer in charge of the asylum at

FORM 5.

BOND ON THE MAKING OVER OF A LUNATIC TO THE CARE OF A RELATIVE OR FRIEND.

(*See Sections 13 and 14.*)

Whereas A. B., son of , inhabitants of , has been brought up before C. D., the District Magistrate of or the First Class Magistrate of and is a lunatic who is believed to be dangerous (or deemed to be a lunatic who is not under proper care and control or is cruelly treated or neglected by the person having the charge of him) and whereas I. E. F., son of , inhabitant of have applied to the Magistrate that the said A. B. may be delivered to my care.

I, E. F., above named hereby bind myself that on the said A. B., being made over to my care, I will have the said A. B. properly taken care of and prevented from doing injury to himself or to others and in

case of my making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forefeit to the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja, the sum of rupees.

Dated the day of year

(Sd). E. F.

(Where a bond with sureties is to be executed add)—

We do hereby declare ourselves sureties for the above named E. F. that he will, on the aforesaid A. B. being made over to his care, have the said A. B. properly taken care of and prevented from doing injury to himself or to others; and in case of the said E. F. making default therein we bind ourselves jointly and severally, to forfeit to the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja the sum of rupees

Dated day of year

(Signature.)

FORM 6.

Bond on the discharge of a lunatic from an asylum on the undertaking of relative or friend to take due care.

(*See Section 30*).

Whereas A. B. son of , inhabitant of , is a lunatic who is now detained in the asylum at under an order made by C. D., the District Magistrate for the town of , or the First Class Magistrate of . under Section 13, or (Section 14) of the Travancore Lunancy Regulation, and whereas I, E. F., son of , inhabitant of have applied to the said Magistrate that the said A. B. may be delivered to my care and custody:

I hereby bind myself that on the said A. B. being made over to my care and custody, I will have him properly taken care of and prevented from doing injury to himself or to others; and in case of my making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja, the sum of rupees

Dated this day of year

(Sd.) E. F.

(Where a bond with sureties is to be executed add)—We do hereby declare ourselves sureties for the above-named E. F. that he will, on the aforesaid A. B. Being delivered to his care and custody have the said A. B. properly taken care of and prevented from doing injury to himself or to others; and in case of the said E. F. making default therein, we bind ourselves, jointly, an severally to forfeit to the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja, the sum of rupees.

Dated this day of year

(Signature)

Trivandrum,
22nd May 1935.

P. Parameswaran Pillai,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

Annexure VI.

THE TRAVANCORE LUNACY BILL.

(As passed by the Sri Chitra State Council)

CONTENTS.

Preamble.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

CHAPTER I.

Clauses.

1. Short title, extent and commencement.
2. Definitions.

PART II.

RECEPTION, CARE AND TREATMENT OF LUNATICS.

CHAPTER II.

Reception of Lunatics.

3. Reception of persons in asylum.

Reception orders on petition.

4. Application for reception order.
5. Application by whom to be presented.
6. Procedure upon petition for reception order.
7. Detention of alleged lunatic pending enquiry.
8. Consideration of petition.
9. Order.
10. Further provisions as to reception orders on petition.
11. Power to appoint substitute for the person upon whose application a reception order has been made.

Reception orders otherwise than on petition.

12. Powers and duties of Police in respect of wandering or dangerous lunatics and lunatics cruelly treated or not under proper care and control.
13. Reception order in case of wandering and dangerous lunatics.
14. Order in case of lunatic cruelly treated or not under proper care and control.
15. Detention of alleged lunatic pending report by Medical Officer.

Further provisions as to reception orders and medical certificates.

16. Medical certificates.
17. Time and manner of medical examination of lunatics.
18. Authority for reception.
19. Copy of reception order to be sent to person in charge of asylum.

Detention of lunatics pending removal to an asylum.

20. Detention of lunatics pending removal to asylum.

Reception and detention of criminal lunatics.

21. Reception and detention of criminal lunatics.

Reception after inquisition.

22. Reception after inquisition.
23. Order for payment of cost of maintenance of lunatic.

Amendment of order or certificate.

24. Amendment of order or certificate.

CHAPTER III.

CARE AND TREATMENT.

Visitors.

25. Appointment of visitors.
26. Monthly inspection by visitors.
27. Inspection of criminal lunatics by District Magistrate or visitors.

Discharge of lunatics.

28. Order of discharge from asylum by visitors.
29. Discharge of lunatics in other cases.
30. Order of discharge on undertaking of relative for due care of the lunatic.
31. Discharge of person subsequently found on inquisition not to be of unsound mind.

Removal of lunatics.

32. Removal of lunatics and of criminal lunatics.

Escape and recapture.

33. Order to justify detention and recapture after escape.

CHAPTER IV.

PROCEEDINGS IN LUNACY.

Inquisition.

34. Power of District Court to institute inquisition as to persons alleged to be lunatic.
35. Application by whom to be made.
36. Notice of time and place of inquisition.
37. Power of Court in respect of attendance and examination of lunatics.
38. Rules respecting attendance and examination of females alleged to be lunatics.
39. Inquisition by District Court and finding thereon.
40. Inquisition by subordinate court on commission issued by District Court and Proceedings thereon.

Judicial powers over person and estate of lunatic.

41. Custody of lunatics and management of their estate.
42. Power to direct Division Peishkar to take charge of person and estate of lunatic in certain cases.
43. Control over proceedings of Division Peishkar.
44 Power of District Court to appoint guardian and manager and take security from manager.
45. Power to apply property for lunatic's maintenance without appointing manager in certain cases.

46. Power to apply property for lunatic's maintenance in case of temporary lunacy.
47. Restriction on appointment of legal heir of lunatic to be guardian of his person.
48. Remuneration of managers and guardians.
49. Duties of guardian.
50. Powers of manager.
51. Manager to furnish inventory and annual accounts.
52. Proceedings if accuracy of inventory or accounts is impugned.
53. Payment into public treasury and investment of proceeds of estate
54. Relative may sue for an account.
55. Removal of managers and guardians.
56. Penalty on manager for refusing to deliver accounts or property.
57. Proceedings in lunacy to cease or to be set aside if Court finds that the unsoundness of mind has ceased.
58. Appeals.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAPTER V.

Expenses of lunatics.

59. Application of property in the possession of a lunatic found wandering.
60. Application to Civil Court for order for the payment of cost of maintenance out of the lunatic's estate or by person bound to maintain him.
61. Order of the Court and enforcement thereof.
62. Saving of liability of relations to maintain lunatic.

CHAPTER VI.

Rules.

63. Powers of Government to make rules.
64. Publication of rules.

CHAPTER VII.

Supplemental provisions.

65. Penalty for improper reception or detention of lunatic.
66. Provision as to bonds.
67. Pension of lunatic payable by Government.
68. Use of forms in Schedule.
69. Protection to persons acting under Regulation.
70. Power to give effect to warrants and orders of certain Courts outside Travancore.
71. Power to make rules for reception of lunatics received from outside Travancore.
72 Repeal and orders under repealed enactment

THE TRAVANCORE LUNACY BILL.

(As passed by the Sri Chitra State Council).

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to lunacy: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

CHAPTER I.

Short title extent and commencement. 1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Travancore Lunacy Regulation, 1110.

(2) It extends to the whole of Travancore: and

(3) It shall come into force on such date as may be appointed by Our Government in that behalf by notification in Our Government Gazette.

Definitions. 2. In this Regulation, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) "asylum" means an asylum or mental hospital for lunatics established, and declared to be such, by Our Government;

(2) "cost of maintenance" in an asylum includs the cost of lodging, maintenance, clothing, medicine and care of a lunatic and any expenditure incurred in removing such lunatic to and from an asylum together with any other charges prescribed by Our Government;

(3) "District Court" means the principal civil court of original jurisdiction;

(4) "criminal lunatic" means any person for whose confinement in, or removal to, asylum, jail or other place of safe custody an order has been made in accordance with the provisions of Section 347 or Section 352 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or of any rule relating to lunatics passed by Our Government under the Prison Regulation of 1071 ;

(5) "lunatic' means an idiot or person of unsound mind ;

(6) "Magistrate" means a District Magristrate or a Magistrate of the First Class specially empowered by our Government to perform the functions of a Magistrate under this Regulation.

(7) "medical officer" means a Gazetted medical officer of Our Government, and includes a medical practitioner declared by general or special order of Our Government to be a medical officer for the purpose of this Regulation;

(8) "medical practitioner" means a holder of the degree of Doctor, Bachelor or Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery of any of the British or Indian Universities recognised by Our Government for the purposes of this Regulation or any person declared by general or special order of Our Government to be a medical practioner for the purposes of this Regulation ;

(9) "prescribed" means prescribed by this Regulation or by rule made thereunder ;

(10) "reception order" means an order made under the provisions of this Regulation for the reception into an asylum of a lunatic other than a lunatic so found by inquisition;

(11) "relative" includes any person related by blood, marriage or adoption; and

(12) "rule" means a rule made under this Regulation.

PART II.

Reception, care and treatment of Lunatics.

CHAPTER II.

Reception of Lunatics.

Reception of persons in asylum.

3. (1) No person other than a criminal lunatic or a lunatic so found by inquisition shall be received or detained in an asylum without a reception order save as provided by Sections 7, 15 and 70:

Provided that the person in charge of an asylum may, with the consent of two of the visitors of such asylum, which consent shall not be given except upon a written application from the intending boarder, receive and lodge as boarder in such asylum any person who is desirous of submitting himself to treatment.

(2) A boarder received in an asylum under the proviso to sub-section (1) shall not be detained in the asylum for more than twenty four hours after he has given to the person in charge of the asylum notice in writing of his desire to leave such asylum.

Reception orders on petition.

Application for reception order.

4. (1) An application for a reception order shall be made by petition accompanied by a statement of prescribed particulars to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the alleged lunatic ordinarily resides, shall be in the form prescribed and shall be supported by two medical certificates on separate sheets of paper, one of which certificates shall be from a medical officer.

(2) If either of the medical certificates is signed by any relative of the lunatic or of the petitioner, the petition shall state the fact and the exact manner in which the person signing the certificate is related to the lunatic or petitioner.

(3) The petition shall also state whether any previous aplication has been presented for an inquiry into the mental capacity of the alleged lunatic in any Court, and if such application has been made, a certified copy of the order made thereon shall be attached to the petition.

5. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), the petition shall be presented by the husband or wife of the alleged lunatic, or if there is no husband or wife or the husband or wife is prevented by reason of insanity, absence from Travancore or otherwise from making the presentation, by the nearest relative of the alleged lunatic who is not so prevented.

Application by whom to be presented.

(2) If the petition is not presented by the husband or wife or, where there is no husband or wife, by the nearest relative of the alleged lunatic, the petition shall contain a statement of the reasons why it is not so presented, and if the connection of the petitioner with the alleged lunatic, and the circumstances under which he presents the petition.

(3) No person shall present a petition unless he has attained the age of majority and has within fourteen days before the presentation of the petition, personally seen the said lunatic.

(4) The petition shall be signed and verified by the petitioner, and the statement of prescribed particulars by the person making such statement.

6. (1) Upon the presentation of the petition, the Magistrate shall consider the allegations in the petition and the evidence of lunacy appearing by the medical certificates.

Procedure upon petition for reception order.

(2) If he considers that there are grounds for proceeding further he shall personally examine the alleged lunatic unless for reasons to be recorded in writing he thinks it unnecessary or inexpedient so to do.

(3) If he is satisfied that a reception order may properly be made forthwith, he may make the same accordingly.

(4) If he is not so satisfied he shall fix a date (notice whereof shall be given to the petitioner and to any other person to whom in the opinion of the Magistrate notice should be given) for the consideration of the petition, and he may make such further or other inquiries of or concerning the alleged lunatic as he thinks fit

7. Upon the presentation of the petition, the Magistrate may make such order as he thinks fit for the suitable custody of the alleged lunatic pending conclusion of the inquiry.

Retention of alleged lunatic pending inquiry.

8. The petition shall be considered in private in the presence of the petitioner, the alleged lunatic (unless the Magistrate in his discretion otherwise directs), any person appointed by the alleged lunatic to represent him and such other persons as the Magistrate thinks fit.

Consideration of petition.

Order.

9. (1) At the time appointed for the consideration of the petition, the Magistrate may either make a reception order or dismiss the petition, or may adjourn the same for further evidence or inquiry and may make such order as to the payment of the costs of the inquiry by the person upon whose application it was made, or out of the estate of the a leged lunatic if found to be of unsound mind, or otherwise as he thinks fit.

(2) If the petition is dismissed, the Magistrate shall record in writing his reason for dismissing the same, and shall deliver or cause to be delivered to the petitioner a copy of such order.

Further provisions as to reception orders on petition.

10. No reception order shall be made under Section 6 or Section 9, save in the case of a lunatic who is dangerous and unfit to be at large, unless—

(*a*) the Magistrate is satisfied that the person in charge of an asylum is willing to receive the lunatic, and

(*b*) the petitioner or some other person engages in writing to the satisfaction of the Magistrate to pay the cost of maintenance of the lunatic.

Power to appoint substitute for the person upon whose application a reception order has been made.

11. (1) The Magistrate may subject to the provisions of this Section, by order in writing (hereinafter referred to as an order of substitution), transfer the duties and responsibilities under this Regulation of the person on whose petition reception order has been made to any other person who is willing to undertake the same and such other person shall thereupon be deemed for the purpose of this Regulation to be the person on whose petition the reception order was made, and all reference in this Regulation to such last mentioned person shall be construed accordingly:

Provided that no such order of substitution shall release the person upon whose petition the reception order was made or if he is dead, his legal representative from any liability incurred before the order of substitution was made.

(2) Before making any order of substitution, the Magistrate shall send a notice to the person upon whose petition the reception order was made if he is alive, and to any relative of the lunatic to whom, in the opinion of the Magistrate, notice should be given; the notice shall specify the name of the person in whose favour it is proposed to make such order and the date, which shall be not less than twenty days from the sending of the notice, upon which any objection to the making of the order will be considered.

(3) On such date or any subsequent date to which the proceedings my be adjourned, the Magistrate shall consider any objection made by any person to whom notice has been sent or by any other relative of the lunatic and shall receive such evidence as may be produced by or on behalf of any of such persons and such further evidence, if any, as the Magistrate thinks necessary and may thereafter make a refrain from making an order of substitution:

Provided that, if the person on whose petition the reception order was made is dead and any other person is willing and, in the opinion of the Magistrate fitted to undertake the duties and responsibities under this Regulation of such first mentioned person, the Magistrate shall make such an order.

(4) If in proceedings under this Section any question arises as to the person to whom the duties and responsibilities under this Regulation of a person upon whose petition a reception order has been made shall be entrusted, the Magistrate shall give preference to the person who is the nearest relative of the lunatic, unless for reasons to be recorded in writing. the Magistrate considers that such preference would not be in the interests of the lunatic.

(5) The Magistrate may make such order for the payment of the costs of an enquiry under this Section by any person who is a party thereto or out of the estate of the lunatic, as he thinks fit.

(6) Any notice under sub-section (2) may be sent by Anchal or Post registered to the last known address of the person for whom it is intended.

Reception orders otherwise than on petition.

Powers and duties of Police in respect of wandering or dangerous lunatics and lunatics cruelly treated or not under proper care and control.

12. (1) Every officer in charge of a Police station not below the rank of an Inspector may arrest or cause to be arrested all persons found wandering at large within the limits of his station whom he has reason to believe to be lunatics, and every officer in charge of a Police station shall arrest or cause to be arrested all persons found wandering at large within the limits of his station whom he has reason to believe to be dangerous by reason of lunacy. Any person so arrest shall be taken forthwith before the Magistrate.

(2) Every officer in charge of a Police station who has reason to believe that any person within the limits of his station is deemed to be a lunatic and is not under proper care and control, or is cruelly treated or neglected by any relative or other person having the charge of him, shall immediately report the fact to the Magistrate.

Reception order in case of wandering and dangerous lunatic.

13. Whenever any person is brought before a Magistrate under the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 12, the Magistrate shall examine such person and if he thinks that there are grounds for proceeding further shall cause him to be examined by a medical officer and may make such other enquiries as he thinks fit, and if the Magistrate is satisfied that such person is a lunatic and a proper person to be detained, he may, if the medical officer who has examined such person gives a medical certificate with regard to such person, make a reception order for the detention of such lunatic in an asylum:

Provided that if any friend or relative of the lunatic enters into a bond with or without sureties for such sum of money as the Magistrate thinks fit, conditioned that such lunatic shall be properly taken

care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to others, the Magistrate instead of making a reception order may, if he thinks fit, make him over to the care of such friend or relative.

Order in case of lunatic cruelly treated or not under proper care and control.

14. (1) If it appears to the Magistrate on the report of a Police Officer or the information of any other person that any person within the limits of his jurisdiction deemed to be a lunatic is not under proper care and control, or is cruelly treated or neglected by any relative or other person having the charge of him, the Magistrate may cause the alleged lunatic to be produced before him and summon such relative or other person as has or ought to have the charge of him.

(2) If such relative or other person is legally bound to maintain the alleged lunatic, the Magistrate may make an order for such alleged lunatic being properly cared for and treated, and, if such relative or other person wilfully neglects to comply with the said order, the Magistrate may sentence him to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

(3) If there is no person legally bound to maintain the alleged lunatic, or if the Magistrate thinks fit so to do, he may proceed as prescribed in Section 13, and upon being satisfied in manner aforesaid that the person deemed to be a lunatic is a lunatic and proper person to be detained under care and treatment may if a medical officer gives a medical certificate with regard to such lunatic, make a reception order for the detention of such lunatic in an asylum.

Detention of alleged lunatic pending report by medical officer.

15. (1) When any person alleged to be a lunatic is brought before a Magistrate under the provisions of Section 12 or Section 14 the Magistrate may, by an order in writing, authorise the detention of the alleged lunatic in suitable custody for such time not exceeding ten days as may be, in his opinion, necessary to enable the medical officer to determine whether such alleged lunatic is a person in respect of whom a medical cartificate may be properly given.

(2) The Magistrate may, from time to time, for the same purpose by order in writing authorise such further detention of the alleged lunatic for periods not exceeding ten days at a time as he thinks necessary:

Provided that no person shall be detained in accordance with the provisions of this Section for a total period exceeding thirty days from the date on which he was first brought before the Magistrate.

Further provision as to reception orders and medical certificate.

Medical certificate

16. (1) Every medical certificate under this Regulation shall be made and signed by a medical practitioner or medical officer, as the case may be, not being a disqualified person, shall be in the form prescribed, and shall contain a declaration that the person who so makes and signs the certificate is not a disqualified person.

Explanation 1—"Disqualified person" means any of the following, namely, the applicant for a reception order, of the husband, wife, father, father-in-law, mother, maternal uncle, aunt (mother's sister). mother-in, law, son son-in-law daughter, daughter-in-law, brother, brother-in-law, nephew (sister's son) neice (sister's daughter), partner or assistant of such applicant or of the person in respect of whom the certificate is made, or any medical man in charge of or attached to an asylum.

Explanation 2.—Nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to prohibit a Magistrate from examining any disqualified person as a witness.

(2) Every medical certificate shall state the facts upon which the person certifying has formed his opinion that the alleged lunatic is a lunatic, distinguishing facts observed by himself from facts communicated by others and no reception order on petition shall be made upon a certificate founded only upon facts communicated by others.

(3) Every medical certificate made under this Regulation shall be evidence of the facts therein appearing and of the judgment therein stated to have been formed by the person certifying on such facts, as if the matters therein appearing had been verified on oath.

Time and manner of medical examination of lunatics.

17. (1) A reception order required to be founded on a medical certificate shall not be made unless the person who signs the medical certificate or where two certificates are required, each person who signs a certificate has personally examined the alleged lunatic, in the case of an order upon petition not more than seven clear days before the date of the presentation of the petition and, in all other cases, not more than seven clear days before the date of the order.

(2) Where two medical certificates are required, a reception order shall not be made unless each person signing a certificate has examined the alleged lunatic separately from the other.

Authority for reception.

18. A reception order, if the same appears to be in conformity with this Regulation, shall be sufficient authority for the petitioner or any person authorised by him, or in the case of an order not made upon petition for the person authorised so to do by the person making the order, to take the lunatic and convey him to the place mentioned in such order and for his reception and detention therein or in asylum to which he may be removed in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation or of rules made thereunder, and the order may be acted on without further evidence of the signature or of the jurisdiction of the person making the order;

Provided that no reception order shall continue to have effect—

(*a*) after the expiry of thirty days from the date on which it was made unless the lunatic has been admitted into the asylum mentioned therein within that period, or

(*b*) after the discharge, under the provisions of this Regulation, of the lunatic from such asylum or from any other asylum to which he may have been removed.

19. Any Magistrate making a reception order under this Part shall forthwith send a certified copy of the order to the person in charge of the asylum in which such lunatic is to be detained.

Copy of reception order to be sent to person in charge of asylum.

Dletention of lunatics pending removal to an asylum.

20. When any reception order has been made under Section 6, 9, 13 or 14, the Magistrate may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, direct that the lunatic, pending his removal to an asylum, be detained is suitable custody in such place, as the Magistrate thinks fit.

Detention of lunatics pending removal to asylum.

Reception and detention of criminal lunatics.

21. An order under Section 352 of the Code of Criminal Procedure or under any rule relating to the lunatics passed by Our Government under the Prisons Regulation of 1074 directing the reception of a criminal lunatic into an asylum shall be sufficient authority for the reception and detention of any person named therein in such asylum or to any other asylum to which he may be lawfully transferred.

Reception and detention of criminal lunatics.

Reception after inquisition.

22. A lunatic so found by inquisition may be admitted and detained in asylum on an order made by the District Court.

Reception after inquisition.

23. (1) When any lunatic has been admitted into an asylum in accordance with the the provisions of Sction 22, the District Court shall, on the application of the person in charge of such asylum, make an order for the payment of the cost of maintenance of the lunatic in the asylum, and may from time to time, direct that any sum of money payable under such order shall be recovered from the estate of the lunatic or of any person legally bound to maintain him:

Order for payment of cost of maintenance of lunatic.

Provided that if at any time it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the lunatic has not sufficient property and that no person legally bound to maintain such lunatic has sufficient means for the payment of such cost, the Court shall certify the same instead of making such order for the payment of the cost as aforesaid.

(2) An order under sub-section (1) shall be enforced in the same manner and shall be of the same force and effect and subject to the same appeal as a decree made by the Court in a suit in respect of the property of person therein mentioned.

Amendment of order or certificate.

24. If after the the reception of any lunatic into an asylum on a reception order, it appears that the order upon which he was received or the medical certificate or certificates upon which such order was made is or are defective or incorrect, the same may at any time afterwards be amended by the person or persons signing the same with the sanction of two or more of the visitors of the asylum, one of whom shall be a medical officer.

Amendment of order or certificate.

CHAPTER III.

Care and treatment.

Visitors.

25. (1) Our Government shall appoint for every asylum not less than three visitors, one of whom at least shall be a medical officer.

Appointment of visitors.

(2) The District Magistrate of the place where an asylum is situated shall be a visitor *ex officio* of the asylum.

26. Two or more of the visitors, one of whom shall be a medical officer, shall, once at least in every month together inspect every part of the asylum of which they are visitors and see and examine, as far as circumstances will permit, every lunatic and boarder therein and the order and certificate for the detention of every lunatic admitted since the last inspection of the visitors and shall enter in a book to be kept for that purpose any remarks which they may deem proper in regard to the management and condition of the asylum and the inmates thereof.

Monthly inspection by visitors.

27. (1) When any person is confined under the provisions of Section 347 or Section 352 of the Code of Criminal Procedure the District Magistrate, if such person is confined in a jail or the visitors of the asylum or any two of them, if he is confined in an asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by the District magistrate or by two of such vistors as aforesaid; and such District Magistrate or visitors shall make a special report as to the state of mind of such person to the authority under whose order he is confined.

Inspection of criminal lunatics by District Magistrate or visitors.

(2) Our Government may empower the officer in charge of the jail in which such person may be confined to discharge all or any of the functions of the District Magistrate under sub-section (1).

Discharge of lunatics.

Order of discharge from asylum by visitors.

28. (1) Three of the visitors of an asylum, of whom one shall be a medical officer, may, on consultation with the person in charge of the asylum, by order in writing direct the discharge of any person detained in the asylum, and such person shall thereupon be discharged :

Provided that no order under this sub-section shall be made in the case of a criminal lunatic.

(2) When such order is made, notice of the order of discharge shall be immediately communicated to the authority under whose order the person is detained.

Discharge of lunatics in other cases.

29. A lunatic detained in any asylum under a reception order, made on petition shall be discharged if the person on whose petition the reception order was made so applies in writing to the person in charge of the asylum :

Provided that no lunatic shall be so discharged if the person in charge of the asylum certifies in writing that the lunatic is dangerous and unfit to be at large.

Order of discharge on undertaking of relative for due care of the lunatic.

30. When any relative or friend of a lunatic detained in an asylum under the provisions of Section 13 or Section 14 is desirous that such lunatic shall be delivered over to his care and custody, he may make an application to the authority under whose order the lunatic is detained, and such authority, if it thinks fit, in consultation with the person in charge of the asylum and with the visitors or with one of them being a medical officer, and upon such relative or friend entering into a bond with or without sureties for such sum of money as the said authority thinks fit, conditioned that such lunatic shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to others, may make an order for the discharge of such lunatic, and such lunatic shall thereupon be discharged.

Discharge of person subsequently found on inquisition not to be of unsound mind.

31. If any lunatic detained in an asylum on a reception order made under Section 6, 9, 13 or 14 is subsequently found on inquisition under Chapter IV not to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing himself and his affairs, the person in charge of the asylum shall forthwith, on the production of a certified copy of such finding, discharge the alleged lunatic from the asylum.

Removal of lunatics.

Removal of lunatics and of criminal lunatics.

32. (1) Any lunatic may, in accordance with any general or special order of Our Government, be removed from any asylum to any other asylum :

Provided that no lunatic admitted into an asylum on a reception order made on petition shall be so removed until notice of such intended removal has been given to the petitioner.

(2) Our Government may make such general or special order as they think fit directing the removal of any person for whose confinement an order has been made under Section 347 or Section 352 of the Code of Criminal Procedure from the place where he is for the time being confined to any asylum, jail or other place of safe custody.

Escape and recapture.

Order to justify detention and recapture after escape.

33. Every person received into an asylum by any order under the provisions of this Regulation may be detained therein until he is removed or discharged as authorised by law, and in case of escape may, by virtue of such order be retaken by any Police officer or by the person in charge of such asylum or any officer or servant belonging thereto, or any other person authorised in that behalf by the said person in charge, and conveyed to and received and detained in such asylum:

Provided that in the case of a lunatic not being a criminal lunatic the power to retake such escaped lunatic under this Section shall be exercisable only for a period of one month from the date of his escape.

CHAPTER IV.

Proceedings in Lunacy.

Inquisition.

Power of District Court to institute inquisition as to persons alleged to be lunatic.

34. Whenever any person is possessed of property and is alleged to be a lunatic, the District Court within whose jurisdiction such person is residing may, upon application, by order, direct an inquisition for the purpose of ascertaining whether such person is of unsound mind and incapable of managing himself and his affairs.

Application by whom to be made.

35. Application for such inquisition may be made by any relative of the alleged lunatic or by the Government pleader as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1100, or if the property of the alleged lunatic consists in whole or in part of land or any interest in land, by the Division Peishkar of the place in which any portion of the land is situate.

Notice of time and place of inquisition.

36. (1) Notice shall be given to the alleged lunatic of the time and place at which it is proposed to hold the inquisition.

(2) If it appears that personal service on the alleged lunatic would be ineffectual, the Court may direct such substituted service of the notice as it thinks fit.

(3) The Court may also direct a copy of such notice to be served upon any relative of the alleged lunatic and upon any other person to whom, in the opinion of the Court, notice of the application should be given.

37. (1) The Court may require the alleged lunatic to attend at such convenient time and place as it may appoint for the purpose of being personally examined by the Court, or by any person from whom the Court may desire to have a report of the mental capacity and condition of such alleged lunatic.

Powers of Court in respect of attendance and examination of lunatics.

(2) The Court may likewise make an order authorising any person or persons therein named to have access to the alleged lunatic for he purpose of a personal examination.

38. The attendance and examination of the alleged lunatic under the provisions of Section 37 shall, if the alleged lunatic be a woman who, according to the manners and customs of the country, ought not to be compelled to appear in public, be regulated by the law and practice for the examination of such persons in other civil cases.

Rules respecting attendance and examination of females alleged to be lunatic.

Inquisition by District Court and finding thereon.

39. (1) The District Court, if it thinks fit, may appoint two or more persons to act as assessors to the Court in the said inquisition.

(2) Upon the completion of the inquisition, the Court shall determine whether the alleged lunatic is of unsound mind and incapable of managing himself and his affairs or may come to a special finding that such alleged lunatic is of unsound mind so as to be incapable of managing his affairs but that he is capable of managing himself and is not dangerous to himself or to others.

40. (1) If the alleged lunatic resides at a distance of more than fifty miles from the place where the District Court is held to which the application is made, the said Court may issue a commission to any subordinate Court to make the inquisition, and such subordinate Court shall thereupon conduct the inquisition in the manner hereinbefore provided in this Chapter.

Inquisition by subordinate Court on commission issued by District Court and thereon proceedings thereon.

(2) On the completion of the inquisition, the subordidate Court shall transmit the record of its proceedings with the opinions of the assessors if assessors have been appointed, and its own opinion on the case and the District Court shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the application in the manner provided in Section 39, sub-section (2);

Provided that the District Court may direct the subordinate Court to make such further or other inquiries as it thinks fit before disposing of the application.

Judicial powers over persons and estate of lunatic.

41. (1) The Court may make orders for the custody of lunatics so found by inquisition and the management of their estates.

Custody of lunatics and management of their estates.

(2) When upon the inquisition it is specially found that the person to whom the inquisition relates is of unsound mind so as to be incapable of managing his affairs, but that he is capable of managing himself, and is not dangerous to himsef or to others, the Court may make such orders as it thinks fit for the management of the estate of the lunatic including proper provisions for the maintenance of the lunatic and of such members of his family as are dependent on him for maintenance, but it shall not be necessary to make any order as to the custody of the person of the lunatic.

Power to direct Division Peishkar to take charge of person and estate of lunatic in certain cases.

42. (1) If the estate of a lunatic so found consists in whole or in part of land or any interest in land, the District Court may direct the Division Peishkar of the place to take charge of the person and estate of the lunatic:

Provided that no such order shall be made without the consent of the Division Peishkar previously obtained.

(2) The Division Peishkar shall thereupon appointed a manager of the estate and may appoint a guardian of the person of the lunatic.

Control over proceedings of Division Peishkar.

43. All proceedings of the Division Peishkar in regard to the person or estate of a luuatic under this Chapter shall be subject to the control of Our Government or of such authority as they may appoint in this behalf.

Power of District court to appoint guardian and manager and take security from manager.

44. (1) In all other cases the District Court shall appoint a manager of the estate of the lunatic and may appoint a guardian of his person:

Provided that the District Court may, instead of appointing a manager of the estate of a lunatic, proceed under Sections 45 and 46.

(2) Any person who has been appointed by the District Court or the Division Peishkar to manage the estate of a lunatic shall, if so required, enter into a bond in such form and with such sureties as to the Court or to the Division Peishkar, as the case may be, may seem fit, engaging duly to account for what he may receive in respect of the property of the lunatic.

Power to apply property for lunatic's maintenance without appointing manager in certain cases.

45. (1) If it appears to the District Court having regard to the situation and condition in life of the lunatic and his family and the other circumstances of the case to be expedient that his property should be made available for his or their maintenance in a direct and inexpensive manner it may, instead of appointing a manager of the estate, order that the property, if

money, or, if of any other description the produce thereof when realised, be paid to such person as the Court may think fit to be applied for the purpose aforesaid.

(2) The receipt of the person so appointed shall be a valid discharge to any person who pays any money or delivers any property of the lunatic to such persons.

Power to apply property for lunatic's maintenance in case of temporary lunacy.

46. If it appears to the District Court that the unsoundness of mind of a lunatic is in its nature temporary, and that it is expedient to make temporary provision for his maintenance or for the maintenance of such members of his family as are dispendent on him for their maintenance, the Court may, in like manner as under Section 45, direct his property or a sufficient part of it to be applied for the purpose aforesaid.

Restriction on appointment of legal heir of lunatic to be guardian of his person.

47. The legal heirs of a lunatic shall not be appointed to be the guardian of the person of such lunatic unless the District Court or the Division Peishkar, as the case may be, for reasons to be recorded in writing, consider that such an appointment is for the benefit of the lunatic.

Remuneration of managers and gurdians.

48. A guardian of the person of a lunatic or a manager of his estate appointed under this Chapter shall be paid such allowance, if any, as the District Court or the Division Peishkar, as the case may be, thinks fit for his care and pains in the execution of his duties.

Duties of guardian.

49. (1) The person appointed to be guardian of a lunatic's person shall have the care of his person and maintenance.

(2) When a distinct guardian is appointed, the manager shall pay to the guardian such allowance as may be fixed by the District Court or the Division Peishkar as the case may be, for the maintenance of the lunatic and such members of his family as are dependent on him for their maintenance.

Powers of manager.

50. (1) Every manager of the estate of a lunatic appointed as aforesaid may exercise the same powers in the management of the estate as might have been exercised by the proprietor if not a lunatic and may collect and pay all just claims, debts and liabilities due to or by the estate of the lunatic :

Provided that no manager so appointed shall without the permission of the District Court

(*a*) mortgage, charge, or transfer by sale, gift, exchange, or otherwise any immovable property of the lunatic or

(*b*) lease any such property for a term exceeding five years.

Such permission may be granted subject to any condition or restriction which the Court thinks fit to impose.

(2) Before granting any such permission, the Court may cause notice of the application for such permission to be served on any relative or friend of the lunatic, and may make or cause to be made such inquiries as to the Court may seem necessary in the interest of the lunatic.

Manager to furnish inventory and annual accounts.

51. (1) Every person appointed by the District Court or by the Division Peishkar to be manager of the estate of a lunatic shall, within six months from the date of his appointment, deliver in Court or to the Division Peishkar, as the case may be, an inventory of the immovable property belonging to the lunatic and of all such money, or other movable property, as he may receive on account of the estate, together with a statement of all debts due by or to the same.

(2) Every such manager shall also furnish to the Court or to the Division Peishkar, as the case may be, annually within three months of the close of the year, an account of the property in his charge, exhibiting the sums received and disbursed on account of the estate and the balance remaining in his hands.

(3) Where more guardians or managers than one are appointed under the preceding provision, and any of them dies while the order of appointment remains in force, such death shall not affect the authority of a surviving guardian or manager, as the case may be.

Proceedings if accuracy of inventory or accounts is impugned.

52. If any relative of the lunatic, or the Division Peishkar by petition to the District Court impugnes the accuracy of the said inventory and statement, or of any annual account, the Court may summon the manager and inquire summarily into the matter and make such order thereon as it thinks fit; or the Court, at its discretion, may refer any such petition to any subordinate court or to the Division Peishkar, if the manager was appointed by the Division Peishkar.

Payment into public treasury and investment of proceeds of estate.

53. All sums received by a manager on account of any estate in excess of what may be required for the current expenses of the lunatic or of the estate, shall be paid into such Government treasury as may be specified by the Court or the Division Peishkar, as the case may be, on account of the estate and shall be invested from time to time in any of the securities that may be authorised for this purpose by Our Government unless the Court or Division Peishkar, as the case may be, for reasons to be recorded in writing directs that such sums be in the interests of the lunatic otherwise invested or applied.

Relative may sue for an account.

54. Any relative of a lunatic may with leave of the District Court sue for an account from any manager appointed under this Chapter, or from any such person after his removal from office or from his legal representative-

ative in case of his death, in respect of any estate then or formerly under his care or management or any sums of money or other property received by him on account of such estate.

55. (1) The District Court, for any sufficient cause, may remove any manager appointed by it and may appoint any other fit person in his place and may compel the person so removed to make over the property in his hands to his successor, and to account to such successor for all money received or disbursed by him.

Removal of managers and guardians.

(2) The Court may also for any sufficient cause, remove any guardian of the lunatic appointed by it and may appoint any other fit person in his place.

(3) The Division Peishkar, for any sufficient cause, may remove any manager of the estate of a lunatic or guardian of the person of a lunatic appointed by him, and may appoint any other fit person in place of such manager or guardian; and the District Court, on the application of the Division Peishkar, may compel any manager removed under this Section to make over the property and all accounts in his hands to his successor and to account to such successor for all money received or disbursed by him.

56. The District Court may impose a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees on any manager of the estate of a lunatic who wilfully neglects or refuses to deliver his accounts or any property in his hands within the time fixed by the Court and may realise such fine as if it were a sum due under a decree of the Court and may also commit the recusant to the civil jail until he delivers such accounts or property.

Penalty on manager for refusing to deliver accounts or property.

57. (1) When any person has been found under this Chapter to be of unsound mind, and it is subsequently shown to the District Court that there is reason to believe that such unsoundness of mind has ceased such Court may make an order for inquiring whether such person is still of unsound mind and incapable of managing himself and his affairs.

Proceedings in lunacy to cease or to be set aside. If Court finds that the unsoundness of mind has ceased.

(2) The inquiry shall, as far as may be, be conducted in the same manner as is prescribed in this Chapter for an inquisition into the unsoundness of mind of an alleged lunatic, and if it is found that the unsoundness of mind has ceased, the Court shall order all proceedings in the lunacy to cease or to be set aside on such terms and conditions as to the Court may seem fit.

58. An appeal shall lie to the High Court from any order made by a District Court, under this Chapter.

Appeal.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAPTER V.

Expenses of lunatics.

Application of property in the possession of a lunatic found wandering

59. Any money in the possession of a lunatic found wandering at large may be applied by the Magistrate towards the payment of the cost of maintenance of the lunatic or of any other expenses incurred on his behalf, and any movable property found on the person of the lunatic may be sold by the Magistrate and the proceeds thereof similary applied.

Explanation.—Nothing in the foregoing provision shall be deemed to authorise such application or such sale and application, as the case may be, if the Magistrate has reason to believe that the money or the movable property, as the case may be, does not belong to the lunatic.

Application to civil court for order for the payment of cost of maintenance out of the lunatic's estate or by person bound to maintain him.

60. If a lunatic detained in an asylum on a reception order made under Section 13 or Section 14 has an estate applicable to his maintenance, or if any person legally bound to maintain such lunatic has the means to maintain him, the authority which made the reception order may apply to the District Court within the local limits of which the estate of the lunatic or any part of it is situate or the person legally bound to maintain him besides, for an order for the payment of the cost of maintenance of the lunatic.

Order of Court and enforcement thereof.

61. (1) The Court shall inquire into the matter in a summary way, and on being satisfied that such lunatic has an estate applicable to his maintenance, or that any person is legally bound to maintain and has the means of maintaining such lunatic, may make an order for the recovery of the cost of maintenance of such lunatic, together with the costs of the application out of such estate or from such person.

(2) Such order shall be enforced in the same manner, and shall be of the same force and effect and subject to the same appeal, as a decree made by the said Court in a suit in respect of the property or person therein mentioned.

Saving of liability of relatives to maintain lunatic.

62. The liability of any relative or person to maintain any lunatic shall not be taken away or affected by any provision contained in this Regulation.

CHAPTER VI.

Rules.

Power of Government to make rules.

63. (1) Our Government may make rules for all or any of the following purposes namely :—

(a) to prescribe forms for any proceeding under this Regulation;

(b) to prescribe places of detention and regulate the care and treatment of persons detained and the removal of persons detained from one asylum to another;

(c) to regulate the confinement, care, treatment and discharge of criminal lunatics:

(d) to regulate the management of asylums and the care and custody of the inmates thereof;

(e) to prescribe the procedure to be followed by District Courts and Magistrates before a lunatic is sent to any asylum established by Our Government: and

(f) save as otherwise provided in this Regulation, generally to carry into effect the provisions of the Regulation.

(2) In making any rule under this Section, Our Government may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Publication of rules.

64. All rules made under Section 63 shall be published in Our Government Gazette and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Regulation.

CHAPTER VII.

Supplemental Provisions.

Penalty for improper reception or detention of lunatics.

65. Any person who:—

(a) otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation receives or detains a lunatic or alleged lunatic in an asylum, or

(b) for gain detains two or more lunatics in any place not being an asylum, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to two years or with fine or with both.

Provision as to bonds.

66. The provisions of Chapter XL of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall, so far as may be, apply to bonds taken under this Regulation.

Pension of lunatic payable by Government.

67. (1) When any sum is payable in respect of pay, pension, gratuity or other similar allowance to any person by Our Government and the person to whom the sum is payable is certified by a Magistrate to be a lunatic, the Government officer under whose authority such sum would be payable if the payee were not a lunatic may pay so much of the said sum as he thinks fit to the person having charge of the lunatic and may pay the surplus, if any, or such part thereof as he thinks fit for the maintenance of such members of the lunatic's family as are dependent on him for maintenance.

68. Subject to and rule the forms set forth in the Schedule with such variation as the circumstances of each case may require, shall be used for the respective purposes therein mentioned, and if used shall be sufficient.

Use of forms in Schedule.

69. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Regulation.

Protection to persons acting under Regulation.

70. Any officer in charge of any asylum may give effect to any order or warrant for the reception and detention of any lunatic made or issued by any Court or authority beyond the limits of Travancore notified by Our Government in this behalf in Our Government Gazette from time to time.

Power to give effect to warrants and orders of certain courts outside Travancore

71. Our Government may make rules regarding the reception and detention in any asylum of lunatics whose reception and detention are provided for by Section 70.

Power to make rules for reception of lunatics received from outside Travancore.

72. The Travancore Lunacy Regulation (I of 1080) is hereby repealed. But all orders for the detention of lunatics made and all undertakings given thereunder shall have the same force and effect as if they had been made or given under this Regulation and by or to the authority empowered thereby in such behalf.

Repeal and order under repealed enactment.

SCHEDULE.

FORMS.

(*See Section 68.*)

FORM I.

APPLICATION FOR RECEPTION ORDER.

(*See Sections 4 and 5.*)

In the matter of A. B. residing at by occupation , son of , a person alleged to be a lunatic.

To District Magistrate of (or the First Class Magistrate of)

The petition of C. D. residing at occupation son of in the town, etc., of in the taluk of

1. I am years of age.
2. I desire to obtain an order for the reception of A. B. as a lunatic in the asylum situate at
3. I last saw the said A. B., at on the day of
4. I am the of the said A. B. (or if the petitioner is not a relative of the patient state as follows : -)

I am not a relative of the said A. B. The reasons why this petition is not presented by a relative are as follows:—(State them).

The circumstances under which this petition is presented by me are as follows:—(State them).

5. The persons signing the medical certificates which accompany the petition are......

6. A statement of particulars relating to the said A. B. accompanies this petition.

7. (If that is the fact) An application for an enquiry into the mental capacity of the said A. B. was made to the................on the...... and a certified copy of the order made on the said petition is annexed hereto. (Or if that is the fact).

No application for an enquiry into the mental capacity of the said A. B. has been made previous to his application.

The petitioner therefore prays that a reception order may be made in accordance with the foregoing statement.

(Sd.) C. D.

The statements contained or referred to in paragraphs.............. are true to my knowledge; the other statments are true to my information and belief.

Dated. (Sd.) C. D.

Statement of Particulars.

(If any of the particulars in this statement is not known, the fact to be so stated),

The following is a statement of particulars relating to the said A. B.—

Name of patient at length.
Sex and age.
Married, single or widowed.
Previous occupation.
Caste and religious belief, as far as known.
Residence at or immediately previous to the date hereof.
Names of any near relatives to the patient who are alive.
Whether this is first attack of lunacy.
Age (if known) on first attack.
When and where previously under care and treatment as a lunatic.
Duration of extisting attack.
Supposed cause.
Whether the patient is subject to epilepsy.
Whether suicidal.
Whether the patient is known to be suffering from phthisis or any form of tubercular disease.
Whether dangerous to others, and in what way.

Whether any near relative (stating the relationship) has been afflicted with insanity.

Whether the patient is addicted to alcohol, or the use of opium, ganja, charas, bhang, cocaine or other intoxicant.

(The statement contained or referred to in paragraphs.............. are true to my knowledge. The other statements are true to my information and belief).

(Signature by person making the statement).

FORM 2.

Reception Order on Petition.

(See Sections 6 and 9).

I, the undersigned E. F. being the District Magistrate of............ (or the First Class Magistrate of..............) upon the petition of C. D. of ....in the matter of A. B., a lunatic, accompanied by the medical certificates of G. H. a medical officer, and of J. K. a medical practitioner (or medical officer), under the Travancore Lunacy Regulation, here to annexed, hereby authorise you to receive the said A. B. into your asylum. And I declare that I have (or have not) personally seen the said A. B. before making this order.

(Sd.) E. F.
(Designation as above).

To

FORM 3.

Medical Certificate.

(See Sections 16 and 17.)

In the matter of A. B. of........ .... in the town, etc., of ....in the Taluk of... ....an alleged lunatic.

I, the undersigned C. D., do hereby certify as follows:—

1. I am <u>a Gazetted Medical officer (or a medical practitioner declared by Government to be medical officer under the Travancore Lunacy Regulation)</u> / <u>holder of..............(or ordered by Government to be a medical practitioner under the Travancore Lunacy Regulation)</u> and I am in the actual practice of the medical profession.

2. On the..............day of........ ...year...........at...........in the town/village of..............in the taluk of....................

(separately from any other practitioner), I personally examined the said A. B. and came to the conclusion that the said A. B. is a lunatic and a proper person to be taken charge of and detained under care and treatment.

3. I formed this conclusion on the following grounds, *viz* —

(*a*) Facts indicating insanity observed by myself :—

(*b*) Other fact (if any) indicating insanity communicated to me by others, *viz* :—

Here state the information and from whom.

(Sd.) C. D.
(Designation as above)

FORM 4.

RECEPTION ORDER IN CASE OF WANDERING OR DANGEROUS LUNATICS OR LUNATICS NOT UNDER PROPER CONTROL OR CRUELLY TREATED (SENT TO AN ASYLUM ESTABLISHED BY GOVERNMENT.)

(*See Sections 13 and 44*).

I, C. D., the District Magistrate of.......................(or the First Class Magistrate of...........................) having caused A. B. to be examined by E. F., a medical officer under the Travancore Lunacy Regulation, and being satisfied that A. B. (describing him) is a lunatic who was wandering at large (or is a person dangerous by reason of lunacy) (or is a lunatic not under proper care and control or is cruelly treated or neglected by the person having the care or charge of him) and a proper person to be taken charge of and detained under care and treatment, hereby direct you to receive the said A. B. into your asylum.

(Sd.) C. D.
(Designation as above).

Dated the

To the Officer in charge of the asylum at

FORM 5.

BOND ON THE MAKING OVER OF A LUNATIC TO THE CARE OF A RELATIVE OR FRIEND.

(See Sections 13 and 14.)

Whereas A. B., Son of.......................inhabitants of............... has been brought up before C. D. the District Magistrate of........... or the First Class Magistrate of... ....and is a lunatic who is believed to the dangerous (or deemed to be a lunatic who is not under proper care and control or is cruelly treated or neglected by the person having the charge of him) and whereas I, E. F., son of .... inhabitant of ....have applied to the Magistrate that the said A. B. may be delivered to my care.

I, E. F., above-named hereby bind myself that on the said A. B., being made over to my care, I will have the said A. B. properly taken care of and prevented from doing injury to himself or to others and in case of my making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja, the sum of rupees

Dated the day of year

(Sd) E. F.

(Where a bond with sureties is to be executed add)—

We do hereby declare ourselves sureties for the above named E. F that he will , on the aforesaid A. B. being made over to his care, have the said A. B. properly taken care of and prevented from doing injury to himself or to others and in case of the said E. F. making default therein, we bind ourselves jointly and severally, to forfeit to the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja the sum of rupees

Dated day of year

(Signature.)

FORM 6.

BOND ON THE DISCHARGE OF A LUNATIC FROM AN ASYLUM ON THE UNDERTAKING OF RELATIVE OR FRIEND TO TAKE DUE CARE.

(See Section 30).

Whereas A. B. son of inhabitant of is a lunatic who is now detained in the asylum at under an order made by C. D., the District Magistrate for the town of or the first class Magistrate of under Section 13, or (Section 14) of the Travancore Lunacy Regulation, and whereas I, E. F., son of inhabitant of have applied to the said Magistrate, that the said A. B. may be delivered to my care and custody:

I hereby bind myself that on the said A. B. being made over to my care and custody, I will have him properly taken care of and prevented from doing injury to himself or to others and in case of my

making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja, the sum of rupees

Dated this day of year

(Sd.) E. F.

(Where a bond with sureties is to be executed add --We do hereby declare ourselves sureties for the above-named E. F. that he will, on the aforesaid A. B. being delivered to his care and custody have the said A. B. properly taken care of and prevented from doing injury to himself or to others and in case of the said E. F. making default therein, we bind ourselves, jointly and severally, to forfeit to the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja, the sum of rupees

Dated this day of year

(Signature).

Trivandrum,
28th May 1935.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,
Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council

Annexure VII.

THE TRAVANCORE BOILERS BILL.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE TRAVANCORE BOILERS BILL.

To

The President,
Sri Chitra State Council,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

We the undersigned, members of the Select Committee appointed to consider and report on the Bill noted in the margin, have considered the Bill and beg now to submit this our

REPORT.

1. At the very outset, we considered the question as to what should be the position, in Travancore, of the boilers registered in Cochin, and, in Cochin, of the boilers registered in Travancore. We came to the conclusion that it is necessary that there should be mutual recognition on a strictly reciprocal basis but that there should be powers of control (such as power to suspend a certificate) for Travancore in respect of the Cochin Boilers recognised in Travancore. We came to the conclusion also that detailed and specific provisions in regard to these matters cannot, and need not, be made in the Bill and that what is appropriate is to make a comprehensive provision enabling Government to deal with the matter by making rules. The necessary provisions for this purpose have been drafted and inserted in Clause 30 and Clause 26. See new Sub-Clause (2) of Clause 30 and new Sub-Clause (13) of Clause 26.

2. We next considered the Bill clause by clause and we note below the amendments that we recommended.

Clause 4.

At the end of Sub-Clause (2), the words "or rules made thereunder" may be added.

Clause 5.

For the purpose of clearly bringing out the idea embodied in this clause, it may be re-drafted as follows:—

"5. Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Regulation or in any rules passed by Our Government under this Regulation, no owner of a boiler shall use the boiler or permit it to be used—

(a) unless it has been registered in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation or rules made thereunder,

or a certificate or provisional order authorising its use has been granted under this Regulation or Rules made thereunder and is in force

(*b*) at a pressure higher than the maximum pressure recorded in such certificate or provisional order;

(*c*) unless the boiler is in charge of a person holding a certificate of competency as required by rules made under this Regulation;

Provided that any boiler registered or any boiler certified or licensed under the Travancore Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation 1082 (III of 1082) shall be deemed to have been registered or certified, as the case may be, under this Regulation."

Clause 6, line 1-2.

After the word "Regulation" the words "or the rules thereunder" may be inserted.

Clause 17.

Sub-Clause (2), line 2.

After the word "by" insert the words "the Chief Inspector or by".

Clause 18.

Lines 13 and 14.

For the words "lodge with the Chief Inspector an appeal to an appellate authority to be constituted" substitute the words "prefer an appeal to the appellate authority constituted."

Clause 26.

Sub-Clause 4, line 1.

For the words "regulating and providing for" substitute the words "providing for and regulating".

Clause 26.

New Sub-Clause (13).

After Sub-Clause (12) insert the following new Sub-Clause:

"(13) For regulating and controlling the boilers or steam pipes that may be exempted under the provisions of Section 30".

Existing Sub-Clause (13).

Re-number this as Sub-Clause (14).

Clause 30.

New Sub-Clause (2).

After Sub-Clause (1), insert the following as Sub-Clause (2).

"(2) Our Government may by notification in Our Government Gazette exempt from all or any of the provisions of this Regulation, subject to such rules as may be prescribed by Our Government, any boiler or steam pipe which is subject to licensing, registration, or control under the laws of any other State."

Existing Sub-Clause (2).

The majority of the Committee are of opinion that such a provision is not necessary and no justification has been made for having such a provision. It may be deleted.

A copy of the Bill as amended by us is appendend hereto. The Bill has not received such changes as to require re-publication.

(Sd.) K. Paramesvaran Pillai.
,, N. K. Padmanabha Pillai.
,, M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai.
,, John Kattakayam.
,, S. Adam Sait.
,, V. S. Arumukham Pillai.
,, K. Rama Varma Raja.
,, M. Govindan.
,, Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi.

Office of the Secretary to the
Sri Chitra State Council,
Trivandrum, 8th April 1935.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,
Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

Annexure VIII

THE TRAVANCORE BOILERS BILL.

(As revised by the Select Committee of the Sri Chitra State Council.)

CONTENTS.

Preamble.

Sections.

1. Short title extent and commencement.
2. Definitions.
3. Limitation of application.
4. Appointment of Chief Inspector and Inspectors.
5. Prohibition of use of unregistered or uncertificated boilers.
6. Registration.
7. Renewal of certificate.
8. Provisional orders.
9. Use of boiler pending grant of certificate.
10. Revocation of certificate or provisional order.
11. Alterations and renewals to boilers.
12. Alterations or renewals to steam-pipe.
13. Duty of owner at examination.
14. Production of certificates etc.
15. Transfer of certificates, etc.
16. Powers of entry.
17. Report of accidents.
18. Appeals to appellate authority.
19. Finality of orders.
20. Minor penalties.
21. Penalties for illegal use of boiler.
22. Other penalties.
23. Penalty for tampering with register mark.
24. Limitation and previous sanction for prosecution.
25. Trial of offences.
26. Power to make rules.
27. Penalty for breach of rules.
28. Recovery of fees, etc.
29. Applicability to boilers belonging to Government.
30. Exemptions.
31. Repeal of Regulation III of 1082.

A BILL TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO STEAM BOILERS.

(As revised by the Select Committee of the Sri Chitra State Council.)

(THE WORDS IN ITALICS INDICATE THE AMENDMENTS SUGGESTED BY THE COMMITTEE).

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Steam Boilers; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called "The Travancore Boilers Regulation, 110 ."

(2) It extends to the whole of Travancore.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as Our Government may, by notification in Our Government Gazette appoint.

Definition.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context.—

(*a*) "boiler" means any closed vessel exceeding five gallons in capacity, which is used expressly for generating steam under pressure, and includes any mounting or other fitting attached to such vessel which is wholly or partly under pressure when steam is shut off:

(*b*) "accident" means an explosion of a boiler or steam pipe or any damage to a boiler or steam pipe which is calculated to weaken the strength thereof so as to render it liable to explode;

(*c*) "owner" includes any person using a boiler as agent of the owner thereof and any person using a boiler which he has hired or obtained on loan or otherwise from the owner thereof;

(*d*) "steam pipe" means any main pipe exceeding three inches in internal diameter, through which steam passes directly from a boiler to a prime mover or other first user, and includes any connected fitting of a steam pipe;

(*e*) "Chief Inspector" and "Inspector" mean respectively, a person appointed to be a Chief Inspector and an Inspector under this Regulation;

(*f*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Regulation;

(*g*) "structural alteration, addition or renewal" shall not be deemed to include any renewal or replacement of a petty nature when the part or fitting used for replacement is not inferior in strength, efficiency or otherwise to the replaced part or fitting.

Limitation of application.

3. Nothing in this Regulation shall apply in the case of any boiler or steam pipe.—

(*a*) belonging to or under the control of His Majesty's Navy or the Royal Indian Marine service; or

(*b*) belonging to or under the control of any Railway administered by the Government of India or by Our Government or by any Railway Company as defined in clause 5 of Section 3 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Appointment of Chief Inspector and Inspectors.

4. (1) Our Government may appoint such persons as they think fit to be Inspectors for the purpose of this Regulation.

(2) The Inspectors so appointed shall, within such local areas as Our Government may direct, exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed on Inspectors by or under this Regulation, *or rules made thereunder.*

(3) Our Government shall likewise appoint a person to be Chief Inspector for the State, who may in addition to the powers and duties conferred or imposed on the Chief Inspector by or under this Regulation, exercise any power or perform any duty so conferred or imposed on Inspectors.

(4) Every Chief Inspector and every Inspector shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Travancore Penal Code.

Prohibition of use of unregistered or uncertificated boilers.

5. *Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Regulation or in any rules passed by Our Government under this Regulation, no owner of a boiler shall use the boiler or permit it to be used —*

(a) unless it has been registered in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation or rules made thereunder, or a certificate or provisional order authorising its use has been granted under this Regulation or rules made thereunder and is in force.

(b) at a pressure higher than the maximum pressure recorded in such certificate or provisional order;

(c) unless the boiler is in charge of a person holding a certificate of competency as required by rules made under this Regulation.

Provided that any boiler registered or any boiler certified or licensed, under the Travancore Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation, 1082 (III of 1082) shall be deemed to have been registered or certified, as the case may be, under this Regulation.

Registration.

6. (1) The owner of any boiler which is not registered under the provisions of this Regulation *or the rules thereunder* may apply to the Chief Inspector to have is registered. Every such application shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee.

(2) On receipt of an application under sub-section (1), the Chief Inspector shall fix date, within thirty days or such shorter period as may be prescribed from the pate of the receipt, for the examination of the boiler and shall give the owner thereof not less than seven days notice of the date so fixed.

(3) On the said date the Chief Inspector or the Inspector of the local area in which the boiler is situated shall proceed to measure and examine the boiler and to determine in the prescribed manner the maximum pressure, if any, at which such boiler may be used, and in the case of examination by the Inspector he shall report the result of his examination to the Chief Inspector in the prescribed form.

(4) The Chief Inspector, on completion of his examination or on receipt of the report, as the case may be, may:

(*a*) register the boiler and assign a register number thereto either forthwith or after satisfying himself that any structural alteration, addition or renewal which he may deem necessary has been made in or to the boiler or any steam pipe attached thereto, or

(*b*) refuse to register the boiler:

Provided that where he refuses to register a boiler, he shall forthwith communicate his refusal to the owner of the boiler together with the reasons therefor.

(5) The Chief Inspector shall, on registering the boiler, issue to the owner a certificate in the prescribed from authorising the use of the boiler for a period not exceeding twelve months at a pressure not exceeding such maximum pressure as he thinks fit and as is in accordance with the rules made under this Regulation.

(6) Where the boiler has been registered, the owner shall within the prescribed period cause the register number to be permanently marked thereon in the prescribed manner.

Renewal of certificate.

7. (1) A certificate authorising the use of a boiler shall cease to be in force —

(*a*) on the expiry of the period for which it was granted or

(*b*) when any accident occurs to the boiler or

(*c*) when the boiler is moved, the boiler not being a vertical boiler the heating surface of which is less than one hundred square feet, or a portable or vehicular boiler; or

(*d*) when any structural alteration, addition or renewal is made in or to the boiler; or

(*e*) if the Chief Inspector in any particular case so directs, when any structural alteration, addition or renewal is made in or to any steam pipe attached to the boiler; or

(*f*) on the communication to the owner of the boiler of an order of the Chief Inspector prohibiting its use on the ground that it or any steam pipe attached thereto is in a dangerous condition.

(2) When an order is made under clause (f) of sub-section (1), the grounds on which the order is made shall be communicated to the owner with the order.

(3) When a certificate ceases to be in force, the owner of a boiler may apply to the Chief Inspector for a renewal thereof for such period not exceeding twelve months as he may specify in the application.

(4) An application under sub-section (3) shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee and, on receipt thereof, the Chief Inspector shall fix a date, within thirty days or such shorter period as may be prescribed from the date of the receipt, for the examination of the boiler and shall give the owner thereof not less than seven days notice of the date so fixed:

Provided that where the certificate has ceased to be in force owing to the making of any structural alteration, addition or renewal, the Chief Inspector may dispense with the payment of any fee.

(5) On the said date, the Chief Inspector or the Inspector of the local area at which the boiler is situated shall examine the boiler in the prescribed manner and if the case of examination by the Inspector he shall submit his report to the Chief Inspector in the prescribed form. If the Chief Inspector, from his own inspection or the Inspector's report, is satisfied that the boiler and the steam pipe or steam pipes attached thereto are in good condition he shall issue a renewed certificate authorising the use of the boiler for such period not exceeding twelve months and at a pressure not exceeding such maximum pressure as he thinks fit and as is in accordance with the rules made under this Regulation:

Provided that if the Chief Inspector on his own examination or on receipt of the Inspector's report, as the case may be, finds that the boiler is not fit for use, or that the boiler is safe for working only after certain structural alteration, addition or renewal has been made in or to the boiler or any steam pipe attached thereto, he shall forthwith inform the owner of the boiler in writing of his opinion and the reasons therefor, and in such cases he may subject to the provisions of this Regulation and of the rules made thereunder, renew the certificate in such terms and on such conditions, if any as he thinks, fit, or may refuse to renew it and shall forthwith communicate his reasons therefor to the owner of the boiler.

(6) Nothing in this Section shall be deemed to prevent an owner of a boiler from applying for a renewed certificate therefor at any time during the currency of the certificate.

Provided that every such application is accompanied by the prescribed fee.

8. Where the Inspector has made an examination of a boiler under sub-section (3) of section 6 or sub-section (5) of Section 7, he may, if he is satisfied that the boiler and steam, pipes attached thereto are in good condition, grant to the owner thereof a provisional order in writing permitting the boiler to be used at a pressure not exceeding such maximum pressure as he thinks fit and as is in accordance with the rules made under this Regulation pending the orders of the Chief Inspector. Such provisional order shall cease to be in force --

Provisional orders.

(a) on the expiry of two months from the date on which it is granted, or

(*b*) on receipt of the orders of the Chief Inspector, or

(*c*) in any of the cases referred to in clauses (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) of sub-section (1) of Section 7, and on so ceasing to be in force shall be surrendered to the Chief Inspector.

Use of boiler pending grant of certificate.

9. (1) Notwithstanding anything herein before contained, when the period of a certificate relating to a boiler has expired, the owner shall, provided that he has applied not less than thirty days before the expiry of that period for a renewal of the certificate, be entitled to use the boiler at the maximum pressure entered in the former certificate pending the issue of orders on the application.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to authorise the use of a boiler in any of the cases referred to in clauses (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) of sub-section (1) of Section 7 occurring after the expiry of the period of the certificate.

Revocation of certificate or provisional order.

10. On the report of an Inspector or otherwise the Chief Inspector may at any time withdraw or revoke any certificate or provisional order —

(*a*) if there is reason to believe that the certificate or provisional order has been fraudulently obtained or has been granted erroneously or without sufficient examination or

(*b*) if the boiler in respect of which it has been granted has sustained injury or has ceased to be in good condition or

(*c*) if the boiler is in charge of a person not holding the certificate of competency required by rules made under this Regulation: or

(*d*) if at the time of granting a certificate, certain structural alteration, addition or renewal has been ordered to be carried out within a certain time and if such structural alteration addition or renewal has not been carried out within such a time;

Provided that the Chief Inspector shall record his reasons for the withdrawal or revocation and communicate them to the owner of the boiler concerned.

Alteration and renewals to Boilers.

11. No structural alteration, addition or renewal shall be made in or to any boiler registered under this Regulation unless such alteration, addition or renewal has been sanctioned in writing by the Chief Inspector.

Alteration and renewals to steam pipes.

12. Before the owner of any boiler registered under this Regulation makes any structural alteration, addition or renewal in or to any steam pipes attached to the boiler, he shall transmit to the Chief Inspector a report in writing of his intention, and shall send therewith such particulars of the proposed alteration, addition or renewal as may be prescribed.

Duty of owner at examination.

13. (1) On any date fixed under this Regulation for the examination of a boiler the owner thereof shall be bound—

(a) to afford to the Chief Inspector or the Inspector as the case may be, all reasonable facilities for the examination and all such information as may reasonably be required of him;

(b) to have the boiler properly prepared and ready for examination in the prescribed manner and

(c) in the case of an application for the registration of a boiler, to provide such drawings, specifications, certificates and other particulars as may be prescribed.

(2) If the owner fails, without reasonable cause, to comply with the provisions of subsection (1) the Chief Inspector or the Inspector shall, as the case may be, refuse to make the examination and in the case of the Inspector he shall report the case to the Chief Inspector and the Chief Inspector shall unless sufficient cause to the contrary is shown require the owner to file a fresh application under Section 6 or Section 7, as the case may be, and may forbid him to use the boiler notwithstanding anything contained in Section 9.

Production of certificate, etc.

14. The owner of any boiler who holds a certificate or provisional order relating thereto shall at all reasonable time during the period for which the certificate or order is in force, be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by a District Magistrate, District Superintendent of Police or Magistrate of the First Class having jurisdiction in the area in which the boiler is for the time being, or by the Chief Inspector or by an Inspector any Inspector appointed under the Travancore Factories Regulation. (V of 1089) or by any person specially authorised by Our Government.

Transfer of sertificate.

15- If any person becomes the owener of a boiler during the period for a certificate or provisional order relating thereto is in force, the preceding owner shall be bound to make over to him the certificate or provisional order.

Power of entry.

16. The Chief Inspector may, for the purpose of inspecting or examining a boiler or any steam pipe attached thereto or of seeing that any provision of this Regulation or of any rules made thereunder has been or is being observed at all reasonable times enter any place or building in which he has reason to believe that a boiler is in use and an Inspector also may likewise enter as regards the local area or which he is appointed Inspector.

Report of accidents.

17. (1) If any accident occuns to a boiler or steam pipe, the owner or person in charge thereto shall, within twenty-four hours of the accident report the same in writing to the Chief Inspector as well as to the Inspector for the local area. Every such report shall contain a true description of the nature of the accident and of the injury, if any, caused thereby to the boiler or to the steam pipe or to any person, and shall be in sufficient detail to enable the Chief Inspector and the Inspector to judge of the gravity of the accident.

(2) Every person shall be bound to answer truly to the best of his knowledge and ability every question put to him in writing by *the Chief Inspector or by* the Inspector having jurisdiction in the local area where the accident occurred as to the cause, nature or extent of the accident.

18. Any person considering himself aggrieved by an order of the Chief Inspector—

Appeals to appellate authority.

(*a*) refusing to register a boiler or to grant or renew a certificate in respect of a boiler; or

(*b*) refusing to grant a certificate having validity for the full period applied for; or

(*c*) refusing to grant a certificate authorising the use of a boiler at the maximum pressure desired : or

(*d*) withdrawing or revoking a certificate or provisional order : or

(*e*) reducing the amount of pressure specified in any certificate or the period for which such certificate haf been granted . or

(*f*) ordering any structural alteration, addition or renewal to be made in or to a boiler or steam pipe, or refusing sanction to the making of any structural alteration, addition or renewal in or to a boiler.

may, within thirty days of the communication to him of such order, *prefer an appeal to the appellate authority constitused* by Our Government under this Regulation.

19. An order of an appellate authority under Section 18 and save as otherwise provided in Section 18, an order of the Chief Inspector shall be final and shall not the called in question in any Court.

Finality of orders.

Minor penalties.

20. Any owner of a boiler who refuses or without reasonable excuse neglects—

(*a*) to surrender a provisional order as required by Section 8, or

(*b*) to produce a certificate or provisional order when duly called upon to do so under Section 14, or

(*c*) to make over to the new owner of a boiler a certificate or provisional order as required by Section 15.

shall be punishable with fine whieh may extend to one hundred rupees.

21. Any owner of a boiler, who in any case in which a certificate or provisional order is required for the use of the boiler under this Regulatior, uses the boiler without any such certificate or order being in force or at a higher pressure than that allowed thereby, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five houndred rupees and in the case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for each day, after the first day, in regard to which he is convicted of having persisted in the offence.

penalties of Illegal use of boiler.

Other penalties. 22. Any person who

(a) being the owner of a boiler fails to cause the register number allotted to the boiler under this Regulation to be marked on the boiler as required by sub-section (6) of Section 6, or

(b) makes any struuctral alteration, addition or renewal in or to a boiler without first obtaining the sanction of the Chief Inspector when so required by section II, or to a steam pipe without informing the Chief Inspector when so required by Section 12, or

(c) fails to report an accident to a boiler or steam pipe when so required by Section 17, or

(d) tampers with a safe valve of a boiler so as to render it inoperative at the maximum pressure at which the use of the boiler is authorised under this Regulation,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalty for tampering with register mark.

23. (1) Whoever removes, alters, renders invisible or otherwise tampers with the register number marked on a boiler in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation or of the Regulation repealed hereby, shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(2) Whoever fraudulently marks upon a boiler a register number which has not been allotted to it under this Regulation or the Regulation repealed hereby shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to two years or with fine or with both

Limitation and previous sanction for prosecution.

24. No prosecution for an offence under punishable by or made this Regulation shall be instituted except within six months from the date of the commission of the offence and no such prosecution shall be instituted without the previous sanction of the Chief Inspector or of Our Government.

Trial of offences.

25. No offence made punishable by or under this Regulation shall be tried by a court inferior to that of a Magistrate of the First Class.

Power to make rules.

26. Our Government may, by notification in Our Government Gazette make rules consistent with this Regulation for all or any of the following purposes, namely :—

(1) for laying down the standard conditions in respect of material, design and construction which shall be required for the purpose of enabling the registration and certification of a boiler under this Regulation ;

(2) for prescribing the method of determining the maximum pressure at which a boiler may be used ;

(3) for regulating the registration of boilers, prescribing the fees payable therefor, the drawings, specifications, certificates and particulars to be produced by the owner, the method of preparing a boiler for examination, the form of the Inspector's report thereon the method of

marking the register number and the period within which such number is to be marked on the boiler;

(4) for *providing for and regulating* the inspection and examination of boilers and steam pipes and prescribing forms of certificates therefor;

(5) for ensuring the safety of persons working inside a boiler:

(6) for requiring boilers to be in charge of persons holding certificates of competency, and for prescribing the conditions on which such certificates may be granted;

(7) for regulating inquiries into accidents;

(8) for regulating the transfer of boilers

(9) for prescribing the fees payable for the issue of renewed certificates and the method of determining the amount of such fees in each case;

(10) for prescribing the times within which the Chief Inspector or the Inspectors shall be r quired to examine bollers under Section 6 or 7

(11) for constituting the appellate authority referred to in Section 18, and for determining its powers and procedure;

(12) for determining the mode of disposal of fees, costs and penalties levied under this Regulation;

(13) *for regulating and controlling the boilers or steam pipes that may be exempted under the provisions of Section 30 and*

(14) genarally to provide for any other matter which Our Government may deem necessary for the proper working of this Regulation.

27. Any rule made under Section 26 may provide that a contravention thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Penalty for breach of rules.

28. All fees, costs and penalties levied under this Regulation shall be recoverable as arrears of land revenue.

Recovery of fees etc

29. Save as otherwise expressly provided, this Regulation shall apply to boilers and steam pipes belonging to Our Government.

Applicability to boilers belonging to Government.

30. (1) Our Government may, notification in Our Government Gazette, exempt from the operation of this Regulation, subject to such conditions and restrictions as they think fit, any boilers or classes or types of boilers used exclusively for the heating of buildings or the supply of hot water.

Exemptions

(2) *Our Government may by notification in Our Government Gazette exempt from all or any of the provisions of this Regulation*

subject to such rules as may be prescribed by Our Government any boiler or steam pipe which is subject to licensing, registration or control under the laws of any other State.

Repeal of Regulation III of 1082.

31. On and from the commencement of this Regulation, the Travancore Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation' 1082, (III of 1082) shall stand repealed :

Provided that any Inspector appointed under the Regulation so repealed shall be deemed to have been appointed under this Regulation.

Office of the Sri Chitra State Council,
Trivandrum, 8th April 1935.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,
Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

Annexure IX.

THE TRAVANCORE BOILERS BILL.

(As passed by the Sri Chitra State Council.)

CONTENTS.

Preamble.

Sections

1. Short title, extent and commencement.
2. Definitions.
3. Limitation of application.
4. Appointment of Chief Inspector and Inspectors.
5. Prohibition of use of unregistered or uncertificated boilers.
6. Registration.
7. Renewal of certificate.
8. Provisional orders.
9. Use of boiler pending grant of certificate.
10. Revocation of certificate or provisional order.
11. Alterations and renewals to boilers.
12. Alterations or renewals to steam-pipe.
13. Duty of owner at examination.
14. Production of certificates, etc.
15. Transfer of certificates, etc.
16. Powers of entry.
17. Report of accidents.
18. Appeals to appellate authority.
19. Finality of orders.
20. Minor penalties.
21. Penalties for illegal use of boiler.
22. Other penalties.
23. Penalty for tampering with register mark.
24. Limitation and previous sanction for prosecution.
25. Trial of offences.
26. Power to make rules.
27. Penalty for breach of rules.
28. Recovery of fees, etc.
29. Applicability to boilers belonging to Government.
30. Exemptions.
31. Repeal of Regulation III of 1082.

A BILL TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO STEAM BOILERS.

(As passed by the Sri Chitra State Council.)

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Steam Boilers; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called "The Travancore Boilers Regulation, 1110."

(2) It extends to the whole of Travancore.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as Our Government may, by notification in Our Government Gazettee, appoint.

Definitions.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,

(*a*) "boiler" means any closed vessel exceeding five gallons in capacity, which is used expressly for generating steam under pressure, and includes any mounting or other fitting attached to such vessel which is wholly or partly under pressure when steam is shut off;

(*b*) " accident" means an explosion of a boiler or steam pipe or any damage to a boiler or steam pipe which is calculated to weaken the strength thereof so as to render it liable to explode :

(*c*) "owner" includes any person using a boiler as agent of the owner thereof and any person using a boiler which he has hired or obtained on loan or otherwise from the owner thereof;

(*d*) "steam pipe" means any main pipe exceeding three inches in internal diameter, through which steam passes directly from a boiler to a prime mover or other first user, and includes any connected fitting of a steam pipe;

(*e*) "Chief Inspector' and "Inspector" mean respectively, a person appointed to be a Chief Inspector and an Inspector under this Regulation ;

(*f*) "presoribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Regulation : and

(*g*) "structural alteration, addition, or renewal" shall not be deemed to include any renewal or replacement of a petty nature when the part or fitting used for replacement is not inferior in strength, efficiency or otherwise to the replaced part or fitting.

Limitation of application.

3. Nothing in this Regulation shall apply in the case of any boiler or steam pipe—

(*a*) belonging to or under the control of His Majesty's Navy or the Royal Indian Marine sevice ; or

(*b*) belonging to or under the control of any Railway administered by the Government of India or by Our Government or by any Railway Company as defined in Clause 5 of Section 3 of the Indian Railways Act 1890.

Appointment of Chief Inspector and Inspectors.

4. (1) Our Government may appoint such persons as they think fit to be Inspectors for the purpose of this Regulation.

(2) The Inspectors so appointed shall, within such local areas as Our Government may direct, exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed on Inspectors by or under this Regulation, or rules made thereunder.

(3) Our Government shall likewise appoint a person to be Chief Inspector for the State, who may in addition to the powers and duties conferred or imposed on the Chief Inspector by or under this Regulation, exercise any power or perform any duty so conferred or imposed on Inspectors.

(4) Every Chief Inspector and every Inspector shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Travancore Penal Code.

Prohibition of use of unregistered or uncertificated boilers

5. Save as otherwise expressely provided in this Regulation or in any rules passed by Our Government under this Regulation, no owner of a boiler shall use the boiler or permit it to be used.

(*a*) unless it has been registered in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation or rules made thereunder, or a certificate or provisional order authorising its use has been granted under this Regulation or rules made thereunder and is in force ;

(*b*) at a pressure higher than the maximum pressure recorded in such certificate or provisional order;

(*c*) unless the boiler is in charge of a person holding a certificate of competency as required by rules made under this Regulation:

Provided that any boiler registered or any boiler certified or licensed, under the Travancore Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation, 1082 (III of 1082) shall be deemed to have been registered or certified, as the case may be, under this Regulation.

Registration.

6. (1) The owner of any boiler which is not registered under the provisions of this Regulation or the rules thereunder may apply to the Chief Inspector to have it registered. Every such application shall be accompaiend by the prescribed fee.

(2) On receipt of an application under sub-section (I), the Chief Inspector shall fix a date, within thirty days or such shorter period as may be prescribed from the date of the receipt, for the examination of the boiler and shall give the owner thereof not less than seven days' notice of the date so fixed.

(3) On the said date the Chief Inspector or the Inspector of the local area in which the boiler is situated shall proceed to measure and examine the boiler and to determine in the prescribed manner the maximum pressure, if any, at which such boiler may be used, and in the case of examination by the Inspector he shall report the result of his examination to the Chief Inspector in the prescribed form.

(4) The Chief Inspector, on completion of his examination or on receipt of the report, as the case may be, may

(a) register the boiler and assign a register number thereto either forthwith or after satisfying himself that any structural alteration, addition or renewal which he may deem necessary has been made in or to the boiler or any steam pipe attached thereto, or

(b) refuse to register the boiler :

Provided that where he refuse to rsgister a boiler, he shall forthwith communuicate his refusal to the owner of the boiler together with the reasons therefor.

(5) The Chief Inspector shall, on registering the boiler, issue to the owner a certificate in the prescribed form authorising the use of the boiler for a period not exceeding twelve months at a pressure not exceeding such maximum pressure as he thinks fit and as is in accordance with the rules made under this Regulation.

(6) Where the boiler has been registered, the owner shall within the prescribed period cause the register number to be permanently marked thereon in the prescribed manner.

Renewal of certificate.

7. (1) A certificate authorising the use of a boiler shall cease to be in force—

(a) on the expiry of the period for which it was granted ; or

(b) when any accident occurs to the boiler ; or

(c) when the boiler is moved, the boiler not being a vertical boiler the heating surface of which is less than one hundred square feet, or a portable or vehicular boiler ; or

(d) when any structural alteration, addition or renewal is made in or to the boiler ; or

(e) if the Chief Inspector in any particular case so directs, when any structural alteration, addition or renewal is made in or to any steam pipe attached to the boiler ; or

(f) on the communication to the owner of the boiler of an order of the Chief Inspector prohibiting its use on the ground that it or any steam pipe attached thereto is in a dangerous condition.

(2) When an order is made under clause (f) of sub-section (1), the grounds on which the order is made shall be communicated to the owner with the order.

(3) When a certificate ceases to be in force, the owner of a boiler may apply to the Chief Inspector for a renewal thereof for such period not exceeding twelve months as he may specify in the application.

(4) An application under sub-section (3) shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee and, on receipt thereof, the Chief Inspector shall fix a date, within thirty days or such shorter period as may be prescribed from the date of the receipt, for the examination of the boiler and shall give the owner thereof not less than seven days' notice of the date so fixed :

Provided that where the certificate has ceased to be in force owing to the making of any structural alteration, addition or renewal, the Chief Inspector may dispense with the payment of any fee.

(5) On the said date, the Chief Inspector or the Inspector of the local area at which the boiler is situated shall examine the boiler in the prescribed manner, and in the case of examination by the Inspector he shall submit his report to the Chief Inspector in the prescribed form. If the Chief Inspector, from his own inspection or the Inspector's report, is satisfied that the boiler and the steam pipe or steam pipes attached thereto are in good condition he shall issue a renewed certificate authorising the use of the boiler for such period not exceeding twelve months and at a pressure not exceeding such maximum pressure as he thinks fit and as is in accordance with the rules made under this Regulation :

Provided that if the Chief Inspector on his own examination or on receipt of the Inspector's report, as the case may be, finds that the boiler is not fit for use, or that the boiler is safe for working only after certain structural alteration, addition or renewal has been made in or to the boiler or any steam pipe attached thereto, he shall forthwith inform the owner of the boiler in writing of his opinion and the reasons therefor, and in such cases he may subject to the provisions of this Regulation and of the rules made thereunder, renew the certificate in such terms and on such conditions, if any, as he thinks fit, or may refuse to renew it and shall forth with communicate his reasons therefor to the owner of the boiler.

(6) Nothing in this Section shall be deemed to prevent an owner of a boiler from applying for a renewed certificate therefor at any time during the currency of the certificate :

Provided that every such application is accompaiend by the prescribed fee.

Provisional orders.

8. Where the Inspector has made an examination of a boilor under sub-section (3) of section 6 or sub-section (5) of Section 7, he may, if he is satisfied that the boiler and steam, pipes attached thereto are in good condition, grant to the owner thereof a provisional order in writing permitting the boiler to be used at a pressure not exceeding such maximum pressure as he thinks fit and as is in accordance with the rules made under this Regulation pending the orders of the Chief Inspector. Such provisional order shall cease to be in force—

(*a*) on the expiry of two months from the date of which it is granted, or

(*b*) on receipt of the orders of the Chief Inspector, or

(*c*) in any of the cases referred to in clauses (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) of sub-section (1) of Section 7, and on so ceasing to be in force shall be surrendered to the Chief Inspector.

Use of boiler pending grant of certificate.

9. (1) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, when the period of a certificate relating to a boiler has expired, the owner shall, provided that he has applied not less than thirty days before the expiry of that period for a renewal of the certificate, be entitled to use the boiler at the maximum pressure entered in the former certificate pending the issue of orders on the application.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to authorise the use of a boiler in any of the cases referred to in clauses (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) of sub-section (1) of Section 7 occurring after the expiry of the period of the certificate.

Revocation of certificate or provisional order.

10. On the report of an Inspector or otherwise the Chief Inspector may at any time withdraw or revoke any certificate or provisional order—

(*a*) if there is reason to believe that the certificate or provisional order has been fraudulently obtained or has been granted erroneously or without sufficient examination ; or

(*b*) if the boiler in respect of which it has been granted has sustained injury or has ceased to be in good condition ; or

(*c*) if the boiler is in charge of a person not holding the certificate of competency required by rules made under this Regulation ; or

(*d*) if at the time of granting a certificate, certain structural alteration, addition or renewal has been ordered to be carried out within a certain time and if such structural alteration, addition or renewal has not been carried out within such a time:

Provided that the Chief Inspector shall record his reasons for the withdrawal or revocation and communicate them to the owner of the boiler concerned.

Alterations and renewals to Boilers.

11. No structural alteration, addition or renewal shall be made in or to any boiler registered under this Regulation unless such alteration, addition or renewal has been sanctioned in writing by the Chief Inspector.

Alterations and renewals to steam pipes.

12. Before the owner of any boilder registered under this Regulation makes any structural alteration, addition or renewal in or to any steam pipe attached to the boiler, he shall transmit to the Chief Inspector a report in writing of his intention, and shall send therewith such particulars of the proposed alteration, addition or renewal as may be prescribed.

Duty of owner at examination.

13. (1) On any date fixed under this Regulation for the examination of a boiler the owner thereof shall be bound—

(a) to afford to the Chief Inspector or the Inspector, as the case may be, all reasonable facilities for the examination and all such information as may reasonably be required of him;

(b) to have the boiler properly prepared and ready for examination in the prescribed manner; and

(c) in the case of an application for the registration of a boiler, to provide such drawings, specifications, certificates and other particulars as may be prescribed.

(2) If the owner fails, without reasonable cause, to comply with the provisions of sub-section (1) the Chief Inspector or the Inspector shall, as the case may be, refuse to make the examination and in the case of the Inspector he shall report the case to the Chief Inspector and the Chief Inspector shall unless sufficient cause to the contrary is shown require the owner to file a fresh application under Section 6 or Section 7, as the case may be, and may forbid him to use the boiler notwithstanding anything contained in Section 9.

Production of certificate etc.

14. The owner of any boiler who holds a certificate or provisional order relating thereto shall at all reasonable times during the period for which the certificate or order is in force, be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by a District Magistrate, District Superintendent of Police or Magistrate of the First Class having jurisdiction in the area in which the boiler is for the time being, or by the Chief Inspector or by an Inspector or by any Inspector appointed under the Travancore Factories Regulation (V of 1089) or by any person specially authorised by Our Government.

Transfer of certificate, etc.

15. If any person becomes the owner of a boiler during the period for which a certificate or provisional order relating thereto is in force, the preceding owner shall be bound to make over to him the certificate or provisional order.

Powers of entry.

16. The Chief Inspector may, for the purpose of inspecting or examining a boiler or any steam pipe attached thereto or of seeing that any provision of this Regulation or of any rules made thereunder has been or is being observed at all reasonable times enter any place or building in which he has reason to believe that a boiler is in use and an Inspector also may likewise enter as regards the local area for which he is appointed Inspector.

Report of accidents.

17. (1) If any accident occurs to a boiler or steam pipe, the owner or person in charge thereto shall, within twenty-four hours of the accident report the same in writing to the Chief Inspector as well as to the Inspector for the local area. Every such report shall contain a true description of the nature of the accident and of the injury, if any, caused thereby to the boiler or to the steam pipe or to any person, and shall be in sufficient detail to enable the Chief Inspector and the Inspector to judge of the gravity of the accident.

(2) Every person shall be bound to answer truly to the best of his knowledge and ability every question put to him in writing by the Chief Inspector or by the Inspector having jurisdiction in the local area where the accident occurred as to the cause, nature or extent of the accident.

18. Any person considering himself aggrieved by an order of the Chief Inspector—

Appeals to appellate authority.

(a) refusing to register a boiler or to grant or renew a certificate in respect of a boiler; or

(b) refusing to grant a certificate having validity for the full period applied for; or

(c) refusing to grant a certificate authorising the use of a boiler at the maximum pressure desired; or

(d) withdrawing or revoking a certificate or provisional order; or

(e) reducing the amount of pressure specified in any certificate or the period for which such certificate has been granted; or

(f) ordering any structural alteration, addition or renewal to be made in or to a boiler or steam pipe, or refusing sanction to the making of any structural alteration, addition or renewal in or to a boiler,

may, within thirty days of the communication to him of such order, prefer an appeal to the appellate authority constituted by Our Government under this Regulation.

19. An order of an appellate authority under Section 18 and, save as otherwise provided in Section 18, an order of the Chief Inspector shall be final and shall not be called in question in any court.

Finality of orders.

20. Any owner of a boiler who refuses or without reasonable excuse neglects—

Minor penalties.

(a) to surrender a provisional order as required by Section 8, or

(b) to produce a certificate or provisional order when duly called upon to do so under Section 14, or

(c) to make over to the new owner of a boiler a certificate or provisional order as required by Section 15,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

21. Any owner of a boiler who, in any case in which a certificate or provisional order is required for the use of the boiler under this Regulation, uses the boiler without any such certificate or order being in force or at a higher pressure than that allowed thereby, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees and in the case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for each day, after the first day, in regard to which he is convicted of having persisted in the offence.

Penalties for illegal use of boiler.

Other penalties. 22. Any person who

(*a*) being the owner of a boiler fails to cause the register number allotted to the boiler under this Regulation to be marked on the boiler as required by sub-section (6) of Section 6, or

(*b*) makes any structural alteration, addition or renewal in or to a boiler without first obtaining the sanction of the Chief Inspector when so required by Section 11, or to a steam pipe without informing the Chief Inspector when so required by Section 12, or

(*c*) fails to report an accident to a boiler or steam pipe when so required by Section 17, or

(*d*) tampers with a safety valve of a boiler so as to render it inoperative at the maximum pressure at which the use of the boiler is authorised under this Regulation,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalty for tampering register mark.

23. (1) Whoever removes, alters, defaces, renders invisible or otherwise tampers with the register number marked on a boiler in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation or of the Regulation repealed hereby, shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(2) Whoever fraudulently marks upon a boiler a register number which has not been allotted to it under this Regulation or the Regulation repealed hereby shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to two years or with fine or with both.

Limitation and previous sanction for prosecution.

24. No prosecution for an office made punishable by or under this Regulation shall be instituted except within six months from the date of the commission of the offence and no such prosecution shall be instituted without the previous sanction of the Chief Inspector or of Our Government.

Trial of offences.

25. No offence made punishable by or under this Regulation shall be tried by a court inferior to that of a Magistrate of the First Class.

Power to make rules.

26. Our Government may, by notification in Our Government Gazette, make rule consistent with this Regulation for all or any of the following purposes, namely:—

(1) for laying down the standard conditions in respect of material, design and construction which shall be required for the purpose of enabling the registration and certification of a boiler under this Regulation;

(2) for prescribing the method of determining the maximum pressure at which a boiler may be used;

(3) for regulating the registration of boilers, prescribing the fees payable therefore, the drawings, specifications, certificates and particulars to be produced by the owner, the method of preparing a boiler for

examination, the form of the Inspector's report thereon, the method of marking the register number and the period within which such number is to be marked on the boiler·

(4) for providing for and regulating the inspection and examination of boilers and steam pipes and prescribing forms of certificates therefor;

(5) for ensuring the safety of persons working inside a boiler;

(6) for requiring boilers to be in charge of persons holding certificates of competency, and for prescribing the conditions on which such certificates may be granted;

(7) for regulating inquiries into accidents:

(8) for regulating the transfer of boilers;

(9) for prescribing the fees payable for the issue of renewed certificates and the method of detemining the amount of such fees in each case;

(10) for prescribing the times within which the Chief Incpector or the Inspectors shall be required to examine boilers under Section 6 or 7;

(11) for constituting the appellate authority referred to in Section 18, and for determining its powers and procedure;

(12) for determining the mode of disposal of fees, costs and penalties levied under this Regulation;

(13) for regulating and controlling the boilers or steam pipes that may be exempted under the provisions of Section 30; and

(14) generally to provide for any other matter which Our Government may deem necessary for the proper working of this Regulation.

Penalty for breach of rules.

27. Any rule made under Section 26 may provide that a contravention thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Recovery of fees etc.

28. All fees, costs and penalties levied under this Regulation shall be recoverable as arrears of land revenue.

Applicability to boilers belonging to Government.

29 Save as otherwise expressly provided, this Regulation shall apply to boilers and steam pipes belonging to Our Government.

Exemptions.

30. (1) Our Government may, by notification in Our Government Gazette, exempt from the operation of this Regulatian, subject to such conditions and restrictions as they think fit, any boilers or classes or types of boilers used exclusively for the heating of buildings or the supply of hot water.

(2) Our Government may by notification in Our Government Gazette exempt from all or any of the provisions of this Regulation, subject to such rules as may be prescribed by Our Government, any boiler or steam pipe which is subject to licensing, registration or control under the laws of any other State.

Repeal of Regulation III of 1082.

31. On and from the commencement of this Regulation, the Travancore Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation, 1082, (III of 1082) shall stand repealed.

Provided that any Inspector appointed under the Regulation so repealed shall be deemed to have been appointed under this Regulation.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,
Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

Office of the Sri Chitra State Council,
Trivandrum, 28th May 1935.

Annexure X.

STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE, 1110.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL AND THE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY HELD ON THE 13TH MAY, 1935/30TH MEDAM, 1110.

The second meeting of the Standing Finance Committee of the Sri Chitra State Council and the Sri Mulam Assembly was held in the Dewan's Room, Public Offices, at 11-30 A. M., on Monday, the 13th May, 1935/30th Medam, 1110. The following members were present:—

1. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., Kt., LL. D., Dewan —President.
2. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai Esq., B. A., B. L., Member, Sri Chitra State Council.
3. A. S. Damodaran Asan Esq., B. A., B. L., Member, Sri Mulam Assembly,
4. K. Sankaran Esq., B. A., B. L., Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.
5. Rao Sahib N. Kunjan Pillai Esq., M. A., B. Sc., Ph. D., Chief Secretary to Government.
6. C. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar Esq., M. A., Ag. Financial Secretary to Government.

1. EXCISE—SALT.

1. The Committee took up for consideration the proposal to provide Rs. 4,400 under 3 B—Salt to meet the expenditure under transport charges of salt for the current year. Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai wanted to know the reasonableness of incurring higher rates for transport charges at a time when labour was cheap. Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan also enquired whether the Government had tried to ascertain from the Excise Commissioner the reasons for high tenders in respect of transport charges. The Dewan said that the question of labour in such matters does not come into consideration at all since the work is entrusted to the lowest tenderer. The Committee accepted the proposal and agreed to the additional sum of Rs. 4,400 under 3. B—Salt—being provided in the Budget for 1110.

2. The Committee next took up for consideration the proposal for the appointment of the following staff for the Sri Chitra Thirunal Muthuswami Salt Factory and for the Thattarippu Odai Salt factory :—

SRI CHITRA THIRUNAL MUTHUSWAMY SALT FACTORY.

One 1st Grade Sub-Inspector on	Rs. 40 per mensem.
One 2nd Grade Petty Officer on	Rs. 25 Do.
One 4th Grade Petty Officer on	Rs. 18 Do.
Two 1st Grade peons on	Rs. 13 each per mensem.
Two 2nd Grade peons on	Rs. 12 Do.
Three 4th Grade peons on	Rs. 10 Do.
Five 5th Grade peons on	Rs. 9 Do.
Local allowances	Rs. 26-14-0 per mensem.

THATTARIPPU ODAI SALT FACTORY.

One 1st Grade Sub-Inspector on	Rs. 40 per mensem.
One 3rd Grade Petty Officer on	Rs. 22 Do.
One 4th Grade Petty Officer on	Rs. 18 Do.
One 1st Grade peon on	Rs. 13 Do.
Two 2nd Grade peons on	Rs. 12 each per mensem.
Three 4th Grade peons on	Rs. 10 Do.
Four 5th Grade peons on	Rs. 9 Do.
Local allowances	Rs. 23-14-0 per mensem.

Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan enquired whether it would be proper for the Committee to sanction expenditure for a scheme to which the Government had already committed themselves without the previous approval of the Legislature. Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai said that though the salt factory was opened in Kumbhom last a temporary staff was appointed for supervision and that it was now necessary to entertain the above staff permanently. Mr. Damodaran Asan doubted whether it would be proper for the committee to allow the pay of the staff for the period prior to the passing of the same by the Legislature. The Dewan thereupon explained the object underlying the proposal, A big factory of the type of Mr. Karayalar's can ill-afford to wait for months together without salt manufacture, especially in view of the fact that the factory would not be able to work when the monsoon sets in. It was emergencies of this nature that led to the entertainment of the staff. Mr. Damodaran Asan objected to the principle underlying the provision for the staff for the month of Medam. He said that if there was any emergency in the matter, Government ought to have called a meeting of the Legislature and obtained its approval particularly because the previous meeting of the Legislature was held months back, Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai said that he was not in agreement with Mr. Damodaran Asan that Government would be justified in summoning a meeting of the Legislature for every item of emergent expenditure occurring now and then. Mr. Damodaran Asan then said that if it was not possible to hold a meeting of the Legislature the proper course was for the Government to authorise the expenditure under Section 32 of the Legislative Reforms Regulation as far as

the expenditure for the period prior to the sitting of the Legislature is concerned. The Dewan said that he could not agree with Mr. Asan. Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai desired to know whether the expenditure for the staff for the month of Medam could not also be met by diversion of funds as was done in the prior months. The Dewan agreed to the desirability of looking into the suggestion to the extent possible and the Committee thereupon agreed to the provision of a sum of Rs. 1,328 for a period of three months towards the cost of establishment for the factory.

II—EDUCATION.

3. The proposal for the payment of compensation to private managements consequent on the recent reduction of school fees was taken up for scrutiny. Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai asked whether Government would ascertain from the Director of Public Instruction and satisfy themselves before disbursing the amount the actual loss sustained by private managements on account of the reduction of fees. The Dewan said that the Director of Public Instruction would see that the amount that was to be paid to any individual institution represented no more than the actual loss incurred by that body consequent on the reduction of fees. The Committee thereupon accepted the proposal and agreed to the provision of a sum of Rs. 38,644 on account of the same in the budget for 1110.

III. RUBBER FACTORY.

4. The Committee next considered the proposal for the provision of a sum of Rs. 1,28,800 in connection with the establishment of the Rubber Factory at Trivandrum. Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai observed that the cost of the machinery, exceeded the original estimate by Rs. 15,000 mainly on account of variations in the exchange rates and wished to know who was responsible for the same. The Dewan explained that such a course was brought about by the embargo placed on Travancore goods by Germany and the negotiations this Government had to carry on to arrange for the export of coir yarn from Alleppey to Germany for the amount this Government had to pay to the German firm for the rubber machinery. Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai added that as a result of these negotiations, Alleppey firms were able to export about Rs. 2 lakhs worth of coir yarn to Germany and that if this Government had not interfered in the matter Germany would have bought cotton yarn from Bombay for this amount. The Committee approved the proposal and agreed to the provision of a sum of Rs. 1,28,800 in the budget for 1110.

IV. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

5. The proposal for the provision of a sum of Rs. 7,000 in the Public Works Department budget of the current year for closing leakages of the main dam at Pachipara was approved by the Committee.

V. STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

6. The Committee then considered the proposal for the stock-taking of the type-plant in the Government Press and the Central Prison Press, Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai expressed his doubt as to the usefulness of such a proposal in view of the fact that loss in respect of each variety of type could not be ascertained. The Dewan pointed out that the object of such a proposal was to take in the first instance an inventory and ascertain the total weight of the types and then see that, in future at least, no type is lost from the Government Press. The proposal was approved and the Committee agreed to the provision of a sum of Rs. 700 required for the purpose in the budget of the current year.

The Committee adjourned *sine die* at 12·55 P. M.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
20th May 1935.

A. KUMARA PILLAI,
Convener,
Standing Finance Committee.

INDEX

TO THE

TRAVANCORE

SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Vol. V.

PAGES

A.

Adam Sait, Mr. S.—
Bill *re*
The Travancore Boilers Bill—second and third readings of ... 76

Adjournment Motions—
Kodayar reservoir—opening of to give relief to cultivation (ruled out of order) ... 39
Outbreak of malaria in Todupuzha taluk (leave refused) .. 39
Outbreak of malaria in the taluks of Neyyattinkara, Nedumangad and Vilavankod (leave granted) . 38
Outbreak of malaria—discussion of . 79-108

B.

Balakrishnan Tampi, Mr. Kochikal P.—
Adjournment motion *re*
Outbreak of malaria ... 89-90, 99
Bills—
The Travancore Boilers Bill—second and third readings of ... 77-78, 79
The Travancore Christian Succession Regulation (Amendment) Bill—(Mr. John Kattakayam's Bill) motion for leave to introduce (adjourned) ... 163
The Travancore Court of Wards Bill—second and third readings of ... 69
The Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation (Amendment) Bill—second and third readings of 66-67

	PAGES
Balakrishnan Tampi, Mr. Kochikal P.—(*contd.*)	
Bills—(*contd.*)	
The Travancore Lunacy Bill—second reading of ...	72
Demands for Supplementary Grants—	
Education—Demand I ...	49
Investments on Reproductive Works—Demand XXXV ...	63
Bills—	
The Travancore Boilers Bill—second and third readings of ...	76-79
The Travancore Christian Succession Regulation (Amendment) Bill—(Mr. J. John Kattakayam's Bill) motion for leave to introduce (adjourned) ...	161-164
"......(Mr. E. P. Varghese's Bill)—motion for leave to introduce (granted) ...	164-171
The Travancore Court of Wards Bill—second and third readings of ...	67-69
The Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation (Amendment) Bill—second and third readings of— ...	65-67
The Travancore Limitation Regulation (Amendment) Bill—motion for leave to introduce (granted) ...	172
The Travancore Lunacy Bill—second and third readings of ...	70-76
C.	
Chandrasekharan, Mr. C. V.—	
Demands for Supplementary Grants—	
Education—Demand I ...	41-44, 45
Oath of office ...	1 109
D.	
Dhanukoti Pillai, Mr. R.—	
Oath of office ...	1
Demands for Supplementary Grants—	
Education Demand I ...	41-47
Excise—Demand VIII ...	52-56
Investments on Reproductive Works—Demand XXXV ...	60-65
Public Works Department—Demand II ...	47-52
Stationery and Printing—Demand XXIV ...	56-60

	PAGES
G.	
George, Mr. K.--	
Bill *re*—	
The Travancore Christian Succession Regulation (Amendment) Bill—Mr. E. P. Varghese's Bill) motion for leave to introduce (granted) ...	171
Oath of office ...	109
Resolutions—	
* Constitution of a separate taluk with Mannankandam and other lands ...	214-216
Mannankandam lands—assignment of ...	186-188
Gopala Pillai, Dr. M. K.—	
Adjournment motion *re*—	
Outbreak of malaria ...	95-104
Govindan, Mr. M.—	
Bill re—	
The Travancore Christian Succession Regulation (Amendment) Bill—Mr. E. P. Varghese's Bill—motion for leave to introduce (granted) ...	171
I.	
Inman, Mr. William Foster—	
Oath of office ...	1
J.	
Joint Committee—	
Proceedings of the (27-5-35) ...	1-23
Selection of members for the— ...	2
John Kattakayam, Mr. J.—	
Adjournment motion *re*—	
Outbreak of malaria ...	91-93,101
Bills—	
The Travancore Christian Succession Regulation (Amendment) Bill—Mr. E. P. Varghese's Bill—motion for leave to introduce (granted) ...	165-168
The Travancore Christian Succession Regulation (Amendment) Bill—(Mr. J. John Kattakayam's Bill) motion for leave to introduce (adjourned) ...	161-162

	Pages
John Kattakayam, Mr. J.—*(contd)*	
Demands for Supplementary Grants—	
Education—Demand I ...	44-46
Investments on Reproductive Works—Demand XXXV ...	63, 64.65
Public Works Department—Demand II ...	50.51
Stationery and Printing—Demand XXIV ...	59-60
Questions —	
Agreement between the Government and the K. D. H. P. Company ...	116
Bridge—construction of—across the Meenachil river ...	* 5
Excise cases ...	11
Excise Co-operative Society defalcation in the ...	140
Ginger cultivation ...	9
Karthika Thirunal Theatre Fund—sale of flags for the ...	127
Lalam Todupuzha Road - improvement of the...	110
Lands under cardamom cultivation— ...	110
Mannankandam lands—assignment of ...	184-187, 191
Medicines—supply of ...	11
Murder cases in the Minachil taluk— ...	111
Murder cases that ended in acquittal ...	113
Road to Cochin Harbour ...	9
Schools (Malayalam) ...	7
Traffic Inspectors ...	114
Tree-tax—realisation of ...	12
Resolutions—	
Constitution of a separate taluk with Mannankandam and other lands ...	211-218
Representation of grievances to Government Officers while on circuit ...	200-203, 204, 205, 206
Typists in Munsiffs' Courts ...	198
Sanatorium in Devicolam ...	175, 176-179
K	
Kesavan Namputiripad, Mr. K. N.—	
Questions—	
Co-operative Benefit Fund	20
Expenditure on salaries ...	118
Irrigation works in Kuttanad in 1934 ...	120
Lands available for cardamom cultivation ...	118
Neriamangalam—Pallivasal road—registry of lands bordering the ...	122

Kesavan Namputiripad Mr. K. N.—(*contd.*)
Questions—(*contd.*)

	PAGES.
Rubber Factory ...	19
Schools—grants to ...	18
Shencotta—Quilon railway—particulars *re* ..	120

Krishnaswami Aiyar, Mr. C. S.—

Oath of office— ...	1

Kunjan Pillai, Rao Sahib Dr. N.—

Adjournment motion *re*—	
Outbreak of malaria ...	93-95
Demands for Supplementary Grants—	
Stationery and Printing—Demand XXIV ...	56-59
Resolution *re*	
Representation of grievances to Government officers while on circuit ...	203-206

Kunjitomman, Mr. Tariatu—

Bills—	
The Travancore Christian Succession Regulation (Amendment) Bill—(Mr. E. P. Varghese's Bill—motion for leave to introduce (granted) ...	166, 167, 168, 169
Questions—	
Clerks in the Police Department—statement by caste of ..	139
Officers of the Agricultural Department—statement by caste of ...	132
Officers of the Secretariat—statement by caste of ...	132
Resolutions—	
Constitution of a separate taluk with Mannankandam and other lands ...	206-210, 211, 212, 214, 216
Mannankandam lands—assignment of ...	181-183, 186, 191, 192-194
Representation of grievances to Government officers while on circuit ...	203
Sanatorium in Devicolam ...	174-176, 181

M	PAGES.
Madhavan, Mr. C. O.—	
Demands for Supplementary Grants—	
Excise—Demand VIII ...	52-56
Oath of office ...	1
Madhavan Pillai, Mr. K.—	
Adjournment motion *re*—	
Outbreak of malaria ...	98
N	
Narayana Aiyar, Mr. G.—	
Bills—	
The Travancore Court of Wards Bill - second and third readings of ...	68
The Travancore Limitation Regulation (Amendment) Bill—motion for leave to introduce (granted) ...	172
The Travancore Lunacy Bill second and third readings of ...	75
Questions—	
Assistant Examiners—appointment of ...	130
do. principles followed in the ...	133
Minimum number of working days in schools ...	124
New Moon holidays ...	124
Scarcity of drinking water in Perumbavur ...	129
Sub-Registrars ...	27
Transfer of Mr. K. M. Uthup ...	134
Resolution *re*	
Typists in Munsiffs' Courts ...	195-196, 200
Narayana Menon, Mr. M. N.—	
Question *re*—	
Co-operative Enquiry Committee—report of the ...	133
Resolutions—	
Constitution of a separate taluk with Mannankandam and other lands ...	207
Mannankandam lands - assignment of ...	183-184

Nilakanta Pillai, Mr. K. P.—	PAGES.
Adjournment motion *re* —	
Outbreak of malaria ...	85-86, 102, 106
Bills—	
The Travancore Boilers Bill—second and third readings of ...	78
The Travancore Christian Succession Regulation (Amendment) Bill—(Mr. J. John Kattakayam's Bill) motion for leave to introduce (adjourned) ...	161
The Travancore Christian Succession Regulation (Amendment) Bill—(Mr. E. P. Varghese's Bill—motion for leave to introduce (granted) ...	165
The Travancore Court of Wards Bill—second and third readings of ...	69
The Travancore Lunacy Bill—second and third readings of ...	73-74, 75
Demands for Supplementary Grants	
Excise—Demand VIII ...	54, 55
Stationery and Printing—Demand XXIV ...	56
Questions	
Cash balance of the State ...	21
Chemical Assistant ...	17
Clerks (Ag.) in the Director of Public Instruction's office ...	142
Geological Assistant ...	17
Industrial Chemist ...	17
Maranalloor Sub-Registrar's office—shifting of the ...	141
Poovachal Sub-Registrar's office—abolition of—reasons for the ...	141
Prospector—work *re* ...	18
Registered documents in Nedumangad and Vamanapuram Sub-Registrar's offices ...	139
,,——in Poovachal Sub-Registrar's office ...	140
Sub-Registrars offices in Nedumangad and Neyyattinkara taluks—extent of jurisdiction of ...	141
Sub-Registrar's office—Maranalloor ...	140
Sub-Registrars offices—distances between the—in Nedumangad and Neyyattinkara taluks ..	141
Sinking fund for the Quilon-Shencotta railway...	22
Surplus investments of the State ...	21

	PAGES.
Nilakanta Pillai, Mr. K. P.—(*contd.*)	
Resolutions—	
Mannankandam lands—assignment of ...	182, 188-191, 192, 193
Typists in Munsiffs' Courts— ...	195, 197
O	
Oath of Office—	
Chandrasekharan, Mr. C. V. ...	1,106
Dhanukoti Pillai, Mr. R. ...	1
George, Mr. K. ...	109
Inman, Mr. William Foster ...	1
Krishnaswami Aiyar, Mr. C. S. ...	1
Madhavan, Mr. C. O. ...	1
Padmanabha Pillai, Mr. N. K. (*Director of Industries.*) ...	1
Paramesvaran Pillai, Mr. Kayalam ...	1
Paramesvaran Pillai, Mr. K. ...	1
Paramesvaran Pillai Mr. M. N. ...	60
Ramakrishna Pillai, Mr. N. ..	1
Ramanuja Aiyangar, Rao Bahadur N. ...	109
Simpson, Mr. James ...	1
Truscott, Mr. G. B. E. ...	1
P	
Padmanabha Pillai, Mr. N. K. (*Director of Industries.*)	
Oath of office ...	1
Padmanabha Pillai, Mr. N. K.—	
Adjournment motion *re.*—	
Outbreak of malaria ...	80, 85, 108
Demands for Supplementary Grants—	
Investment on Reproductive Works—Demand XXXV ...	60-63
Questions.—	
Accident in Manjoorkarai ...	128
Eviction of occupants in lands at Pallivasal ...	127
Fever dispensary at Vellarada ...	131
Grants by the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries ...	28
Marketing officers ...	29
Promotion in the Anchal Department ...	127
Registry of lands in Devicolam—prohibition of ...	129
Trespass upon lands ...	134

	PAGES.
Padmanbha Pillai Mr. N. K.—(*contd*)	
Resolution *re.*—	
Constitution of a separate taluk with Mannankandam and other lands ...	210
Padmanabhan Tampi, Mr. P.—	
Adjournment motion *re.*—	
Outbreak of malaria ...	99,100
Demands for Supplementary Grants—	
Education—Demand I ...	44
Excise—Demand VIII ...	55,56
Investment on Reproductive Works—Demand XXXV ...	64
Public Works Department—Demand II ...	47,48-50
Questions.—	
Agricultural Demonstration Farms ...	25
China Clay Industry ...	22
Departmental Primary Schools ...	137
Fish curing in the State ...	23
Fruit farm at the Cape ...	126
Krishnavagai community—representation of the ...	138
Recognised Primary Schools ...	137
Panel of Chairmen.—	
Announcement of—	41
Paramesvaran Pillai Mr. K.—	
Joint Committee— ...	
Selection of members for the ...	2
Oath of office— ...	1
Paramesvaran, Pillai Mr. Kayalam.—	
Bills—	
The Travancore Boilers Bill—	
second and third readings of ...	76, 77, 78, 79
The Travancore Court of Wards Bill—	
second and third readings of ...	67-68,69
The Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation (Amendment) Bill—	
second and third readings of ...	65-66, 67
The Travancore Lunacy Bill—second and third readings of ...	70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76
Oath of office—	1
Resolution *re.*—	
Typists in Munsiffs' Courts ...	198-200
Standing Order No. 12—amendment to ...	173

	PAGES.
Paramesvaran Pillai, Mr. M. N.—	
Adjournment motion *re*—	87-89, 93, 94, 95,
Outbreak of malaria ...	96, 97, 99, 102, 103, 105, 106
Bills—	
The Travancore Christian Succession Regulation (Amendment) Bill (Mr. John Kattakayam's Bill)—motion for leave to introduce (adjourned) ...	162, 163-164
„—(Mr. E. P. Varghese's Bill)—motion for leave to introduce—(granted) ...	170, 171
The Travancore Lunacy Bill— second and third readings of ...	70, 74
Demands for Supplementary Grants—	
Education—Demand I ...	42, 43, 44
Excise—Demand VIII ...	53, 54, 55, 56
Investments on Reproductive Works—Demand XXXV ...	60, 61, 62
Public Works Department—Demand II ...	47, 49, 50, 51, 52
Stationery and Printing—Demand XXIV ..	56, 57, 58, 59
Joint Committee—	
Selection of members for the ...	2
Oath of office— ...	60
Questions—	
Head Constables who have acted as Inspectors of Police—list of ...	138
Inspectors of Police (Ag.) ...	137
Newspapers etc. subscribed for by Government...	123
Report of Dr. G. D. Nokes against Mr. Ramasubrahmanya Aiyar, Assistant Conservator of Forests ...	125
Resolutions—	
Constitution of a separate taluk with Mannankandam and other lands ...	208, 215
Representation of grievances to Government officers while on circuit ...	201, 202, 203
Piraviperumal Pillai, Mr. S.—	
Adjournment motion *re*—	
Outbreak of malaria ...	97, 100
Bill *re*—	
The Travancore Christian Succession Regulation (Amendment) Bill—(Mr. John Kattakayam's Bill)—motion for leave to introduce (adjourned) ...	163, 164

	PAGES.
Piraviperumal Pillai, Mr. S.—(*contd*)	
Demands for Supplementary Grants—	
Education—Demand I ...	43
Resolution *re*—	
Typists in Munsiffs' Courts— ...	196, 197
President.—	
Rulings (Miscellaneous)—	
Government members, who know Malayalam, to answer interpellations in Malayalam also for the information of non-English knowing members— ...	109, 110
On days when questions and answers are not tabled in the agenda, no notice for adjournment of the proceedings of the House arises ...	2
On a supplementary grant questions not relevant to the supplementary grant are not permitted for discussion ...	51
Questions and Answers.—	
Accident in Manjoorkarai—(Padmanabha Pillai, Mr. N. K.) ...	128
Agreement between the Government and the K. D. H. P. Company—(John Kattakayam, Mr. J.) ...	116
Agricultural Demonstration Farms (Padmanabhan Tampi, Mr. P.) ...	25
Alleppey—Aroor road—gravelling on the (Varghese, Mr. E. P.) ..	117
Appointments by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies—(Varghese, Mr. E. P.) ...	116
Assistant Examiners—appointment of (Narayana-Aiyar, Mr. G.) ...	130
Assistant Examiners—principles followed in the (Do.) ...	133
Bridge—construction of across the Minachil river (John Kattakayam, Mr. J.) ...	5
Cash balance of the State (Nilakanta Pillai, Mr. K. P.) ...	21
Chemical Assistant (Nilakanta Pillai, Mr. K.P.)...	17
China Clay industry (Padmanabhan Tampi, Mr. P.) ...	22
Clerks in the Police Department—statement by caste of (Kunjitomman, Mr. Tariatu) ...	139

	PAGES.
Questions and Answers—(*contd.*)	
Clerks (Ag.) in the office of the Director of Public Instruction—confirmation of (Nilakanta Pillai, Mr. K. P.) ...	142
Clerks—communal claims in the recruitment of (Varghese, Mr. Mr. E. P.) ...	14
Co-operative Benefit Fund (Kesavan Namputiripad, Mr. K. N.) ...	20
Co-operative Enquiry Committee—report of the (Narayana Menon, Mr. M. N.) ...	133
Departmental Primary Schools (Padmanabhan Tampi, Mr. P.) ...	137
Dispensary—opening of between Shertallai and Alleppey (Varghese, Mr. E. P.) ...	14
Excise cases (John Kattakayam, Mr. J.) ...	11
Eviction of occupants in lands at Pallivasal (Padmanabha Pillai, Mr. N. K.) ...	127
Excise Co-operative Society—defalcation in the (John Kattakayam—Mr. J.) ...	110
Expenditure on salaries (Kesavan Namputiripad, Mr. K. N.) ..	118
Fever dispensary at Vellarada (Padmanabha Pillai, Mr. N. K.) ...	131
Filaria—steps to prevent the (Varghese, Mr. E. P.) ..	139
Fish curing in the State (Padmanabhan Tampi, Mr. P.) ...	23
Fruit farm at the Cape (Padmanabhan Tampi, Mr. P.) ...	126
Geological Assistant (Nilakanta Pillai, Mr. K. P.) ..	17
Ginger cultivation—(John Kattakayam, Mr. J.) ..	9
Grants by the department of Agriculture and Fisheries (Padmanabha Pillai, Mr. N. K.)...	28
Head constables who have acted as Inspectors of Police—list of (Paramesvaran Pillai, Mr. M. N.) ...	138
Industrial Chemist—(Nilakanta Pillai, Mr. K. P.) ...	17
Inspectors of Police—(Paramesvaran Pillai, Mr. M. N.) ...	137
Irrigation works in Kuttanad in 1984 (Kesavan Namputiripad, Mr. K. N.) ...	120
Kartika Thirunal Theatre Fund—sale of flags for the (John Kattakayam, Mr. J.) ...	127

	PAGES.
Questions and Answers—(*contd.*)	
Krishnavagai community—representation of the (Padmanabhan Tampi, Mr. P.) ...	138
Lalam Todupuzha Road—improvement of the (John Kattakayam, Mr. J.) ...	110
Lands available for cardamom cultivation (Kesavan Namputiripad, Mr. K. N.) ...	118
Lands under cardamom cultivation (Kesavan Namputiripad, Mr. K. N.) ...	110
Maranalloor Sub-Registrar's office—shifting of (Nilakanta Pillai, Mr. K. P.) ...	141
Markets in the Quilon Division (Varghese, Mr. E. P.) ...	117
Marketing officers—(Padmanabha Pillai, Mr. N. K.) ...	29
Medicines—supply of (John Kattakayam, Mr. J.) ...	11
Minimum number of working days in schools (Narayana Aiyar, Mr. G.) ...	124
Mosquito trouble in Shertallai—prevention of (Varghese, Mr. E. P.) ...	15
Murder cases in the Minachil taluk—(John Kattakayam, Mr. J.) ...	111
Murder cases that ended in acquittal (John Kattakayam, Mr. J.) ...	113
Neriamangalam—Pallivasal road—registry of lands bordering the (Kesavan Namputiripad, Mr. K. N.) ...	122
New Moon holidays (Narayana Aiyar, Mr. G.)...	124
Newspapers etc. subscribed for by Government (Paramesvaran Pillai, Mr. M. N.) ...	123
Officers of the Agricultural Department—statement by caste of—Kunjitomman, Mr. Tariatu) ...	132
Officers of the Secretariat—statement by caste of (Kunjitomman, Mr. Tariatu) ...	132
Poovachal Sub-Registrar's office—abolition of—reasons for the (Nilakanta Pillai, Mr. K. P.) ...	141
Promotions in the Anchal Department (Padmanabha Pillai, Mr. N. K.) ...	127
Prospector—work *re* (Nilakanta Pillai, Mr. K. P.) ...	18
Recognised Primary Schools (Padmanabhan Tampi, Mr. P.) ...	137

	PAGES.
Questions and Answers—(*contd.*)	
Registered documents in Nedumangad and Vamanapuram Sub-Registrar's offices (Nilakanta Pillai, Mr. K. P.) ...	139
Regsitered documents in Poovachal Sub-Registrar's office (Nilakanta Pillai, Mr. K. P.) ...	140
Registry of lands in Devicolam—prohibition of (Padmanabha Pillai, Mr N. K.) ...	129
Report of Dr. G. D. Nokes against Mr. Ramasubramoney Aiyar, Assistant Conservator of Forests (Paramesvaran Pillai, Mr. M. N.) ...	125
Road to Cochin Harbour—(John Kattakayam, Mr. J.) ...	9
Rubber Factory (Kesavan Namputiripad, Mr. K. N.) ...	10
Scarcity of drinking water in Perumpavur—(Narayana Aiyar, Mr. G.) ...	129
Schools (Malayalam)—(John Kattakayam, Mr. J.) ...	7
Schools—grants to (Kesavan Namputiripad, Mr. K. N.) ...	18
Secretariat appointments from 1-3-1109 to the end of Vrischikam 1110 (Varghese, Mr. E. P.) ...	16
Shencotta-Quilon Railway—particulars *re.* (Kesavan Namputiripad, Mr. K. N.) ...	120
Sinking fund for the Quilon—Shencotta Railway (Nilakanta Pillai, Mr. K. P.) ...	22
Sub-Registrars—(Narayana Aiyar, Mr. G.) ...	27
Sub-Registrar's offices—Maranalloor (Nilakanta Pillai, Mr. K. P.) ...	140
Sub-Registrar's offices—distance between the—in Nedumangad and Neyyattinkara taluks (Nilakanta Pillai, Mr. K. P.) ..	141
Sub-Registrar's offices in Nedumangad and Neyyattinkara taluks—extent of jurisdiction of (Nilakanta Pillai, Mr. K. P.) ...	141
Surplus investments of the State (Nilakanta Pillai, Mr. K. P.) ...	21
Tobacoo cultivation in the State (Sankaralingom Pillai, Mr. K.) ...	141
Traffic Inspectors (John Kattakayam, Mr. J.). .	114
Transfer of Mr. K. M. Uthup (Narayana Aiyar, Mr. G.) ...	134

	PAGES.
Questions and Answers—(*contd.*)	
Tree-tax—realisation of (John Kattakayam, Mr. J.) ...	12
Trespass upon lands (Padmanabha Pillai, Mr. N. K.) ...	134
X-ray examinations—fees for (Varghese, Mr. E. P.) ...	14
R	
Ramakrishna Pillai, Mr. N.—	
Bill *re*	
The Travancore Lunacy Bill—second and third readings of ...	71-73
Oath of office ...	1
Ramanuja Aiyangar Rao Bahadur N.—	
Oath of office - ...	109
Regulations assented to by His Highness the Maha Raja—	
The Travancore Companies Regulation (Amendment) Bill ...	40
The Travancore Breach of Contract (Repealing) Bill ...	40
Resoutions—	
Constitution of a separate taluk with Mannankandam and other lands ...	206-216
Mannankandam lands—assignment of ...	181-194
Representation of grievances to Government officers while on circuit ...	200-206
Sanatorium in Devicolam ...	173-181
Typists in Munsiffs' Courts ...	194-200
S	
Sankaran, Mr. Komilezhattu—	
Adjournment motion *re*—	
Outbreak of malaria ...	97, 98, 100, 101, 103
Bills—	
The Travancore Christian Succession Regulation (Amendment) Bill (Mr. J. John Kattakayam's Bill—motion for leave to introduce (adjourned) ...	162
,, (Mr. E. P. Varghese's Bill - motion for leave to introduce (granted) ...	170

	Pages.
Sankaran, Mr. Komilezhattu—(*contd.*)	
Resolutions—	
Constitution of a separate taluk with Mannankandam and other lands ...	208, 209, 211
Representation of grievances to Government officers while on circuit ...	203
Sanatorium in Devicolam ...	176
Sankaralingam Pillai, Mr. K.	
Question *re* —	
Tobacco cultivation in the State ...	141
Simpson, Mr. James	
Adjournment motion *re*—	
Outbreak of malaria ...	104-108
Oath of office— ...	1
Resolution *re*	
Sanatorium in Devicolam ...	179-180
Standing order No 12.—	
Amendment of ...	172-173
Statement laid on the table— ...	40
T	
Truscott, Mr. G. B. E.	
Demands for Supplementary Grants—	
Public Works Department—Demand II ...	47-48, 52
Oath of office ...	1
Resolution *re*—	
Sanatorium in Devicolam ...	180
Varghese, Mr. E. P.—	
Bills—	
The Travancore Boilers Bill—second and third readings of ...	78
The Travancore Christian Succession Regulation (Amendment) Bill—Mr J. John Kattakayam' Bill—motion for leave to introduce (adjourned) ...	161, 162, 163
Do. (Mr. E. P. Varghese's Bill)—motion for leave to introduce (granted) ...	164-165, 166, 168 171
The Travancore Lunacy Bill—second and third readings of ...	73
Demands for Supplementary Grants—	
Investments on Reproductive Works—Demand XXXV ...	61
Public Works Department Demand II ...	51-52

	Pages
Varghese, Mr. E. P.—(*contd.*)	
Questions—	
Alleppey Aroor road—gravelling on the ...	117
Appointments by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies ...	116
Clerks—communal claims in the recruitment of...	14
Dispensary—opening of between Shertallai and Alleppey ..	14
Filaria—steps to prevent the ...	139
Markets in the Quilon Division ...	117
Mosquito trouble in Shertallai—prevention of ...	15
Secretariat appointments from 1-3-1109 to the end of Vrischikam 1110 ...	16
X-ray examinations—fees for ...	14
Resolution *re*—	
Sanatorium in Devicolam ...	175, 176
Standing order No. 12—amendment to ...	172, 173
Visvanatha Pillai, Mr. A. N.	
Adjournment motion *re*—	
Outbreak of malaria ...	1, 92, 103
Demands for Supplementary Grants—	
Investments on Reproductive Works—Demand XXXV ...	62, 63
Resolution *re*	
Representation of grievances to Government officers while on circuit ...	203

34033

Proceedings of the Travancore Sri Chitra State Council

5

1936

01 Contents
1 May 27, 1935-Members Sworn
2 May 27, 1935-Selection of Members for the Joint Committee
5 May 28, 1935-Members Sworn
5 May 28, 1935-Questions and Answers
38 May 28, 1935-Adjournment Motion
40 May 28, 1935-Regulations Assented to by His Highness the Maharaja
40 May 28, 1935-Statement Laid on the Table
41 May 28, 1935-Panel of Chairmen
41 May 28, 1935-Education-Demands for Supplementary Grants
47 May 28, 1935-Public Works Department-Demands for Supplementary Grants
52 May 28, 1935-Excise-Demands for Supplementary Grants
56 May 28, 1935-Stationery and Printing-Demands for Supplementary Grants
60 May 28, 1935-Investments on Reproductive Works-Demands for Supplementary Grants
65 May 28, 1935-Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation(Amendment)Bill-Legislative Business
67 May 28, 1935-Travancore Court of Wards Bill-Legislative Business
70 May 28, 1935-Travancore Lunacy Bill-Legislative Business
76 May 28, 1935-Travancore Boilers Bill-Legislative Business
79 May 28, 1935-Outbreak of Malaria in Neyyattinkara and other Places-Adjournment Motion
BI Annexure 1:Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation(Amendment)Bill-As Passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly
BIII Annexure 2: Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation(Amendment)Bill-As Passed by the Sri Chitra State Council
BV Annexure 3: Travancore Court of Wards Bill-As Passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly
BXXV Annexure 4: Travancore Court of Wards Bill-As Passed by the Sri Chitra State Council
BXIV Annexure 5: Travancore Lunacy Bill-As Passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly
BIXXii Annexure 6: Travancore Lunacy Bill-As Passed by the Sri Chitra State Council
BXCIX Annexure 7: Report of the Select Committee on the Travancore Boilers Bill
BCii Annexure 8: Travancore Boilers Bill-As Revised by the Select Committee
BCXiii Annexure 9: Travancore Boilers Bill-As Passed by the Sri Chitra State Council
BCXXIV Annexure 10: Minutes of the Meeting of the Standing Finance Committee Held on 13th May 1935
109 May 29, 1935-Members Sworn
109 May 29, 1935-Questions and Answers
161 May 29, 1935-Travancore Christian Succession Regulation(Amendment)Bill-Legislative Business
164 May 29, 1935-Travancore Christian Succession Regulation(Amendment)Bill-Legislative Business
172 May 29, 1935-Travancore Limitation Regulation(Amendment)Bill-Legislative Business
172 May 29, 1935-Amendment to Standing Orders
173 May 29, 1935-Sanatorium Devicolam-Resolutions
181 May 29, 1935-Assignment of Mannankandam Lands-Resolutions
194 May 29, 1935-Appointment of Typists in Munsiffs Courts-Resolutions
200 May 29, 1935-Facilities for the Public to Represent Grievances to Government Officers while on Circuit-Resolutions
206 May 29, 1935-Constitution of a Separate Taluk Consisting of Mannankandam and Certain Other Lands-Resolutions
C1 PProceedings of the Joint Committee
D1 Index